THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 140 R

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Bay State Track Cleanup; New Deal's Power Policy Defended Before Bankers

The World's Day—At a Glance

May 10, 1940

In Boston: Industrial Training Pushed

Racing in Massachusetts was further reorganized and cleaned up today, in accordance with demands of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the State Racing Commission—a fact that was disclosed as a new application for racing dates was filed by the Bristol County Kennel Club. [Details: Page 13.]

Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, defended the New Deal's power policy before members of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks in session in Boston. Other speakers assailed the New Deal. [Details: Financial Page.]

To prepare youths for jobs in industry and to cut down unemployment, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts announced it had embarked on a program largely directed at increasing educational opportunities for industrial training. [Details: Page 13.]

Prohibition Party Nominates Babson

CHICAGO—The National Prohibition Party unanimously nominated Roger W. Babson for the presidency today following enthusiastic acceptance of the Party platform which while including the prohibition of liquor emphasized specific social and economic planks. [Details: Page 2.]

In Washington: Senate Votes Against Silver

The State Department announced that Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles would sign tomorrow the agreement establishing the $100,000,000 Inter-American Bank. [Details: Financial Page.]

The Senate passed, 45 to 36, legislation to end the seven-year-old administration policy of buying foreign silver. The bill now goes to the House. [Details: Financial Page.]

The Agriculture Department appropriation bill was boosted to nearly $1,000,000,000 as the House voted to go along with the Senate in adding $212,000,000 in "parity" payments to farmers and $85,000,000 to dispose of surplus crops. [Details: Page 3.]

The House rejected a Senate-House compromise on general transportation legislation to bring waterways under the same Federal regulation as that governing railroads and motor vehicles. [Details: Financial Page.]

Legislation increasing the borrowing power of the Rural Electrification Administration from $40,000,000 to $100,000,000 during the fiscal year starting next July 1 was asked of Congress by President Roosevelt.

The American Red Cross announced a $10,000,000 war relief drive. Chairman Norman H. Davis said that each of the 3,700 local Red Cross chapters had been advised of its quota of the sum to be raised.

Wage-Hour Administrator Philip B. Fleming announced approval of a minimum-wage order of rates ranging from 32½ to 40 cents an hour for 26 divisions of the apparel industry which he estimated would mean pay increases for 200,000 garment workers and would add $10,000,000 a year to the industry's pay roll.

'Frontiers' Session Issues Challenge to Youth

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A challenge to grasp the great opportunity of solving the Nation's industrial and social problems was handed to youth today as the University of Rochester's three-day "New Frontiers" clinic closed. [Details: Page 20.]

Court Dismisses Two in Conspiracy Trial

NEW YORK (AP)—Judge Marcus Campbell announced in Brooklyn Federal Court today that he would dismiss the indictment against two of 16 defendants on trial for conspiracy to overthrow the Government. The two are Edward L. Walsh and George M. Kelly. The announcement came at the close of argument for dismissal in behalf of all defendants.

War Summary: Nazis Launch New Blitzkrieg

Nazi Germany unleashed its Blitzkrieg against Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg.

The German advance apparently was hurdling the Dutch water defenses by air, dropping troops by parachute in large numbers, including at Rotterdam and other key points. [Details: Pages 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7.]

Allied help was immediately promised the invaded countries and Allied planes were observed flying over the Low Countries. Reports that their armies had begun marching into Belgium were not confirmed.

Bombing of open towns became an issue as Britain and France warned they would retaliate if the Reich bombed civilian areas. [Details: Page 7.]

The Hungarian-German frontier was closed by the action of German authorities. Hungarian troops were moved to the frontier.

Switzerland ordered general mobilization. Bombs from an unidentified plane were dropped on a railroad near Courrendlin but there was no evidence of German attack.

Italy accepted the situation quietly.

Yugoslavia called 100,000 more men to the colors, adding to the 600,000 already under arms.

Rumania, its Cabinet meeting with King Carol, drafted new military measures.

Financial markets responded violently to the new outbreak. In London the pound plummeted to a historic low of $3.05. [Details: Financial Page.]

Balkan Exodus Over Frontiers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—Indicative of the uneasy atmosphere caused in Southeastern Europe by Germany's Scandinavian adventure is the tide of leave-takers that has rushed southward from the northern provinces of each country.

In some cases densely crowded trains have been the cause of wild rumors. A packed train from Zagreb arriving in Belgrade started a rumor that Italian and German troops had crossed the Slovenian and Croatian frontiers.

Before German soldiers were goose-stepping the streets of Oslo, Russians were blundering half way down Bessarabia according to reports whispered freely in Bucharest, and Rumanians with relatives in Cernautz, on Russian Poland's Bukovina frontier, have been relieved to see them descending safe and sound on Bucharest.

In both countries it has been a case of "the capital first stop" for many people living on the northern borders. For some of these even this has not been enough and Belgrade's Greek Consulate was rarely busier than in the days succeeding the Norwegian invasion.

Those who live on the edge of the Balkan States do not feel easy, and a part of their population which is not bound by business or personal ties, and can afford the fares, is on the move.

There are many foreigners among these "refugees from the probable." There are Englishmen, calmly resolved to move their families out of what they fear is no longer a temporary safety zone. They lounge immaculately against the counters of Belgrade's hotels while dozens of porters are checking the times of the Simplon's northward departure. They stand patiently behind swastika-armletted Germans in Bucharest's travel bureaus.

There are Frenchmen and Greeks, and Bulgarians, an American here and there—homeward bound in the great exodus. There are Hungarians, Croats, Serbs, Slovenes, Rumanians, Transylvanians, Bessarabians, Bukovinites, all leaving home in the great trek south.

The danger might or might not justify this precipitate haste. But to the "refugees" the actual facts and the rumors do indicate with almost certainty that the Peninsula will attract some belligerent's attention today or tomorrow, although naming the moment is risky work.

At the same time that speculators are affirming that the Brenner conversation won Signor Mussolini's allegiance to a Balkan partition there are reports of Italian mobilization activity in Albania and at home.

$8 Holyoke Claim Brings 26 Checks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Holyoke, Mass., May 10

When School Janitor Richard Bey's clothing became ignited last Feb. 29 from ashes as he fired the boiler at the Metcalf Junior High School, he decided to enter a claim against insurance companies holding blanket coverage on all City buildings and their contents.

The total bill was only $8 but the City was forced to notify all 26 agencies involved in the blanket plan.

To date Holyoke has received 26 checks ranging from 11 cents to a high of $1.81. It cost Holyoke more than $8 to collect the claim and a tremendous amount of bookkeeping over a period of more than two months.

Mr. Bey didn't get the $8 because it had to go into the City's general receipts account.

Pan-American Parley Theme Is Resources

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—Intent upon welding the forces of industry and natural science into a common effort to achieve a higher standard of living and greater national strength for every republic of the Western Hemisphere, more than 2,000 official and unofficial delegates gathered in Washington today for the opening of the eighth American Scientific Congress at the Pan American Union.

Economists, natural scientists and scholars from the 21 Pan-American nations listened to Dr. William S. Culbertson, of the Brookings Institution and former United States Ambassador to Chile, deliver the keynote address of the first session this afternoon in which he declared that "our common welfare in the Americas requires co-operation across our frontiers between capital and industrial technique, on the one hand, and natural resources and business opportunities, on the other.

"Resources and business opportunities are everywhere in the Americas," he said. "We should transform them into higher standards of living and into national strength for each of the American States. We should not be misled by a philosophy of despair which is now current."

Initiative Urged

Dr. Culbertson affirmed that while all countries were necessarily sobered by grave problems at home and events abroad, the Governments and the people should face these problems not in a spirit of frustration and defeat but in a spirit of enterprise and initiative which has built and will continue to build the national life of the Western Hemisphere.

He spoke frankly about the Mexican oil expropriations, noting that some tendencies in the inter-American scene are disquieting. He said that confiscation of domestic or foreign property demoralizes both internal and external relationships.

"For a country, whatever the stage of its economic development, to try to lift itself by its nationalistic bootstraps is to contribute, not to its wealth, but to its poverty," the American economist declared, and then he laid this challenge before the delegates:

"In a world of stern and dangerous realities we will serve the broad objectives of inter-American policy most effectively if we face our economic co-operation more frankly."

President's Welcome

The Congress which will hear a formal address by President Roosevelt tonight, will hold sectional meetings throughout next week. In a foreword of welcome, printed in the program of the Congress, President Roosevelt said:

"Our debt to the men and women of science defies computation. The generous contributions which scholars and technicians have made to our 20th Century civilization laws earned for them a position of influence and respect unparalleled in any other period of the world's history."

All the official delegates to the Congress will be the guests of the United States Government at a banquet Thursday night.

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Pay-as-You-Go And Cut Taxes Seen as Trend

Reduced relief load and objection to borrowing held hopeful signs by Tax Commissioner.

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After a decade of rapidly climbing appropriations, Massachusetts municipalities are starting a new financial decade with hopes of generally declining tax rates, a return to New England's traditional pay-as-you-go policy, and a lessening of the relief problem.

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, while still insisting that new tax help must be provided to aid the harassed industrial communities, today provided the rosy-hued spectacles to brighten the municipal finance horizon.

The factors contributing to the high hopes for the future, Mr. Long stated are:

1. Obvious slackening in the annual increase in public welfare expenditures, the one major expense item which has caused local and State budgets to skyrocket.
2. The tendency of municipalities to abandon borrowing for current expenses as a means of cutting tax rates.
3. Decline in the number of properties being taken over by municipalities for nonpayment of taxes. Such activity, Mr. Long said, has reduced valuations in Massachusetts municipalities by nearly $1,000,000,000 since 1931. This reduced valuation, he explained, has resulted in other properties being forced to carry more than their share of the tax load.

Relief Expenses Drop

Mr. Long's declaration that "the increase in public welfare expenses annually is slowing down," indicating the peak has almost been reached, is corroborated by a report from Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, who revealed that general relief expenses throughout the State during the first three months of 1940 were $378,816 less than during the same period in 1939. The 1940 three month total is $5,729,234, compared to $6,108,050 in the 1939 period. This decline was experienced despite a reduction in WPA workers from 113,073 in April, 1939, to 83,327 in April, 1940.

A total of only 68,803 cases (combined families and single persons) were aided on general relief in March, 1940, compared to 73,882 in March, 1939. The March, 1940, figure is the lowest since March, 1937, when 62,843 cases were aided. The March peak came in 1935 when 98,871 cases were aided.

On the other hand, old-age assistance costs continued to climb to the highest point ever reached. In

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Churchill In; Chamberlain Out; Nazis Swoop on Netherlands; Belgians Hold Near Border

British statement denies German attempt to justify invasion by threats of Allies.

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Winston Churchill tonight succeeded Neville Chamberlain as Britain's Prime Minister.

LONDON, May 10—The Labor Executive Committee tonight announced the Laborite Opposition in Parliament would join the British Cabinet "under a new Prime Minister."

Premier Reynaud, of France, recast his cabinet to include two extreme rightist ministers.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 10—As the long impending storm of total war broke in a torrential rain of bombs on Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg today the Allied Governments acted at once to answer the anguished appeals for aid from the latest neutral victims of Nazi terror.

"Immediate steps to come to the assistance of the Netherlands and Belgium with all means at their command" were announced in an official statement issued at London this morning on behalf of both the British and French governments.

The declaration was issued following an early morning meeting of the British Cabinet.

A warning was issued in the same official communiqué, however, that "at the same time it must be recognized that once again Germany has obtained a military advantage by taking the initiative by attacking neutral countries."

Nazi Propaganda Refuted

Refuting the German propaganda charges that the Allies had planned an attack on the Reich by way of the Low Countries, the official statement points out that both Belgium and Holland had consistently pursued a genuine neutrality policy.

The two Low Countries, the statement declared, have "consistently declined even to concert with the Allies upon military measures for their own defense."

Nevertheless, the statement continues, the Allies had taken all possible measures to provide for the eventuality of German invasion and are now putting them into effect "with the greatest possible speed."

That the invasion of Belgium and The Netherlands, and the warning to Luxembourg, is not an isolated action, is clearly indi-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

By a Staff Artist

Queen Wilhelmina (Above) Ruler of the Netherlands

Leopold III (Above) King of the Belgians

Dr. Dirk Jan de Geer (Below) Netherlands Prime Minister.

Hubert Pierlot (Below) Belgian Prime Minister.

Resistance is strong in both Nations—Allied air fleets giving help.

BRUSSELS, May 10 (AP)—The German land forces have been stopped within a few hundred yards of the frontier after entering Belgium as part of Adolf Hitler's Blitzkrieg against the Low Countries, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

By the Associated Press

Adolf Hitler, proclaiming the beginning of a fight which "decides the fate of the German Nation for the next 1,000 years," hurled his forces into the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg today.

The Netherlands and Belgium mustered their full strength against the invaders and called for help from the Allies, who said it was being sent "with the greatest speed;" tiny Luxemburg's Government was reported to have fled.

In the Netherlands, where flood waters were sent into strategic regions, the Germans took flat-bottomed boats to span inundated areas. Warplanes bombed airports and other objectives or landed troops by parachute. Fleet units struck along the coast.

The Berlin radio announced the occupation of The Hague, the seat of the Netherlands Government, and parts of Rotterdam.

Netherlands dispatches stated that Germany's plane and parachute troops, attempting to fight their way through Rotterdam, were driven back into a dangerous position late today by the attacks of reinforced Netherland troops and the pounding of Netherland artillery.

King Leopold in Command

Belgium ordered general mobilization and King Leopold took active command of the 600,000 troops as his father did before him in the World War. German warplanes raided Brussels.

The Belgian Foreign Minister, Paul Henri Spaak, told the French and British Ambassadors that the Belgian Government "has decided to resist with all its powers."

Defense Minister Gen. Henri Denis told the Chamber of Deputies that, at noon, the Germans were halted everywhere on the Belgian defensive lines. He said he was "convinced the Germans failed to obtain their first objective and failed to gain the initial success they expected."

Despite the intense fire of antiaircraft batteries German troops succeeded in landing at points in the Netherlands by parachute from large transport planes. One of these was Rotterdam's Waalhaven airport. Another landing was made on the Nieuwe Maas River in the center of Rotterdam, a big bridge over the river being occupied. The Germans captured Maas Station.

The Waalhaven Airport, south of the City, was converted into a series of craters by air bombs and the hangars were knocked to the ground.

Although antiaircraft batteries kept up a constant barrage, the Germans succeeded in landing

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

President Voices U. S. Support For Allies in Lowland Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—The moral support of the United States was today again unequivocally placed by President Roosevelt on the side of the Allies as the full impact of Germany's sudden invasion of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg began to be felt by the American Government and people.

Frankly and officially repudiating the Nazi explanation of its violation of the neutralities of the Low Countries, the White House moved immediately to meet a half dozen emergency problems created by the further intensification of the war.

At a tense and sober press conference—one of the largest in the history of his Administration—the President told more than 200 correspondents representing newspapers from nearly every Nation in the world, that he was in full sympathy with the views of Queen Wilhelmina in her proclamation rallying the Netherlands to fight the German invasion.

Mr. Roosevelt authorized the press to quote his statement verbatim and a secretary read from his shorthand the President's exact words which were:

"I think I can say personally that I am in full sympathy with the very excellent statement that was given out—the proclamation by the Queen of the Netherlands—and let it go at that. It was worth reading."

Sees No Change Here

At the same time President Roosevelt said that he saw no change in the situation to warrant a revision of his belief that the United States would keep out of the war. But this profoundly earnest desire on the part of the President was qualified because Mr. Roosevelt first quickly answered a question about what effect this latest spread of hostilities might mean to the United States by saying that it was too speculative to answer.

The President indicated that he is not yet ready to proclaim that a state of war exists between Germany and the Lowlands, thereby invoking the full force of the Neutrality Law. He stated that no extension of combat areas on the seas is contemplated since the territorial waters of the Netherlands and Belgium are already included in present prohibitions.

An immediate effect of the spread of the war which Washington believes cannot escape engulfing all Europe, is to accelerate American defense measures and to insure the most active American assistance to the Allies "by methods short of war."

Extended Session Asked

In the House today Edith Nourse Rogers, (R) Representative from Massachusetts, introduced a resolution calling for Congress to remain continuously in session throughout the summer because of the war, but it is not expected that this proposal will find wide favor. Speaker Bankhead said at his press conference that he saw no reason for this step and his view was shared by other Administration leaders in Congress.

Meeting in a series of early and late morning conferences with officials of the State, War, and Navy Departments, President Roosevelt has ordered the "freezing" of Netherlands, Belgian, and Luxemburg cash and credit in this country to prevent their utilization by Germany, and has started work

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Jobs and Happy Living Listed By P. T. A. as Rights of Youth

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., May 10—"Inalienable rights" of youth, defined in terms of 1940 to serve as a guide for local P. T. A. groups in their work for the coming year, were put forward as the National Congress of Parents and Teachers closed its convention here last night. The statement came out of four days of intensive study and discussion on the part of 1,300 parents, and educators.

Among the rights listed are these:

"That work, the job, be somehow made available to maturing youth with adequate vocational guidance and education." That a sense of the dignity of labor—the satisfaction of a job well done—be a goal restored to youth.

"That as a natural corollary to successful living abundant health, mental and physical, be widespread.

"That education make of the school a laboratory for the practice of democratic living, and education for citizenship its first responsibility.

"That the young members of a free society be encouraged to defend their right to free inquiry into debatable questions, that education seek to understand and support their aims."

Along with this definition of "rights," the findings summarized the Convention's best thoughts on the vital subject of happiness for boys and girls.

"For youth as for age, for the Nation as for the individual, happiness at its highest level is always fundamentally related to freedom," the findings held. "We grow into freedom only as we rise above enslaving pettiness, the sordid, the unworthy; are not the victims of blind impulse, appetite, and the negative impulses of life.

"Happiness is a by-product; it is for those who pursue it least, for those who lose themselves in great causes which enrich, ennoble, advance human welfare. It is also for those more modest souls, whose lives, however obscure, reflect in the daily tasks well done, the sense of responsibility for the race of men."

No resolutions were passed after the four days of discussion. Some years ago the National Congress foreswore the passing of resolutions. The "findings" are a substitute for "be it resolveds" and are, in the terms of a previous committee, "an effort to observe the trends of the Convention discussion and to offer such analysis as may facilitate the work of the Parent-Teacher movement."

Mrs. J. K. Pettengill, retiring President, speaking at the closing banquet, called them "statements to point our way." "If they penetrate into the thinking of our P. T. A. people during the coming year, they will do for America and our children some of the things we long for and sometimes despair of," she said.

A specific task the local P. T. A.'s expect to take over during the coming year is to give effect in their communities to recommendations of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy. Mrs. William Kletzer of Portland, Ore., newly elected President, put this forward as a goal in her address accepting the office.

The last morning session was devoted to a review of the White House Conference, a decennial meeting held last January. Summarizing some of its recommendations, Miss Bess Goodykoontz, of the United States Office of Education, emphasized the appeal to put democracy into practice in everyday living.

"It is time to stop rolling phrases around and get down to what we mean by living democratically," said Miss Goodykoontz. "It is only if we adopt the techniques of democratic procedures in family and school that we can expect to have them in the community and nation."

Strike First Is Nazi Rule In Blitzkrieg Plan of Attack

By a Military Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What kind of thinking permits the Nazis to march across a neutral nation?

As the German legions invade the Low Countries, giving new range to their Blitzkrieg, one explanation of their viewpoint may be found in German Field Service Regulations.

These regulations contain the tactical doctrines for the army. The pertinent paragraph reads:

"The first demand in war is decisive action. In general, in doubtful situations and unclarified conditions so often the case in war, it is more advisable to proceed actively and retain the initiative than to await the hostile action. . . ."

The simple fact is that the Nazis have added an unwritten sentence to this paragraph.

In practice it could read: ". . . retain the initiative . . . even by way of neutral territory. . . ."

Neutral Boundaries Ignored

For respect for neutral boundaries has been torn out of German calculations. At this the world need not be surprised, for the example of Poland, of Prague, and of Norway provided ample evidence of the Nazi psychology.

This disrespect for international law has been grafted upon the German military teachings—upon the doctrine of aggressiveness, boldness, shock and exploitation.

From a military standpoint the German theory is that when any front is pierced, and the enemy retreating, then is the time to press harder. Never allow the opponent time to reorganize, to bring up fresh troops, ammunition and supplies.

This doctrine has clearly been carried over into the political preparation. With the British Government embarrassed in its debates over the leadership of the war, and with the German success in Norway—both an example to other neutrals and a spur to support of the war within Germany itself—the Reich has decided to continue the attack.

Blitzkrieg Methods

Its Blitzkrieg theory is to push through all openings with the assurance that troops in the rear will move in and protect the exposed flanks.

From their previous actions it is possible to outline how the Germans operated. In Poland Six Panzer, or armored divisions, and four or five fast motorized divi-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Migrants From 'Rural Slums' See 'Unfair' Economic System

By Richard L. Strout
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—Along the highroad of America are billboards portraying sleek automobiles, glistening electric refrigerators, and all the other accoutrements of the Nation's unparalleled standard of living; but the migratory farm workers bumping along these high roads in rattletrap jallopies with families, friends, and earthly possessions crowded behind have no money to buy these widely advertised wares, and they look at them with a feeling that they are being deprived by an unfair economic system of their share of the Nation's privileges.

This, in brief, is the story presented by a succession of experts on farm problems testifying before the La Follette subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor in evidence summed up by Frank Lorimer Professor of Population Statistics of the American University and consultant of the National Resources Planning Board, who said this week:

"The number of Joads in the Nation is increasing. Their situation at home is becoming more desperate. The Nation needs their services, but in order to preserve their spirit of independence and to benefit by their potential contribution, we must provide education that conforms to American standards, preserve their health and create opportunities for full and constructive employment."

Can't Be "Plowed Under"

That, according to testimony of a dozen witnesses, including Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, is not being done at present. In human terms, the story of migratory workers in one section of the country has been told by the Pulitzer prize-winning novel, "Grapes of Wrath." What the figures and statistics of the current hearing are showing is that the problem is not confined to one state or one section; that the advent of machinery has only aggravated a change in agricultural life that started long ago, and that "rural slum areas" threaten to expand rather than contract.

Most American farm areas are already crowded, witnesses asserted. The excess population has been drifting from farms to cities for years. Hitherto there have been jobs in the cities. Yet the high birth rate on farms—higher than elsewhere in the Nation and highest (so the figures show) in the most depressed farm areas—still supplies a bigger crop of human beings than the farms can support or absorb. And this human crop can't be plowed under.

"We undoubtedly have today," said Conrad Taeuber, economist for the United States Department of Agriculture, "more people living on farms than at any other time in our national history. The farm population today is probably 32,250,000, or approximately 2,000,000 more than it was in 1930."

To which Professor Lorimer in further testimony, added:

"We are faced with an immediate problem in the coming of age of nearly 400,000 farm youths each year at a time when there are already more people in agriculture than can be supported at a decent level of living without perpetual subsidy.

"Half of these youths would suffice to replace the number of older workers in agriculture who will die or retire. The other half must choose between primitive subsistence in farming or turning to the open road in reach of opportunities which do not exist."

From these circumstances come the Joads of the country. Secretary Wallace previously testified that the mechanization of farms and replacement of hand labor by tractors has speeded up the displacement problem, north, east, south, and west. New figures have been given to the LaFollette committee here by Carl C. Taylor, head of the division of farm population of the Agriculture Department.

Here are typical facts offered by Dr. Taylor:

There are more than 500,000 United States farms located today on land so poor that it is "impossible for the families living on it to make a living by farming no matter how hard they try." They compose the rural slum area of the Nation.

Sod Houses and Dugouts

In these areas families are still living in sod houses, or modified dugouts, after two or three generations of settlement. Roads, schools, churches, and social institutions in these rural slum areas are inadequate. The birth rate is high.

The average value of farm dwellings of all 14 Southern States, including West Virginia (but excluding Maryland) was only $632 in 1930.

There are about 3,000,000 tenant-operated farms in the country, with approximately 13,000,000 living on them. Not all of these, by any means, are disadvantaged, but they include the 776,000 sharecroppers to whom are added 5,000,000 farm laborers, who occupy the "lowest rung of the farm ladder."

The number of United States farm tenant families has increased steadily since 1880. There are great areas of the Nation where more than 50 per cent of all farms are operated by non-owners.

Fifty per cent of all farm laborers are seasonal workers and probably 300,000 are migratory workers—"traveling over long distances seeking piece-work, and dragging his family with him from one farm labor camp to another." The laborers included in this latter group have unfortunately, one witness said, "increased rapidly during the last decade."

"Tractored Out"

These are the Joads. They may have held their own land once, or been sharecroppers on good farms. But now they have been "tractored out." New, larger farms and mechanization methods have replaced them with machines, Dr. Taylor says:

"They are not, for the most part, located in the poor land areas of the Nation; many of them, in fact, are in the most prosperous farming areas. In some instances, as in California, they appear in great numbers in areas of the highest rural standards of living although the best evidence shows that they do not participate in these high standards."

The depression came on and the border-line farm families, living on the edge of poverty, dropped into poverty, the figures show. In February, 1935, the number of farm families on relief or rehabilitation was over 1,000,000.

At some time during the last seven years, the witness declared, more than one out of every four rural families in the United States has been assisted either by WPA or the Farm Security Administration!

Here again is an explanation of the migrants. The surplus farmers moved off the farms, the witness explained. During the decade of the 20's 6,000,000 migrated. At the peak of the depression there was a brief back-to-the-farm movement, for share subsistence, but now that has been ended. Today the city unemployed are recruited in large part from the farms.

Unless the cities can put these migrants to work, or unless the farms themselves find new opportunities for employment, Dr. Taylor says, then "the problem of unemployment in the farm population will grow steadily worse."

Showing a chart he concluded:

"The rural slums of the Nation exist in the geographic areas of the Nation represented by the black spots on this map. In these areas, approximately one-third of our farm people live.

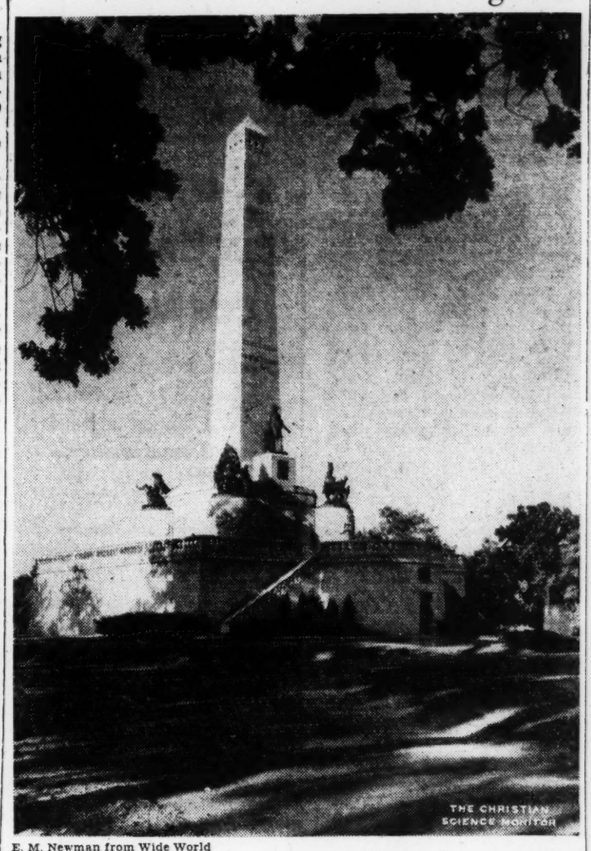
"These areas were not reduced to poverty solely by the recent depression, although it was here that the greatest percentage of the people succumbed to the conditions of the depression and felt the impact of these conditions first and most severely. They have been and still are the chronic weak spots in American rural life."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Few Illinois Tourists Miss Seeing This



E. M. Newman from Wide World

Lincoln Memorial at Springfield

This beautiful structure in Oak Ridge Cemetery commands the admiration of all who see it.

Illinois Is Full of Surprises In the Variety of Its Scenery

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because most United States' citizens will travel in America this summer practically every State in the union is redoubling its efforts this year to increase their tourist business. Recreational facilities are being expanded. Events especially designed to attract visitors have been elaborately arranged. Colorfully illustrated brochures have made their way into every travel office in the country telling of the outstanding scenic and historical attractions of each area.

No exception to all this is Illinois. Long known as the "Prairie State," Illinois possesses a wide variety of scenery. Along the Mississippi River the traveler will find rugged, almost mountainous country stretching from the northern edge of the State, and crossing the southern end of Illinois. There are any number of rivers and streams cutting across the broad plains of central Illinois. The hills and bluffs, long ago used by Indians as strongholds against the white settler, now are popular playgrounds and scenic beauty spots.

Illinois is considered by many to be a State of contrasts. Covering a wider temperature belt than any other State, Illinois' climate varies from cool northern portion characterized by growths of stately pines, to that of the southern tip where is found the Illinois cotton country.

Cities in Illinois, too, provide even as striking examples of contrast. Chicago, Rockford, Peoria, East St. Louis, Danville, and scores of other smaller cities and towns are busy, modern vacation centers. Throughout the State, often only a stone's throw from an important metropolis, will be found villages still appearing much as they did 100 years ago and more The sharpest contrast is shown by the reconstruction of historic New Salem, "The Lincoln Village," 20 miles northwest of Springfield. Appearing exactly as it did when Lincoln lived there from 1831 until 1837 it presents a picture of an authentic frontier village of more than a century ago.

Michigan's Woods

Summer outings on a "shoe string" in the heart of the cool north woods of Michigan are now possible for clubs, organizations, and large groups of people. In order to extend outdoor recreational opportunities to groups with low incomes, completely equipped camps may be chartered at low cost in several of the local National Forest areas. The camps, which accommodate groups ranging from 40 to 100 persons, are equipped with electric lights, water, improved lake beaches, diving floats, and boats. The main buildings are supplemented with administration, dining, kitchen, and recreational facilities. Comfortable cabins have metal cots and clothes lockers for eight persons. The camps are located at Clear Lake, Hiawatha National Forest, and Nesbit Lake, Ottawa National Forest.

Ozarks Attractions

Special events for every week in the 1940 season are scheduled for travelers and vacationists in the playgrounds of the Ozarks. An official calendar has been prepared by the tourist bureau covering these celebrations, including rodeos, Indian pow-wows, community sings, boat races, grape festivals, livestock expositions, fairs and homecomings, Fourth of July entertainments, and other events which go on into the football season this fall. One of the most spectacular occasions, tentatively scheduled for June, will be the dedication of the recently completed Grand River dam in northeast Oklahoma, the lonest multiple-arch dam in the world.

Boar's Head Inn

With every indication pointing toward a record summer vacation season in New England, Boar's Head Inn at Hampton Beach, N. H., is preparing to entertain an increasing number of guests during the next four months. Located close to the water the Inn offers a quiet, home-like atmosphere. Philip M. Nearing, proprietor, who was formerly night manager of the Ritz Carlton, promises that every comfort of home will be available at the Inn this summer. Among the many features of the Inn is the ocean view from everyone of its 15 rooms.

Babson Named to Top Ticket At Prohibitionist Sessions

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Roger W. Babson of Massachusetts was unanimously nominated for the Presidency today by the Prohibition Party. Following the presentation of Mr. Babson's name by George L. Thompson of Boston, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Committee, the 230 delegates staged a 10-minute demonstration showing their approval.

In the formation of the Party's platform which to a large extent was shaped by Mr. Babson, prohibition of liquor still dominated the discussion although social and economic questions of the day shared the spotlight.

There is some difference of opinion within the Party as to just how much or what sort of change has taken place in respect to its traditional stand on national prohibition, but the greater emphasis now placed on other vital social and economic issues, and the fact that the Party's standard bearer quite clearly seeks a new mode of attack, "from the bottom up" as he says, appears to justify the interpretation that a far-reaching redirection of policy has taken place.

"Our main object," said Mr. Babson, to a cheering throng of workers from 30 States, "is still to crush the liquor traffic; but now some of us have learned we can best go at in another way. We know that the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed because the consciences of the people had not 'caught up' with our legislation. In other words, many of us are convinced that we can now best reach our goal by working for a spiritual awakening through churches, schools, movies, radio and influential publications; yes, working from the bottom up rather than from the top down."

There is in the "new" Party, as Mr. Babson, formerly a Republican, calls it, no disagreement over the fundamental need for elimination of the liquor traffic; it is simply a matter of method and approach. The platform as adopted was substantially that proposed by Mr. Babson himself before the convention, though changes were made to particularize in some respects and qualify in others. For example, where Mr. Babson had urged applying to all nations "the same immigration and tariff policies," the adopted program proposes "equitable immigration and tariff policies." While the liquor issue dominates the Party background, the more objective moral and spiritual issues are now etched into the working platform so deeply as to guide specific action for some time.

"It is very important," said Mr. Babson, "that we should continually emphasize the need of a spiritual awakening. The passing of laws and the electing of certain individuals will accomplish no lasting good unless there is a change in the purposes, motives, and lives of the American people. The success of a forward program depends on the development of character, that is, integrity, industry, and initiative, with the desire to be of service and the willingness to make sacrifices."

Declaring that neither of the two major parties "can get the country out of the present mess" because of alliances which make it impossible to take a stand on moral issues, Mr. Babson held that there must be a coalition of all those "interested in putting righteousness before expediency." The new Prohibition Party, he said, is in a position to serve as a coalition third party.

Though the program dealt largely in generalities, more so than some of the delegates had hoped, Mr. Babson touched on some concrete issues. "The present system of distributing relief indiscriminately," he said, "is biologically, morally and historically unsound. Only when the state requires decent habits and behavior as a requisite for public aid will confidence be restored, the budget balanced and employment again become normal." Following is a condensed version of the adopted platform:

1. Moral issues. Prohibition of that which is evil must go with promotion of that which is good. Evils to be prohibited include liquor traffic, harmful narcotics, commercialized gambling, indecent publications, debasing movies and the block-booking thereof, deceptive radio broadcasting, political graft, and injustices of all kinds.

2. Economic and other issues. Reduction on debt and taxation, conservation of human and material resources, aid for farmers, encouragement of employers engaged in honest and useful business, assurance to workers and consumers of fair share of industry's products and profits, prevention of unfit persons and unfair goods from entering country, but application to all nations of equitable immigration and tariff policies, avoidance of war by maintaining friendly relations and providing adequate defense, aid for youth and aged, and tolerance to all.

3. Need of spiritual awakening. Must be change in purpose, motives and lives of people. Spiritual awakening requires encouragement of churches and freeing of schools from politics.

4. Coalition party. New Prohibition Party only one fit to represent those who stand for righteousness.

5. Conclusion. Solution of all problems, from liquor to unemployment, depends on character, and election of Party committed to above principles.

This Changing World

Balance Sheet in Norway—How Germany and the Allies Come Out of the Scandinavian Expedition—Qualifications in Germany's Success

By H. B. Elliston

It is natural to think that because the Allies were compelled to withdraw from Central and Southern Norway the net result is a total victory for Germany. But the victory is by no means complete. In fact, it has a Pyrrhic side. We may try to evolve the pluses and minuses in the light of what has been made known amid the avalanche of claims and counter claims.

1. The success has been immensely useful to Germany in adding both to Herr Hitler's prestige at home and to Germany's military standing among the European neutrals.

The addition to the Reichsführer's prestige at home is past calculation. Britain and France had counted a great deal upon the gradual undermining of Herr Hitler from within. That was the purpose of the leaflet bombardment of the German population. But the German success has made for a closer identification between Naziism and the German people. This was coming, anyway. The increasingly bellicose speeches from Allied statesmen before the invasion of Norway must have persuaded the Germans that in this war they had to sink or swim with Hitler. The German success in Norway has thus made the overturn of the Nazi regime less dependent upon an internal upset.

* * *

Among the neutrals the German success has further diminished faith in the military prowess of the Allies, and is bringing about a voluntary or an involuntary reorientation in policy.

Sweden's changed position is the most noteworthy. Sweden's version of neutrality hitherto has been based upon ability to trade with both sets of belligerents. The German success, however, virtually shuts off the Allies as a customer. This is the reason that, as reported by Edmund Stevens, Sweden (and Finland) is seeking to establish trade ties with the Soviet Union. Playing one off against the other is the last remaining safeguard of Sweden's rather tattered independence. Berlin and Moscow are allies of a sort, of course; but the Swedes rely upon the Baltic jealousy between Slav and Teuton, once historic and still basic, to save Sweden.

2. The German success gives the Nazis a better position strategically. They now have air and submarine points d'appui (you can't call them bases yet) along the Scandinavian coastline.

* * *

But this isn't the unqualified kind of advantage that seems to be imagined. Possession of the Scandinavian coastline doesn't bring the German airmen physically (let alone politically) nearer to the industrial centers of the Allies. Scapa Flow is nearer, it is true, but there are alternative harbors to Scapa Flow scattered over the British coastline. I should imagine, moreover, that the Faroes, the Danish island north of Scapa Flow, will be turned into a naval station. Another offset to the new strategic setup of Nazi Germany is that the Nazi line of communications is no longer short, easily defendable, and economical to hold.

3. Combined with this point is the fact that the Germans have lost a good deal of their precious seapower. The figures are obscured amid a fog of claims and denials. But the German losses at Narvik seem to be accepted by the experts at seven destroyers, and this is a lot of sea power for a weak navy to lose in one engagement. Germany's power of counter-blockade has thus been weakened a great deal by its success.

4. Economically the success will relieve the Germans over the short run, but the long-run benefits are dubious.

No doubt Danish butter and eggs and bacon will be helpful in meeting the German deficit in fats. But the descent on Denmark is bound to prove an economic boomerang. Denmark can keep up the provisioning of the German larder only as the result of the continuous import of foodstuffs and fertilizer from the United States. But this supply will now be shut off from Nazified Denmark. Thus the looting of Denmark is likely to leave Denmark a waste land, relatively speaking. And the Germans will find themselves saddled with the problem of feeding Denmark out of Germany after they have partly fed Germany out of Denmark.

* * *

Much the same situation applies to the other Scandinavians. They all had import surpluses which they paid for out of the earnings of their merchant fleets. The merchant fleets are now in Allied possession, and a population which owed its very existence to some extent to overseas earnings must now look to Germany for sustenance.

Materials other than foodstuffs will, of course, inure to Germany. Norway has iron, molybdenum, and pyrites—this last being the "fool's gold" out of which sulphuric acid is made, a commodity vital to Germany's chemical industry. Control of Scandinavia will give the Germans a weapon to force iron out of Sweden. More phosphates can also be had—the third (and lacking) ingredient after potash and nitrates for fertilizer. In addition, stockpiles of oil and other materials no doubt have been seized in Norway and Denmark. Add up all these new supplies, however, and you will doubt whether there is more than a respite in them from the economic pressure exerted by the Allies.

And it mustn't be forgotten that the Allied economic pressure is actually facilitated by the Germanization of Scandinavia. Leaks in the blockade through Scandinavia may now be plugged. It was one of the chief grumbles I heard in London that neutral Scandinavia was a highway of commerce to Germany.

* * *

The British had put the screws on the overseas import trade of Scandinavia, to be sure. Nevertheless the import trade was thought to be too high, and more rigid controls were being talked about. Now Britain's blockade is simplified by the turning of the Scandinavian ports into enemy territory. And the German use of Scandinavia as what the Germans used to call "a spare lung" is no longer possible.

Here I am seeming to make out a German success into a no-success. It is a success, but a qualified success, and nobody knows that better than the Germans. This was no tactical offensive, but a defensive operation which the Allies forced upon the Germans. It was proof that the Allied blockade was having results. Without this pinch the Germans could have got more economic worth out of Scandinavia by allowing Scandinavia to stay neutral. The Allies spoiled the plan with a blockade that is far more severe than was the World War blockade.

The surprising thing is that after hailing the Nazi sally as a "smoking out" the Allies failed boldly to seize the opportunity—to take risks for victory. True, they didn't want the Germans to come out till 1941, but, as long as they allow the Germans to keep the initiative, they will have to fight on the Nazi time-table.

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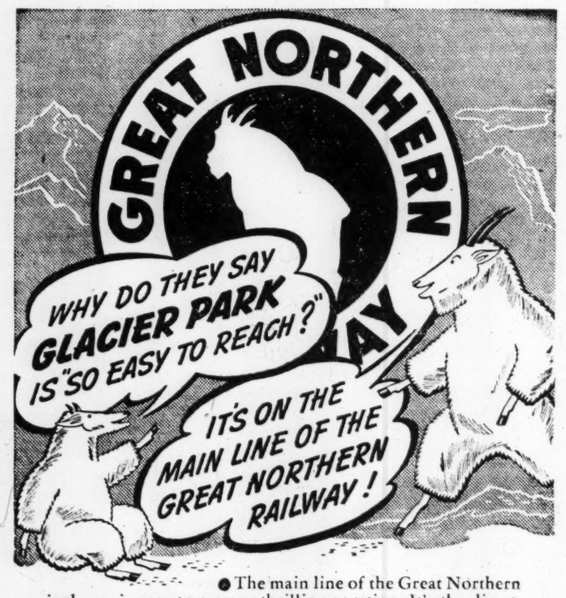

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Tuesdays and Fridays The Christian Science Monitor publishes hotel, resort, and travel advertising which is very helpful to the traveler-to-be. Travel advertisements also appear frequently in the Monitor published on other days of the week.

Debt Limit of U. S. Exceeded, Woodrum and Taber Declare

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—The Federal Government is today violating the $45,000,000,000 legal debt limit by at least $500,000,000.

This is the charge made by Representtaive Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia and John Taber (R) of New York, leaders of the now abandoned House economy campaign, following passage in the lower chamber yesterday of $224,321,188 of unbudgeted farm subsidies.

The increasingly strong House Farm Bloc, aided by groups from metropolitan and industrial areas which hope to trade a little support for work-relief and labor legislation coming up shortly, voted 207 to 176 to provide $212,000,000 for parity payments to agriculture.

Then it set aside $85,000,000, or $12,321,188 more than the budgeted sum the House had previously turned down, for use in disposing of agricultural surpluses through the Food Stamp Plan and other means.

House Adds 25 Per Cent

The House even outdid the generosity of the Senate by specifically guaranteeing that the parity payments shall make up to 100 per cent—not 75 per cent as the Senate had voted—the farm prices which obtained in the period of 1909 to 1914.

Thus the economy crusade which began in the House several months ago with great enthusiasm and great promise of savings ended in the House with great enthusiasm for spending and strong promise that Congress will not only exceed the President's budget, but will be unable to avoid exceeding the statutory debt limit. All the appropriation bills have not yet been passed and the outlook is more for increases than decreases.

The extent to which economy-consciousness had vanished from the overwhelming majority of the lower chamber was illustrated by the nature of the few disputes which arose over yesterday's Farm bill. The arguments rarely touched on how small the appropriation should be kept or the need for saving, but most exclusively on how large the appropriation should go and how to divide it up. One member complained that 100 per cent parity payments were not enough and another thought that the $212,000,000 was "measely."

Warnings Ignored

The voting was preceded by the lone warnings of the unsuccessful economy advocates, Representatives Woodrum and Taber, who contended that the Nation's finances were being put into a serious state through excessive appropriations.

What, they asked, is Congress going to do in face of the fact that present appropriations exceed the national debt limit of $45,000,000,000 by approximately $500,000,000? They pointed out that no provision has thus far been made by Congress either to provide taxes necessary to meet any part of the excess appropriations or to raise the debt limit in order that the Government may borrow to cover the authorized expenditures.

There remains one significant amendment to the Agricultural bill to be acted upon. Sponsored by the Senate, it appropriates $50,000,000 for farm tenant loans and would get the money by having it loaned to the Department of Agriculture by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation instead of by direct appropriation. It was this device which Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois characterized as a "stealthy and furtive approach" to the Treasury.

Mine Operators Told to Teach Art of Coal Burning to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The man with a stick of dynamite is fading further out of the picture of coal mining, as modernized mechanical methods are introduced. Their application was discussed at the seventeenth annual coal convention and exposition of the American Mining Congress, held here.

E. C. Payne, consulting engineer, Consolidation Coal Company, New York, warned the industry that it must not confine its attention to improving product and methods, but should give attention to the way coal is consumed. "The majority of us," he said, "have stuck our heads in the sand and said that our only job was to dig coal and we have done little to improve the art of burning coal. It has been necessary for others to assume the task of converting this tremendous reserve of energy to useful work." He then suggested that the industry spend more time and money in developing combustion equipment, co-operating with manufacturers.

The modernity which miners are finding essential, if they are to hold place in supplying the fuel of the nation against the competition of oil and gas, was shown in a hydraulic process for breaking down coal at the working surface. G. S. Jenkins, Assistant General Manager of the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis, one of several companies to try this method, reported success. Under the process, an electrically driven pump forces oil from a storage tank through a hose into a expandable tube, in the coal. The steel pressure breaks the coal and makes unnecessary any dangerous exploding process.

Modernization was reported as going forward in many other directions, by use of rubber-tired service cars, belt conveyors, and mechanical loaders and cleaners.

The industry is striving to hold its place not only through reduction of costs and improvement of product, but also by conservation of one of the Nation's most important resources.

"Mine management in America is faced by shrinking markets, declining prices, increased wages, higher taxes and other restraining factors," stated W. J. B. Mayo of Koppers Coal Company, Pittsburgh. "Mechanization is its brightest hope for the future." He then pointed out that in 1890, when mechanization first appeared, there were approximately 190,000 men employed in bituminous coal mines of this country, as compared with 490,000 in 1935, indicating that mechanization has not been cutting down employment but rather expanding the industry.

The coal company employees have taken an interest in improving methods. At the convention was staged a display of operating "kinks" of their invention devoted mainly to increasing the efficiency within the coal mines and the safety of the men.

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Oklahoma Sets a Pattern in Initiative

Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce

Oklahoma City in 1889 Contrasted With Today

Oklahoma Goes Far in 51 Years of Statehood

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Oklahoma.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma was the last State but two admitted to the Union, but in 51 years it has caught up with most of the others and passed many of them.

It claims first place in the volume and value of zinc production. Some years it ranks first in the per capita volume and value of mineral and agricultural products. It has no rival in the output of broom corn. It has long been among the first three oil States and winter wheat States. As a rule, it leads the South in butter production.

In some other respects it has not gone so far. It was settled with a rush at the crack of a pistol or cannon and during three or four decades advanced with a rush, so its development was somewhat uneven.

If you should drive through the pleasant town of Purcell, which has 3,000 inhabitants (1930), you would see the following request written on the steps of the main bank, "Please do not sit here during banking hours!"

Sign a Symbol

Quite plainly Purcell is a bit rural. The town people and their customers from the farms like to gather on that main corner and rest themselves on the bank steps. You can imagine three rows of overall-wearing men strung along both the east and south steps, watching the world go by. It was a sort of town grandstand. The bank customers—and even a bank must have some customers—couldn't go in and out without pushing their way through this gallery. So bank officials gently and politely requested their fellow Oklahomans kindly to sit somewhere else during banking hours. Certainly a reasonable request!

Of the 150 towns of 1,000 inhabitants or more in Oklahoma only 50 are larger than Purcell: most are smaller, so you can conceive how many bank steps are serving as public benches. But in contrast to this there are extraordinarily grand and beautiful bank buildings in Oklahoma, notably in Oklahoma City and Tulsa, which vie with any in the world. They are majestic skyscrapers and instead of steps have express elevators.

This is a State of contrasts. For example, a few cities are flooded with light, but even yet 95 per cent of the farmers use coal oil lamps. Until the Rural Electrification Administration came in, it was 97 per cent.

Hazy on Blackout

Popular enlightenment also has heights and depths. For instance, E. Elizabeth Reynolds, a teacher from Sapulpa, reports that, according to a current events quiz, some of her pupils think a blackout is a horse; Hyde Park a newspaperman; Mussolini ruler of Europe; Chamberlain a university; Stalin a radio star! A. F. of L. our Secretary of War; Gestapo the President's home, and Frances Perkins a hair dresser. According to these young people, Blitzkrieg was a former Czechoslovak King, ruler of Russia, spokesman for Mussolini, and a German fortification. And if the Sapulpa children, in an excellent school taught by an experienced and enterprising teacher, abounded in such misinformation, how about those in a one-room country school around Vamoosa or Ninnekah.

However, as Miss Reynolds says, in the excellently written and edited Oklahoma Teacher, "There's a brighter side to the picture." Of course, there is. Bright sides predominate in Oklahoma.

Settlers Serious-Minded

For example, one might surmise that a great many of the hundreds of thousands of people pouring into Oklahoma would be adventurers or derelicts, washed in on a huge human torrent, but that is not the case. Most proved serious and reliable.

Never was a country so dramatically opened. People actually rushed in at breakneck speed to grab the good places. It was worse than pushing into a New York subway. First there were first served. If you couldn't get your hands and name on something, you completely lost out. People were literally shoving one another about. They had guns, too. All were camping out together. A fairly large number of the claims were disputed. Landmarks and plans were uncertain. Terrible storms came before decent shelters were erected. There was only one source of water supply for thousands of people.

What is surprising about this, however, is not the confusion that arose, but that order soon developed. From 1890 to 1910 as many people swarmed in here as there are at present in the whole State of Nebraska. Since then a million more have arrived. They were all strangers to one another and in an unprecedented situation.

Election First Week

Yet the very first Sunday there was a preaching service. There was very little crime. A government was formed here in Oklahoma City by election the first week. A bank opened the first day and still exists; it was a solid bank and has never failed to meet all obligations. A Chamber of Commerce was formed very soon and still functions. One of the very first things the Community did was to open schools, which have never ceased to advance. The settlers proved to be very solid people.

As you look about Oklahoma, you see two excellent cities, both favored with oil prosperity. Tulsa in the eastern part of the State, with 141,000 inhabitants (1930), is without any doubt one of the most attractive cities in the whole Middle West. Its parks, lawns, homes, schools, business center, and general cleanliness could serve as models for any land. The capital here, with 185,000 inhabitants (1930), has a very imposing civic center, many grand business edifices, excellent homes, and fine schools. Practically 100 per cent of all teachers in the White City schools are college graduates or more.

Great Oil Center

Oklahoma City is marked by its numerous oil derricks, for it is situated above one of the richest oil pools on the continent. Of the 1,525 wells drilled in it, 1,069 are still producing. An area 10 miles long by three miles wide contained wealth evaluated at two-thirds of a billion dollars. More than half has been drawn out.

There are many wells in the yards of private houses, both rich and poor. You find them in school yards. They surround the State House. The Governor's mansion nestles among them as a cabin in the woods. You hear engines pounding as they dig new wells; day and night you hear pumps throb as they bring up oil.

Oil is one of Oklahoma's three major sources of income, of which the others are general manufacturing and agriculture. The oil pool is said to be the most productive in America except the famous field in east Texas.

A characteristic of this and several other States is that while fully twice as much money is earned at industry, mining, and trade as at farming, far more people farm than do anything else, so the country is quite poor and the towns or cities quite rich. Our America has developed unevenly.

Education Stressed

But Oklahoma tries to give all its youth a good education. Among southern States it holds a high rank. There is a better balance between per capita spending on white and Negro education than in most places with so large a negro population, 8 per cent.

In 26 years the number of high schools increased from 54 to 859. The length of the school year has increased, the teaching standards have improved, the size of classes has dropped. The number of one-room schools is decreasing and the number of consolidated schools increasing; in 15 years the number of transported pupils has grown by 162 per cent, from 39,000 to 102,000, which is a sixth of all Oklahoma's school children.

There is a beautifully housed State University, an excellently equipped Agricultural and Mechanical College, six normal and 10 private colleges. The Negroes, too, have a very good State University.

Oklahoma is a great test of democracy. Americans swept in here from everywhere to become property owners and build a good society. They have not failed.

Atlanta Pushes University Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—With the halfway mark already reached in the drive for $5,000,000 to match the General Education Board's offer of $2,500,000 for a University Center here, Atlanta and the Southeast see the approach of realization of their hopes. The ranking committee of the Rockefeller Board is making a preliminary visit to examine the progress already made. Walter W. Stewart, Chairman of the Foundation, and others are visiting both the University at Athens and the proposed affiliated units in Atlanta.

James R. McCain, President of Agnes Scott College, announces that Presser Hall, now being built on the Agnes Scott campus, will be available in September for the musical and dramatic activities of all units participating in the University Center plan. It is designed to serve also the fine arts activities.

160-Ton House Moved Above Top of Orchard

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., (AP)—A young orchard stood where his house had to go, so Dave Crick lifted the 160-ton dwelling over the tree tops.

Mr. Crick, a lumber dealer, sold his lot but was determined to put his house on a new site across the block. It couldn't be taken around because of street obstructions. So the house was raised five feet and started on its 500-foot journey over the orchard on cables and heavy timbers.

Butler Named Again as Peace Group Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace since 1925, was re-elected to that post at the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Endowment at the office of the Carnegie Corporation here last night.

Others elected were John W. Davis, of New Fork, Vice-President; George A. Finch, of Washington, D. C., Secretary: Alanson B. Houghton, Treasurer; Roland S. Morris, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Treasurer, and Arthur A. Ballantine, of New York; Francis P. Gaines, or Virginia; Roland S. Morris, of Pennsylvania; Maurice S. Sherman, of Connecticut, and Thomas J. Watson, of New York, members of the Executive Committee.

Dr. James Brown Scott, of Washington, D. C., Secretary of the Endowment since its organization and Director of the Division of International Law, was retired from active service at his own request and will become Secretary Emeritus and Director Emeritus of the Division of International Law on July 1. To succeed Dr. Scott as Director of the International Law Division, Prof. Philip C. Jessup, of New York, a Trustee of the Endowment, was chosen, and Mr. Finch was elected Associate Director of that division.

The Trustees adopted a budget of $553,219 for the fiscal year 1940-'41.

Meanwhile the Friedsam Medal for 1940 given annually to the person contributing conspicuously to the advancement of art in the United States, was bestowed on Frederic P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York by the Architectural League of New York at a dinner at the League's building last night.

The citation of Mr. Keppel was read by Edgar I. Williams, President of the League, and characterized him as "educator and educational administrator; sympathetic guide and thoughtful adviser of students; understanding director of educational institutions; author of important works on the place of art in public life and the sociological significance of art in the growth of the Nation—with power and wisdom bringing to art and to artists, to the learning as to the learned, active aid and enduring encouragement—wise dispenser of great fortune, seeking its greatness in the service to art and with practiced hand assuring by that service, in its simplicity and directness, an effective enhancement of American art."

Trees Are Planted For Sun Yat-sen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—Chinese planted trees on March 12 as a practical way to honor the fifteenth anniversary of Sun Yat-sen's passing. In Chungking alone some 80,000 pine and tung saplings were put in the ground to commemorate the founder of Republican China.

Much of China has been deforested for centuries, but here in the interior a fair amount of timber still exists. Szechuan's forests cover about 7,800,000 acres. The most common varieties are bamboo, fir, larch, spruce, oak, walnut, maple, poplar, and pistacia.

Since the great industrial migration westward, Szechuan's timber has been in great demand, and the supply is diminishing. Much of the timber within a radius of 150 miles of Chungking has been cut. Therefore a movement has begun for planting seedlings. The seedlings and saplings planted on March 12 were but a part of a long-range program. Within the last two years, it is estimated, 6,000,000 seedlings and almost 3,000,000 trees have been planted.

'Alfalfa Bill' Wants Murray No. 2 Off Ballot

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 10 (AP)—Former Gov. William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray, candidate for Democratic nomination for Congressman-at-large, asked yesterday that the name of William A. Murray, El Reno, be kept off the Democratic ballot.

He said the filing of William A. Murray was "frivolous" and designed to confuse the voters. His protest was filed with the State Election Board.

Union Organizers' Leader Fatally Shot

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—The leader of 11 men tentatively identified as union organizers was shot fatally May 8 after they entered the Brooklyn factory of the Trio Coat Corporation in the renewal of prolonged attempts to organize the plant's 35 employees.

Police said the President of the Corporation, Giuseppe Fristachi, had repeatedly refused the demand of the organizers.

He was quoted as saying again that he would not permit organization of the women in his plant.

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Bonneville Dam Public Power On Portland's Ballot May 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Electrical power, its importance crystallized in Northwestern minds by completion of giant Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River not far from here, will draw major attention of Portland in Oregon's May 17 primary.

For Portlanders, No. 1 ballot item, at least judging from pre-primary interest—will be the "Yes" or "No" on formation of a people's utility district for Portland.

This will be Portland's initial contact with P. U. D. activities although elections on such units have been held in many sectors of Oregon and southwest Washington and several such P. U. D. set-ups already are in operation.

The P. U. D. contemplated for Portland would be the largest and only exclusively metropolitan structure in the United States. It would be a district embracing an estimated population of 340,000 persons with an assessed valuation of $270,000,000.

Such a set-up as well as the other mechanics of a P. U. D. will depend entirely upon decision of the voters. Even should the ballots show that five directors were elected for the P. U. D. board they would be men without jobs if a negative total results on the P. U. D. itself.

Short Terms Only

Should the P. U. D. be accepted, then the directors would turn attention toward placing it in the power field as outlined by amended State law of 1939.

Five directors, if elected this May, will serve only until January with a new board to be selected at the November general election. Three of these new directors then would hold office for four years, the other two for two years. Pay is $100 and "necessary expenses."

The role played by these directors is highly important for they would be authorized without further vote after the November election to levy taxes in a restricted sense sufficient to guarantee overheads for administrative and engineering needs in formation of the district.

Thus would be effected the general setup of the P. U. D. should it be accepted in the primary.

However, before actual entry into the power business would be possible, voters would have to support issuing of revenue bonds which would be sold at not less than 98 per cent of their face value and accrued interest to provide funds for purchase of whatever distribution facilities would be necessary to carry on the P. U. D.

These revenue bonds, according to law, must be amortized within 30 years from earnings over and above the expenses of operating the district, including taxes.

Purchase Possible

Size of such an effort can be pictured if the systems of Portland General Electric and Northwestern Electric—the two private utilities now serving Portland electrical needs—would be purchased as might be possible, according to arguments put forward in the present pri-primary debate on the P. U. D.

The state hydroelectric commission established a "book value" for Portland General Electric of $21,444,195 and for Northwestern Electric of $9,690,058 and coupled this with the warning that such figures should not be confused with the true value of the property. And these figures do not at all jibe with much higher totals estimated by the utilities themselves.

It has been estimated that if Portland goes into the power field through a P. U. D. it must tax itself not more than 2 mills a year for five years, later issue revenue bonds ranging from $31,000,000 to $50,000,000 to acquire existing systems.

Two Viewpoints

Proponents declare all this can be done, revenue bonds paid off and sizable reductions in rates brought about for users.

Opponents say that not only will rates not be lowered but that there would be the possibility that they might even have to be increased to meet overhead and bond payment demands.

As far as party politics are concerned, Portlanders' main interest in the presidential primary will be on the Democratic side where President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner are entered. Senator Charles L. McNary is the only Republican candidate and will have the Oregon delegation's full backing at the national convention.

Safety Rules Set For Motor Vehicles

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission prescribed safety regulations May 8 for motor vehicles operated in interstate or foreign commerce by private carriers.

The regulations, which become effective Aug. 1, generally provide that the driver must be physically fit, at least 21 years of age, and that vehicles meet safety requirements such as many municipalities require. The maximum time "on duty" in a week is 60 hours, with a limit of 10 hours actual driving time in any day.

Drivers of farm trucks and salesmen-drivers were exempted from the 60-hour on duty rule. Instead the Commission prescribed a weekly maximum of 50 hours actual driving time. Farm trucks also may be driven by youths of 18.

Officials said that drivers of private trucks covered by the regulations will remain subject to the 30-cents-an-hour minimum wage prescribed in the Wage-Hour Law, but will not be subject to the rule requiring that working hours in excess of 42 a week must be compensated by time-and-a-half pay.

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Text of Nazi Memorandum to Invaded Nations

BERLIN, May 10 (AP)—Following is the text of the German memorandum addressed to the Royal Belgium and Royal Netherlands Governments:

The Reich Government for a long time has known of the main aim of British and French war policy. It consists of the expansion of war to other countries and the misuse of their peoples as auxiliary mercenary troops by England and France. The last attempt in this direction was a plan to occupy Scandinavia with the aid of Norway in order to establish a new front there against Germany.

This attempt was frustrated at the zero hour through Germany's interference. Germany gave the world public documentary proof of that.

Immediately after the failure of the British and French action in Scandinavia, England and France resumed their policies for the expansion in other directions.

Mediterranean Move

Thus, during the flight-like retreat of the British troops from Norway the English Prime Minister announced that England, because of the changed situation, was now in a position to transfer the main force of the fleet to the Mediterranean and the English and French units were already on the way to Alexandria.

The Mediterranean now became the center of the Anglo-French war propaganda. Partly this was intended to conceal the defeat in Scandinavia and the great loss of prestige thereby suffered from their own people and from the world, and partly to make it appear as if the Balkans now had been selected as the next theater of war against Germany.

In reality, however, the ostensible shifting of Anglo-French war policy to the Mediterranean served an entirely different purpose: it was nothing other than a large scale maneuver to divert attention in order to deceive Germany as to the actual scene of the next Anglo-French attack.

Ruhr District

For some time it has been realized by the German Government that the true object of Britain and France is this: A carefully prepared and now imminent attack on Germany in the west with the view to advancing towards the Ruhr district across Belgian and Dutch territory.

Germany has recognized and respected the integrity of Belgium and Holland on the natural supposition that the two countries would preserve the strictest neutrality in the event of war between Germany on one hand and Britain and France on the other.

Belgium and Holland have not complied with this condition.

It is true that so far they have tried to retain the outward appearance of neutrality, but the countries have favored Germany's enemies with complete partiality and have even supported them in their intentions.

Reich Ministry Reports

Basing their views on documents in their possession and particularly on appended reports of the Reich Ministry of the Interior of March 29, 1940, and of the German High Command of May 4, 1940, the German Government desires to draw attention to the following facts:

I

First, since the outbreak of the war the Belgian and Dutch press have shown an anti-German attitude in excess even of that taken by British and French newspapers. In spite of continual protests on the part of the Reich they have not up to the present time changed their attitude.

In addition to this, leading personalities in public life in both countries have to an increasing extent in recent months expressed the view that the place of Belgium and Holland was at the side of Britain and France. Many other incidents in the political and business life of Belgium and Holland emphasize this tendency still more.

II

Second, Holland, in conjunction with certain Belgian circles, has lent herself to giving support to attempts of the British Secret Service to bring about a revolution in Germany, which amounts to a flagrant breach of their most elementary obligations as a neutral.

This organization built up by the Secret Service on Belgian and Dutch soil, which enjoyed the fullest support of the Belgian and Dutch authorities reaching as far as the highest circles of officials and of the General Staff, had no other object than the removal of the Führer and of the German Government by the means at their disposal, and the setting up of a government by Germany which would be ready to work for the destruction of the unity of the Reich and would agree to the formation of a powerless federation of individual German states.

Intention of Policy

Measures taken by the Belgian Government and the Dutch Government in the military sphere make the position even clearer. They provide incontrovertible proof of the true intentions of the policy pursued by Belgium and Holland.

They are in marked contrast to all declarations made by the Belgian Government and the Dutch Government to the effect that they would, with all their power and in every direction, oppose any attempt to make use of their sovereign territory for the passage of troops or as a base for operations on land, at sea, or in the air.

Thus Belgium, to give an example, has exclusively fortified itself. Facing France, no fortifications of any kind have been built. The repeated urgent representations of the German Government were, it's true, answered each time by the Belgian Government with assurances that care would be taken to put an end to this state of affairs, which operates against Germany only. In actual fact, however, nothing was ever done and all promises in this direction remained unfulfilled.

On the contrary, Belgium up to this very moment continued exclusively and unabatingly to perfect her fortifications. Her Dutch coast represents an equally open and unguarded means of entry for the British Air Force. The German Government has furnished the Dutch Government, by a series of communications, with proof of the violation of the Dutch neutrality by the British aircraft.

British Over the Netherlands

Since the outbreak of the war, British airmen have been appearing almost daily over German territory coming from Holland. There are 127 cases in which British military aircraft has crossed over Dutch territory. It has been proved indisputably in every detail, the Dutch Government being duly notified.

In reality, however, the number is far greater, being many times the number of cases notified. In all these additional cases there is likewise no doubt that the British planes were involved. In a large number of cases in which Dutch territory has been flown over and the fact that the Dutch Government took no effective measures of any kind against this action prove without a shadow of doubt that the British Air Force has systematically been using Dutch sovereign territory as a base for operations against Germany with the knowledge and consent of the Dutch Government.

Still more striking proof of the real attitude of Belgium and Holland is, however, the concentration of the entire mobilized Belgian and Dutch troops which is directed solely against Germany. While at the beginning of September, 1939, Belgium and Holland had their troops distributed fairly evenly along their frontiers, some time later and as collaboration between the Belgian and Dutch general staffs and those of Britain and France intensified, the western frontiers of these countries were completely denuded of troops and the entire Belgian and Dutch forces concentrated against Germany on the eastern frontiers of these two countries.

No Nazi Concentration

This massing of Belgian and Dutch troops on the German frontier took place at a time when Germany had concentrated no troops on her Belgian-Dutch frontiers, but when Great Britain and France, on the contrary, had assembled strong mechanized attacking forces on the Franco-Belgian frontier.

In other words, at a time when the neutrality in the west appeared more and more menaced by the attitude of Great Britain and France and by a massing of British and French troops, and when Belgium and Holland would consequently have had every reason to strengthen their protective measures here, they withdrew their own troops from the endangered western frontier where no German troops at all were stationed.

It was not until that moment that Germany adopted her counter measures and now also passed her troops on Belgian and Dutch frontiers. However, the Belgian and Dutch general staffs by these sudden measures, quite contrary to every rule of strategy, disclosed their true attitude.

Their action becomes understandable when it is realized that these measures were taken only after reaching the staff and that Belgian and Dutch troops have never considered themselves as anything but the vanguard of the Anglo-French Army.

Allied Plans Advanced

Documents in possession of the German Government prove that preparations made by Britain and France on Belgian and Dutch territory for their attack on Germany have already reached an advanced stage.

Thus, some considerable time ago all obstacles on the Franco-Belgian frontier which might have been impeded the advance of the Anglo-French forces were secretly removed. Airdromes in Belgium and Holland were inspected by British and French officers and improvements were duly carried out. Means of transport were stationed in readiness on the frontiers in Belgium and recently advanced staff and troop units of British and French armies arrived in various places in Belgium and Holland.

These facts, as well as additional reports which have become more frequent in the last few days, are undeniable proof that an Anglo-French attack on Germany is imminent and that this attack on the Ruhr will take place through Belgium and Holland.

An impression of the Belgian and Dutch attitude, as gained from these irrefutable facts, is incontestable and clear. From the very outbreak of the war, contrary to the declaration ostensibly made by their governments, both countries have secretly sided with Britain and France—that is to say, with the very powers who nad determined to attack Germany and had actually declared war.

Although the attention of the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs has on more than one occasion been earnestly directed by Germany towards this attitude, nothing has changed in the least.

On the contrary, the Belgian Minister for Defense recently made a statement in Belgium tantamount to admission that the General Staffs of Belgium, France and Britain had come to an agreement on all measures necessary for concerted action against Germany. If, in spite of this, Belgium and Holland still persist in making a pretext of a policy of independence and neutrality this cannot lighten these indubitable facts which must be regarded as anything but an attempt at deception as to the real intentions of Belgian and Dutch policy.

In view of this state of affairs, the German Government can no longer doubt that Belgium and Holland are determined not only to tolerate the impending Anglo-French attack, but support it in every direction, and that agreements reached between the general staffs of the two countries and those of Britain and France can serve only this purpose. The objection advanced by Belgium and Holland, that this development does not conform with their intentions and that, in consequence of their helplessness before Britain and France, they were simply being forced to adopt this attitude, cannot be accepted as valid.

In any case, as far as Germany is concerned, it has no bearing on the situation.

Thrust on Germans

The struggle for life and death was thrust on the German people by Britain and France. The German Government does not intend to await an attack of Britain and France nor to allow the war to be carried through Belgium and France on to German soil.

They have, therefore, issued orders for their troops to safeguard the neutrality of the countries with all the military means at the disposal of the Reich.

The German Government desires to make the following supplementary announcement: German soldiers are not entering Holland and Belgium as enemies, for the German Government neither desired nor brought about this development. The responsibility rests with Britain and France, and on the Belgium and Dutch Governments, who tolerated and favored them.

No Attack on Integrity

The German Government further declares that Germany does not intend by these measures to attack the integrity of the Kingdom of Belgium and the Kingdom of Holland or their possessions or property in Europe or in their colonies, either now or in the future.

The Belgian and Dutch Governments today still have it in their power to safeguard the welfare of all peoples at the last moment by insuring that no resistance is offered to the German troops. The German Government herewith requests the two Governments to issue the necessary orders without delay. Should the German troops encounter opposition in Belgium or Holland it will be crushed with every means. The Belgian and Dutch Governments alone would bear the responsibility for the consequences and for the bloodshed which would then become unavoidable.

[A similar note which accused Belgium and Holland of "secretly siding with Germany's opponents" was dispatched at the same time to Luxemburg.]

The Hague Denies Provocation

By the Associated Press

New York, May 10

The Netherlands "with indignation" has informed Germany that there is absolutely no truth to the charge that she "has entered into any agreement whatsoever—of an inimical nature—with any foreign power and which would have been aimed against Germany."

Speaking over an N. B. C. network, Dr. Alexander Loudon, the Netherlands Minister to the United States, said he had talked with the foreign office at The Hague by telephone and received the following statement from the Minister of Foreign Affairs which "I read to you as I got it over the oceanic phone:

"'With indignation, Her Majesty's Government refutes the allegation and insinuations that the Dutch Government had entered into any agreement whatsoever—of an inimical nature—with any foreign power and which would have been aimed against Germany.'

"I continue with the Foreign Minister's statement:

"'Due to this unprecedented attack without any warning on the part of the German Government, the Netherlands Government considers herself at war with the German Reich.'

"My Foreign Minister also told me that a division of Nazi parachute troops have landed in the Province of Holland, but are meeting with stubborn and dogged resistance by the Dutch First Army Corps. At several points, our Army has the situation well in hand.

"Her Majesty the Queen has met the situation with remarkable fortitude and calm."

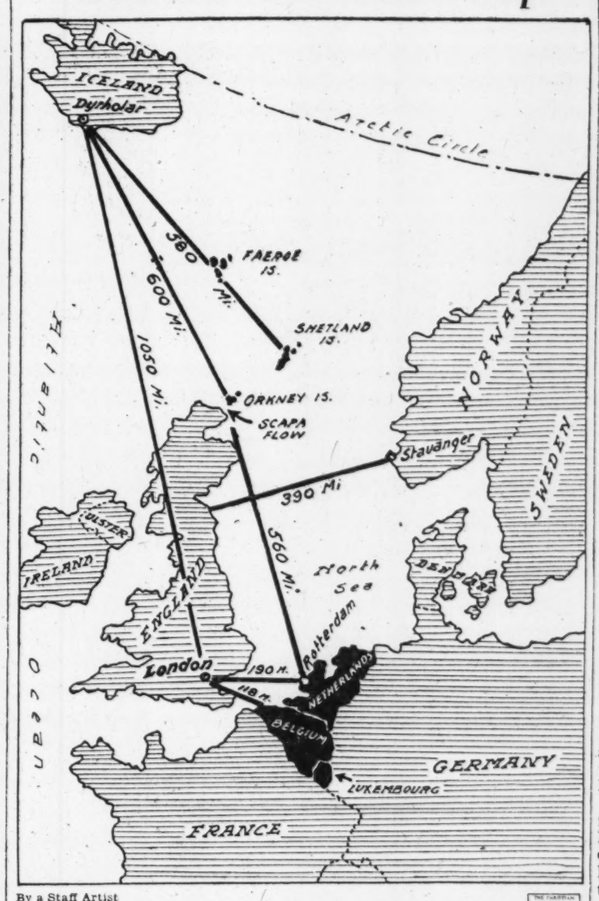
Dr. Loudon said it was two hours after the German invasion began that the German Minister to the Netherlands handed his Government the Nazi declaration read over the air in Berlin.

"Various bombardments are still under way," he continued, "but as far as we know they were aimed at military objectives.

"This attack on the Netherlands is without example in the world's history. We had not been warned.

"We didn't even receive an ultimatum."

Iceland Feels War's Grip



By a Staff Artist

New Strategic Area of the War

As Nazi armies invade Belgium and the Netherlands, the availability of bases for attacks on England assumes major importance. The British have occupied Iceland to prevent Germany from seizing it as a base for either air or naval operations. The map shows some of the major air distances.

Britain Seizes Iceland For Protective Purposes

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—In a lightning-like move to bar Germany from a strategic base in the far North, Great Britain today took protective custody of tiny Iceland.

The Island which is linked to German-occupied Denmark by its allegiance to King Christian X, will be under British protection only until the "conclusion of hostilities," it was announced.

It was not believed that the British force—of an undetermined size—encountered any opposition from German civilians who are known to have entered Iceland since the outbreak of the European war.

England, in explaining the move, stressed that it had no intention of interfering with the existing Administration and shortly after the occupation the Foreign Office announced it already was negotiating a trade agreement.

Was Virtually Undefended

The Foreign Office, in explaining the move, said that "it is clear that in the face of an attack even on a very small scale, the Icelandic Government would be unable to prevent their country from falling completely into German hands." The island has a defense force of only about 70 police.

The little northern Kingdom is especially important in the Allied scheme of things as an excellent submarine base—as well as an airplane and seaplane base.

Although the move was dramatically timed and enforced, it was not entirely unexpected by observers, who recalled that on April 10 the Allies announced that they would prevent any German landing on Iceland, Greenland, or Denmark's Faeroe Islands.

With that announcement, Iceland's Parliament took full control of the Nation's affairs.

A day later, First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that Britain was occupying the Faeroe Islands and that "no German will be allowed to set his foot there with impunity."

Iceland, about the size of Kentucky, has been a sovereign state since the signing of the Danish-Icelandic Union pact of 1918. It lies in the North Atlantic about 200 miles off the coast of Greenland, and its main industries are fishing and sheep farming. Its principal exports are fish, frozen mutton, and wool.

Only about one fourth of its 40,000 square miles is habitable, and its population of 118,000 is concentrated in the coastal lowlands. The capital, Reykjavik, has a population of 36,100.

Many "Peace" Expeditions

Before the war, experts recalled, Germany sent frequent expeditions into Iceland, nominally for scientific purposes and in connection with projected air routes.

When the war broke out there was in Iceland a considerably larger number of Germans than was justified, the British felt, and since the outbreak, the number had been augmented by the crews of several shipwrecked German vessels.

The British described the German consular official in Iceland, Herr Gerlach, as a "notorious Nazi." His activities were regarded by the British as "extra-consular and political in nature."

Besides its strategic value for airplane and submarine bases Iceland is considered highly important for weather observation stations to guide shipping and aviation.

U. S. Represented

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—Following Germany's occupation of Denmark and Iceland's assumption of sovereign power, the United States opened direct consular service with Iceland, appointing Bertel E. Kuniholm to the new post of Consul in Reykjavik, Iceland's capital.

It is to be recalled that just a month ago Iceland advised the world that henceforth it would take over all Icelandic powers formerly held by King Christian X of Denmark. Mr. Kuniholm, a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, has served in Lithuania, Estonia, France, Russia, Latvia, and Switzerland before being transferred to the new Icelandic post.

Nazis Threaten Full Might

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Germany threatened The Netherlands and Belgium today with the full force of its military and naval might should there be the slightest resistance to the Nazi invasion of the low countries.

In an authorized German broadcast, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, attributed to England and France and the Governments of the invaded nations "a plot to start a revolution in Germany" and said that officials of the Belgian and The Netherlands sought to overthrow Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

"Should the German troops meet any resistance in Belgium or The Netherlands," Dr. Goebbels said in the broadcast, which was picked up by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System, "this resistance will be broken with all the power at their (the Germans) disposal."

"Should resistance occur, responsibility for the bloodshed will solely be on the Dutch and Belgian Governments.

"As is known, there are organizations in Holland and Belgium, to which high personages of the General Staffs of both countries belong, which have been plotting the elimination of the Führer and the Reich Government, and to put into power a government in Germany which would mean the creation of a helpless German Reich again," Dr. Goebbels said.

The Government, Dr. Goebbels went on, accused the Low Countries of making "hostile utterances" against Germany and "above all, they did absolutely nothing against the hostile utterances against Germany in the press and by persons in public life."

The statement by Dr. Goebbels paralleled in essence the German memorandum, delivered to the Belgian and Netherlands Governments after the invasion, attempting to place the blame on the Allies and the Low Countries.

Canadian Women Try Chauffeuring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Hundreds of Canadian girls and women have been receiving instructions in elementary automotive mechanics and roadside repairs, and in other subjects designed to fit them for voluntary service as wartime military chauffeurs and ambulance drivers.

Classes are being sponsored in various centers across Canada by General Motors of Canada and the Ford Motor Company of Canada.

Graduates from the General Motors school of instruction are called the Voluntary Auxiliary Drivers Corps and from Ford's the Women's Auxiliary Motor Service. The courses include theory and practical work touching on the theory and operation of internal combustion engines, with "running repairs," such as changing tires and minor engine adjustments and replacements, also forming part of the course.

$243,361 to Biddles Proposed by Guffey

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Payment of $243,361 to Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Ambassador to Poland, and his wife, for loss of personal property when German armed forces seized Warsaw last September was proposed yesterday by Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania.

Senator Guffey introduced a bill which would direct the Secretary of Treasury to pay the money to the Biddles "in full satisfaction of all their claims against the United States."

Belgium Due to Bear First Brunt of Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, May 10—When German troops moved simultaneously into the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg at 1 a. m., this morning, it was known that Luxemburg could make no resistance and that Belgium would undoubtedly resist.

What resistance the less easily defended Netherlands could make was not immediately clear, although the rapidity with which the Germans had arranged for penetration into The Hague and other key points in the country raised the question whether any prolonged and effective military resistance would be possible.

In any event, the main burden of the defense of the low countries rests with Belgium, which has its Maginot Line and its easily defensible positions.

Two Alternatives

Belgium had the choice of two alternative defensive positions:

1. Fortification of the narrow gap between the Dutch frontier, near Maastricht, and Luxemburg along the line Visé-Verviers-Spa-Malmédy-Gouvy, a line which runs throughout close to the German frontier.

2. Abandonment of the country to the east of the Meuse and adoption of a strong natural defensive position of the river line Liége-Namur-Dinant.

The chief advocates of the former position were, General Michiels, present Chief of the General Staff, and General Van Den Bergh, his predecessor. In favor of the latter was General Nuyten, who recently has been appointed to high command by General Michiels.

The case for defending the frontier is based partly on the shortness of the front to be fortified, partly on the moral advantage of leaving no Belgian territory undefended.

It should be noted, too, that the difficult hilly country of the Ardennes extending fully as far north as Verviers, provides in itself an excellent terrain for a chain of natural defenses.

Benefit to Invader

Moreover the surrender of a large area to the east of the Meuse would give the invader greater room for maneuver and deployment of his forces, with increased opportunity either of probing for a weak spot in the extended defense system or outflanking it by an invasion of France across the Givet-Longwy frontier.

Again, a river line is apt to prove a more impressive defense on the map than on the actual field of battle. Within 12 months in the latter part of the Spanish Civil War the line of the Ebro was three times forced, twice by the Nationalists, once by the Republicans. Only one of these three crossings was effected during the dry season.

In favor of the rearward position (Liége-Namur-Dinant) it could be argued that the frontier line could in any case be turned by a German advance through the virtually defendless Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and that in operating against the Meuse line the invader, and not the defender, would have to supply his troops across the wooded and hilly country of the northern Ardennes, a region of poor roads and a totally inadequate railway system, a point of capital importance in view of the mechanized nature of modern infantry warfare.

Frontier Defense Favored

The Belgian High Command decided in favor of the frontier position and accordingly this is the position, fortified in the course of the past five years, along which the Army is expected to make its stand. The line of heights gives an excellent choice for a series of defensive positions commanding a wide field of fire to the east.

Both flanks of this line would be covered. There is now a chain of defenses the whole way down the Belgian-Luxemburg frontier, which does in effect interlock with the Maginot line near Longwy.

An offensive across this region would not be easy. In 1914, when it possessed no artificial defenses, few German troops advanced by this route. The invader shrewdly left it to the French to make costly and ineffective counter-attacks in this zone.

So much for the South.

On the northern flank the German violation of the Netherlands was expected. The Belgian High Command has allocated a good proportion of troops to the line of the Albert Canal which forms a defensive flank from Liege by way of Hasselt, and thence passing north of Diest to Antwerp.

This has been regarded as the region of the chief danger, and though an official statement recently has been issued to the effect that the Belgian and Dutch defensive positions now interlock, the Belgian Staff holding, as has been indicated, a somewhat pessimistic view of the power of resistance of their northern neighbor has seen fit to concentrate a large proportion of its front-line troops on averting the threat to its northern flank.

Oregon Workers Increase Income 16 P. C. in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Oregon workers increased their earnings 16.47 per cent during 1939 over 1938, the State Income Tax Division announced, following completion of a study of income tax returns by Earl L. Fisher, Oregon State Tax Commissioner.

The study was primarily designed to show that the amendments to the State's income tax laws, passed by the last Legislature, have reduced income taxation on the majority of persons filing returns. From the bracket of incomes of $2,000 and under Mr. Fisher selected 45 reports at random. This group disclosed the fact that their incomes had increased 8.47 per cent during 1939. At the same time, the new income tax laws reduced their income taxes 7.73 per cent.

That is the only bracket wherein such figures are apparent. In the bloc of wage earners covering the spread from $2,000 to $4,000, the average of 49 returns selected for the survey showed an increase in income of 15.21 per cent. However, this group discovered that the new laws had increased their income taxes 43.34 per cent.

The bracket from $4,000 to $7,000 disclosed the largest increase in both wages and taxes. Persons in this earning group reported a 36.28 per cent increase in earnings, but the new tax laws increased their income tax 80.22 per cent.

Justice Holmes Memorial Recommended to Congress

WASHINGTON (AP)—A special committee of Supreme Court Justices, Senators, and Representatives voted May 8 to recommend to Congress expenditure of $50,000 to establish a memorial park here for Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The park would be at the rear of the Supreme Court Building. An additional sum of $10,000 would be spent to publish selections from Holmes' writings and opinions, which probably will be edited by Justice Felix Frankfurter.

The money would come from the $229,372 estate Justice Holmes left to the Government.

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Parachute Attack Found Key to Nazi Strategy

Speed held imperative factor if Allied aid to Low Countries is to be effective.

By John Allan May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 10—The immediate problem facing the Allies in their declared intention of "coming to the assistance of the Netherlands and Belgium with all the means at their command" is essentially one of speed—speed in countering the activities of the Blitzkrieg advance guard—above all speed in acting effectively before the Germans seize the Netherlands and Belgian air bases.

For this attack, the Germans have brought up to date the Schlieffen plan of 1914, which involved a gigantic turning movement along their right flank.

While one thrust was being made toward the Belgian defenses from the Albert Canal to Ostend, attempts were being made to cut the Netherlands off immediately by simultaneously securing all the major strategic points and air bases, as was done in Norway. Small garrisons intended to hold on until the main force arrived were dropped by parachute, and even brought in by transport planes.

Parachutists Dropped

Parachutists have been dropped near The Hague, Rotterdam, Delft, Dordrecht, and along the banks of the Waal River, while land forces appear to have reached the Yssel River, where the main Netherlands flood area begins.

According to the map the points have been chosen so that if the parachute garrisons succeed in gaining a firm hold, the flood defenses become surrounded and the road due west from the German frontier at Emmerich will be opened to the invading army.

In their efforts to spread that mental confusion on which the Blitzkrieg thrives, the Germans have been unloading aerial cargoes of troops dressed in Netherlands and British uniforms. The intention is that these troops could seize important points without being attacked until too late.

How to overcome such tactics form just one of the complications of the general complex problem which the Allies have to face.

The Germans' first intention is doubtless to push the flank of their main army to the North Sea, so that they would then be able to thrust southward with the North Sea always on the flank of their advancing troops.

Early Action Needed

It is admittedly urgent that the Allies halt this movement at the outset, if possible, since the Netherlands and Belgian coast, in German hands, would be far more menacing than it was in 1914.

By securing the coast, Germany would complete a vast semicircle of air bases and submarine bases, all pointing directly at the British Isles and some within less than 100 miles of the important East Coast harbors and industrial areas.

The Allied problem, then, resolves itself into two phases:

Firstly, how to provide an immediate reply to the threat from the aerial advance guard.

Secondly, how best to counter the movements of the main motorized Blitzkrieg forces on land and in the air.

To assist the Netherlands and Belgium in foiling the German advance guard, the Allies will have to invent their own tactics. There is nothing in their military textbooks to help them. Immediate Allied action by air to strengthen the forces at the main air bases in the low countries is possible.

By a Staff Artist

Where Hitler's Armies Struck

Black arrows show approximately the points at which the Germans launched their first advance, troops being reported as far as the River Yssel in the march into the Netherlands.

W. U. Is Upheld In Refusing Wires

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 10 (AP)—Declaring a "nation-wide plan still exists" for circulating racing results, Federal Judge Robert N. Wilkin ruled yesterday that Western Union Telegraph Company need not supply wires to a Youngstown, Ohio, service.

The Empire News Service, owned by Morris Wexler, Clevelander under indictment at Chicago for lottery law violation in the dissemination of racing news, had asked the court to restrain Western Union from pulling down lines to Empire's Youngstown office. Western Union sought such discontinuance in line with its announced policy to cease serving racing bureaus.

Congregationalists Against Taylor Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Proclaiming the necessity for absolute separation of church and state, the southern convention of Congregational-Christian churches adopted a resolution terming "inadvisable" the appointing by President Roosevelt of Myron C. Taylor as a personal representative at the Vatican.

It was declared that the stand is not based on any animosity toward the Roman Catholic Church.

Other resolutions condemned the present methods of dealing with control of liquor, and asked a national embargo on goods to Japan until the nation ceases aggression against China.

Allies Increase Plane Orders

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Aviation authorities said today that the British and French Governments have ordered 2,000 or more additional American-made warplanes in the last few days.

The new contracts, for the latest-type fighting planes and bombers developed for the United States Army Air Corps, were said to have boosted the Allies' purchases within the last month to 4,000 or more military aircraft.

At the same time, it was disclosed that the War Department intends to recommend to President Roosevelt that Congress be asked for funds immediately to build 200 long-range, four-motor bombers to reinforce Western Hemisphere defenses.

The additional bombers would be a part of the 6,000-plane quota which Congress authorized for the Air Corps last year. Fifty-two of the big bombers, which cost about $400,000 each, are in service and 200 others are on order.

The latest Allied plane purchases coincided with authoritative reports that the Anglo-French purchasing mission contemplated relying more heavily on the United States for aerial reinforcements than originally planned, in view of the European war's new turn and official admissions by the British that the Allies were inferior to Germany in air power.

The latest orders included an undisclosed number of Martin bombers and of a fast new pursuit plane developed for the Air Corps by the North American Aviation Corporation, Inglewood, Calif.

New Machine Gun Weighs 13 Pounds

MILLINGTON, N. J., May 10 (AP)—Frederick W. Woodhull, Ordnance Engineer, said yesterday he had developed a 13-pound automatic machine gun capable of firing 900 shots a minute.

Usuable as either a full or semi-automatic gun from shoulder, hip or prone positions, the weapon was described by Mr. Woodhull as the lightest of its type in the world.

Mr. Woodhull said manufacturing rights had been sold to two foreign powers, adding he was building a model for the United States Government. The model accepted abroad, he said was rejected by the War Department as not of the Army's standard caliber.

Successful Tests For Sealing Tanks

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19 (AP)—Airplane fuel tanks which seal up instantly when they are ripped open by large caliber bullets, giving warplane pilots added protection from the hazards of fire and forced landings, were demonstrated for the first time yesterday at the research laboratories of the Glenn L. Martin Company.

Germany has pioneered so-called self-sealing gasoline tanks built of fiber, rubber compounds and rawhide leather.

The tests at the factory, which is producing warplanes in large quantities for sale abroad, were given a spectacular finale when an ordinary aluminum alloy tank filled with 110 gallons of gasoline was fired with machine gun tracer bullets.

The self-sealing tanks probably will be fitted into warplanes sold to the Allies beginning late in the fall. The Army Air Corps conducted extensive tests with them recently at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Where Timber Stood Now Grazing Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—Herds of sheep, transported from eastern Washington and Oregon, to grazing lands developed by seeding logged-over tracks on the Oregon coast, will roam for the first time this coming summer in what was once a great timber belt.

South Carolinians Honor Tillman Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolinians paused recently to pay tribute to the memory of one of the State's most illustrious citizens, Benjamin Ryan Tillman, who served long and worthily both as Governor and United States Senator.

A bronze statue of the man from Edgefield, who launched the so-called reform movement 50 years ago and thereby changed the whole aspect of South Carolina politics, was unveiled with impressive ceremonies on the State House grounds here, with another great South Carolinian representing another and equally as tempestuous era, James F. Byrnes, also a United States Senator from South Carolina, acting as principal speaker.

The General Assembly appropriated $10,000 toward the Tillman memorial, the rest being raised through public subscription.

N. Y. Mayor Ensconced At Summer City Hall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia settled down to business at summer City Hall near the New York World's Fair today following his installation there yesterday. Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Fair Corporation; Grover A. Whalen, Fair President, and a turnout of civic groups, veterans, gold-star mothers, and Boy Scouts greeted him.

The Mayor praised the Fair, which lies in full view of the hill on which summer City Hall, occupying the Arrowbrook Country Club in Flushing, is located.

Holland Queen Says Germany Broke Pledges

HILVERSUM, the Netherlands (by radio to London) May 10 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands radiocast today to her people that "I and my Government will do our duty." She accused Germany of violating a "solemn promise" to respect Dutch neutrality.

"During the past night German armed forces, without the slightest warning, made a sudden attack on our territory," the Queen said.

"This has been done despite a solemn promise that the neutrality of our country would be respected so long as we ourselves maintained it.

"I hereby address a burning protest against this unexampled breach of good faith and disregard of decency between civilized nations.

"We appeal to you everywhere and in all circumstances, each of you wherever you are stationed, with the utmost vigilance, calm and devotion to do your duty toward the State."

Holland at War

THE HAGUE, May 10 (AP)—A diplomatic duel was fought behind the scenes in this Netherlands Capital at dawn today—at least three hours after Germany had started its invasion.

At 6 a. m. the German Minister, Dr. Julius Count von Zech Sonst von Burkersroda called upon the Netherlands Foreign Minister, Eelco N. Vankleffens, and presented the following note:

"We announce the coming of an enormous German army. Every resistance is absolutely useless.

"Germany guarantees the present status of possessions (of the Netherlands) in Europe as well as overseas, as well as the dynasty, if every resistance is dropped. If not, then there is danger of complete annihilation of the country and of the State's Government.

"Therefore we recommend you urgently to address a summons to the Nation and the military forces and furthermore to enter into communication with German military commanders.

"The motives are: We have undeniable proofs of an immediately threatening invasion by France and England of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg, which invasion had been prepared long ago with the privity (knowledge) of Holland and Belgium, with the aim to attack the Ruhrgebiet (Ruhr district)."

To this Mr. Vankleffens answered:

"Her Majesty's Government denies the supposition that any hostile agreement has been brought about with any foreign power against Germany.

"On account of this unexampled assault, undertaken without warning on Germany's part against the Netherlands, the Dutch Government considers itself to be at war with the German Reich."

Nazi Radio Banned

HILVERSUM, May 10 (AP)—The people of the Netherlands were warned against believing any German radio messages suggesting an armistice.

Netherlanders also were advised that it now is forbidden to listen to German radio.

Virginian Survey To Aid Migratory Labor Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—So that the migratory labor problem may not become a pressing east coast problem, steps were taken at a Federal and State conference at Norfolk to conduct an intensive survey in eastern Virginia this year to see what might be done.

Unofficial estimates place the number of migratory workers going to the eastern shore, for instance, to pick strawberries and dig potatoes, at between 5,000 and 7,000—95 per cent of whom are Negroes. Some of them start from as far away as Florida, working up through the fruit and vegetable fields as far North as Maine, and they present something of a relief and social problem when they reach their northern terminus, usually out of funds, the conference was told.

The object of the survey as outlined at the conference will be to determine where these workers start from, how far they intend to go, the amount of money earned, the number of persons in the family. This information will be gathered in questionnaires.

Field workers of the Virginia State Employment Service and the Federal Farm Security Agency will conduct the survey, questioning workers in the fields and on the ferries between Norfolk and Cape Charles. The migration is expected to get under way about the middle of May and continue through July.

Dr. MacLean Heads Hampton Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON, Va.—The election of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, Director of the General College at the University of Minnesota, as the sixth President of Hampton Institute was announced at a special meeting of faculty and students here by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, J. Henry Scattergood, of Philadelphia.

Dr. MacLean will take office on July 1, and will deliver the Commencement address on May 28.

How Reich Finances Invasions

By J. Emlyn Williams
Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 10—The Third Reich's methods of financing its aggressions against foreign countries are no less peculiarly Nazi than its political excuses for assuming "protection" over weaker neighbors. In both cases all burdens are borne by the "protected" country.

The methods Reichsführer Hitler and his associates have adopted for meeting the costs of its invasion are practically the same in the case of Norway and Denmark as they were for Austria and Bohemia-Moravia.

They consist of "orderly plunder." The method is payment for goods in the currency of the oppressed peoples or the introduction of a "special note issue."

In all cases the invader gets the goods and the invaded foot the bill.

"Orderly Plunder"

The "orderly plunder" which the Nazis have carried out in all newly acquired countries is not a mere accident of war. It is a deliberate policy continued even after so-called peaceful occupation.

German soldiers, stormtroopers, and Gestapo secret police officials seize bank accounts and deposits. They "requisition" all goods available, sometimes with partial compensation but more often with no compensation at all.

For the huge stores of butter, oil, and other valuable products seized in Denmark and Norway, the owners are being given new "credit notes" specially issued by Germany for the purpose. This means, of course, that the Nazis will get these stocks without paying for them. By issuing these new notes, which are kept entirely separate from the regular German currency, the Reich's own note issue will not be affected. Should anything untoward happen the special notes could be allowed to go unhonored.

An old doggerel heard during the World War will certainly apply here:

Das Schein ist dein,
Das Schwein ist mein,
Lieb Vaterland magst ruhig sein,
Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein.

(The note is yours, the pig is mine, Dear Fatherland, rest assured the Watch on the Rhine stands firm).

No clearer proof of the way in which the Reich acts financially and economically towards a "protectorate," is necessary, than what has happened in Bohemia-Moravia during the past 12 months.

It can be seen in the first annual report of the National Bank of Bohemia-Moravia (formerly Czechoslovak National Bank).

One of the outstanding items in that report is "Other Assets." These rose during 1939 from 419,000,000 Czech crowns (nominally $14,000,000) to 2,539,000,000 crowns.

Of this total sum 2,195,000,000 crowns are claims against Germany, even though the Nazis only entered on March 15, 1939, and the report ends on Dec. 31, 1939.

It shows how the National Bank has had to finance purchases made by the new rulers. The slight decline in the note issue which also appears in the report is due mainly to the withdrawal of the circulation of notes issued in Prague from the territory of "independent" Slovakia.

Pay With Czech Notes

The Germans, it is also clear from other evidence, are paying for the product and manufacturers which they have taken and are taking from that country for their own consumption or for export in Czech notes.

Treatment of occupied Poland has been even worse since the Nazi invader has not troubled even to make any pretense at compensation in most cases. He entered as a conqueror and has taken all he desired.

Bank of Poland notes will remain in circulation until May 20 but already a new Bank of Issue has been set up which, it is clear, will produce as many notes as the occupation authorities require for the payment of goods requisitioned and other expenses. Already in the "Governorship" of Warsaw German mark notes have ceased to be legal tender.

Czechs Help Nazis With Cash and Men

By the Associated Press

Prague, Bohemia

Czechs are helping Germany pay for the war.

More than $2,000,000 a year is going into the Nazi warchest from the 20 per cent impost on tobacco and alcoholic drinks.

Under a recent decree Germany may take any Czech and his tools to any part of the Reich for work. From 60,000 to 80,000 Czechs are thus helping to fortify the German home front.

Netherlands Indies Placed Under Rule Of Martial Law

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, May 10 (AP)—Gen. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer issued a proclamation today placing the entire Netherlands Indies under martial law.

In a broadcast he declared that the Indies as a part of the Netherlands Kingdom were at war with Germany, but that their status was otherwise unchanged.

He said that the Government was able to guard the East Indies territory and that any help from other nations would be rejected as unwelcome.

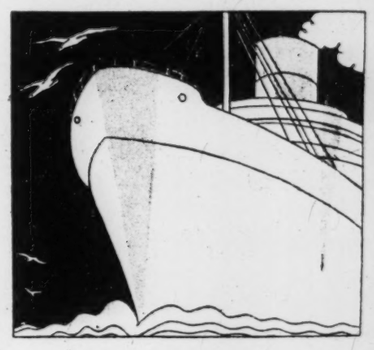
The Governor-General's office announced that all Germans over 16 would be interned. Between 2,000 and 3,000 Germans are believed to be in the Netherlands Indies.

Japan Neutral

TOKYO, May 10 (AP)—Germany's invasion of the Netherlands has brought no concern in Japan over the Netherlands Indies, Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, said today. Japan, he commented, is following a policy of "strict non-involvement." He said Japan had no evidence to indicate that the European move would affect the East Indies.

Preservation of the status quo of the East Indies was given as United States and Japanese concerns in statements last month in Washington and Tokyo.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS IN A PARK OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON



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Nazis Sweep Into Netherlands By Air; Belgians Hold Border

Continued from Page 1

their men by parachute and overwhelming defenders.

Schiphol Airport, about five miles south of Amsterdam, was bombed heavily at dawn, but Amsterdam, capital and largest city of the Netherlands, with a population of nearly 800,000 was not attacked.

The Netherlands, however, officially announced that its defense forces had shot down at least 70 German planes, blown up a German armored train at Venlo and were offering strong resistance along rivers just inside the eastern part of the country from Germany.

Seaplanes and Rubber Boats

Great German seaplanes alighted on the Nieuwe Maas, putting troops ashore in rubber boats, but the Germans were unable, for the time being, to penetrate the right bank of the river. German troops trying to advance along the left bank also were kept from crossing the stream by stubborn resistance by the Netherlanders.

The Netherlanders were entirely in control of the right bank early this afternoon. All drawbridges had been opened to prevent crossings.

Barricades were thrown up in the streets. The Germans were using abandoned streetcars for shelters.

The Germans who landed in the river had both light and heavy machine-guns. They easily disarmed the few Netherlands soldiers guarding the big bridge and took the railway station on the left bank with little trouble.

The whole operation was part of a vast, combined German offensive against Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg, combined with aerial assaults against both France and Britain.

Defense Circumvented

The new methods of aerial warfare enabled the Germans to circumvent the entire Netherlands' water and land defense system and move into Rotterdam, scarcely more than 100 miles from the British coast, and with a population of 600,000 people.

Rotterdam was taken completely by surprise at 4 a. m. by the roar of hundreds of German planes over the city.

Virtually the entire population streamed into the streets. Meanwhile the Netherlands Government sought immediate contact with the British-French command for strong assistance.

The first sign of pledged allied aid was British and French planes flying over the Netherlands.

The Netherlands Air Force also took to the skies, joining patrols of British, French, and Belgian planes, and it was reported that about six German planes were shot down in the first hour of warfare.

Envoys Hurry to London

Foreign Minister Eelco N. van Kleffens and Colonial Minister Charles J. I. M. Welter left for London to make contact with the British and French leaders, it was announced by radio.

A broadcast to air defense units said British, French, and Belgian planes which were flying over the Netherlands were to be regarded as "our allies."

In Netherlands at 3 a. m.

The first German troops crossed the Netherland's border at 3 a. m., and at 9 a. m., today were reported to have advanced as far as the Yssel.

Some Germans who were said to have worn the Netherlands uniform were reported to have been surrounded and shot. The Germans, however, denied that the trick had been adopted.

At various places German planes dropped pamphlets which presented the German case for the invasion and urged the Netherlanders to lay down their arms.

The High Command broadcast a warning to the people to disbelieve any German announcements of armistice.

A Netherlands High Command communiqué said:

"German troops passed through the Dutch border during the night and our border troops fulfilled their tasks.

Bridges Demolished

"They succeeded in carrying out their thrust. Bridges over the Maas and Waal have been demolished by them.

"East of Arnhem, 15 miles from the German-Dutch border, Germans have advanced to the Yssel.

"In the interior enemy planes tried to land and in some places dropped parachutes and planes landed."

The Netherlands Government stated that it would never negotiate with the enemy and issued a communiqué saying: "Distrust all radio news and pamphlets telling you about stopping our resistance, about negotiations with the aggressors or about assistance from the German side against an attack by the Allies.

"No matter how reliable and official these may sound they can only come from the enemy.

"Will Never Negotiate"

"Never will the Commander-in-Chief and the Government negotiate with the enemy."

The whole direction of Germany's new attack was strikingly similar to the dash into Belgium which carried the Germans to the outskirts of Paris in 1914.

Diplomatic representatives of the three neutrals standing in the way of Germany's advance were summoned to the Foreign Office at daybreak to be told what was afoot.

By that time, German troops long had been on the move.

The German High Command justified extending its protective wing over the three countries on the grounds that Belgium and the Netherlands had been conniving to permit a French-British attack on the Ruhr, Germany's nerve center of iron, coal, and Krupp munitions.

As for little Luxemburg, it was merely taken into the scope of war activities because it stood in a corner next to the Reich's "Pittsburgh."

Luxemburg Rulers Flee

The United States Consul-General in Luxemburg, William H. Hamilton, said today that the Grand Duchess Charlotte and Prince Felix, rulers of Luxemburg, and their six children had found refuge in Northern France.

John Cudahy, American Ambassador at Brussels, informed the State Department that German forces had overrun the whole of Luxemburg and all of Limberg, a province of the Netherlands.

The Ambassador's information was given by telephone to American Ambassador Bullitt in Paris who relayed it to Secretary Hull.

Mr. Cudahy said there was heavy fighting going on in the Ardennes Forest. He added that he had almost been knocked down by a bomb which struck about 300 feet from the American Embassy in Brussels and that one of his ears had been deafened. A number of windows in the Embassy were shattered, he said.

American Minister George A. Gordon in The Hague telephoned the State Department that he had been informed that German ground forces had attacked along the entire Eastern Netherlands frontier. German bombers have bombed Netherlands airports.

Details Withheld Early

During the early morning hours German military sources withheld all details of their operations.

However, the Netherlands and Belgian Governments were told through their representatives here that should the German troops encounter opposition "it will be crushed with every means."

Huge Junkers airplanes capable of carrying 15 men with full equipment and even faster and more modern types were used to drop parachuting troopers at interior vital points.

It was widely reported that Germany long had concentrated her very best troops on the weakest portion of her western defenses. That was the Holland-Belgium frontier, where the Westwall had not been extended until recently, and where the fortifications were understood to be not so heavily built as those facing France's famed Maginot Line.

How effectively plans of opening the Netherlands dikes and spreading water in the path of Germany's motorized detachments could only be conjectured.

German Statement

A German communique issued today said: "The German Air Force at dawn of May 10 started with strong units of all kinds for operations in the West and landed many units on Belgian and Dutch airports.

"The airports and their environs were brought into the hands of the German Air Force in a very short time.

"Airports lying in Eastern and Central France were the targets of German surprise bomb attacks, in the course of which airports were destroyed and large fires started.

"The airports at St. Omer, Vitry-le-François (on the Marne, 100 miles due east of Paris) and Metz were effectively destroyed.

"After the Belgian Government had called English and French troops into the countries and the Netherlands Government declared a state of war between the Netherlands and Germany, German air attacks also were extended to include military objectives in Belgium and Holland.

"In the course of these actions the airports at Antwerp and Brussels, among others, also were bombed successfully.

"Units of the Air Force supported the advance of the Army and shared decisively in capturing one Belgian port."

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Nazi 'Proof' Charges Allied Plots

Documents produced by Reich tend to show attacks on neutrals were in self-defense.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Again Nazi Germany alleges Allied intentions to invade small neutrals, in justification for actual invasion by the Reich.

In due course, "documents" are expected to appear in "proof of Allied perfidy," just as similar papers were produced in 1914, and more recently after the violations of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, and Norway.

Berlin attempts to whitewash its latest invasion of neutral Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands, as "essential to safeguard their neutrality." Britain and France are accused of already being on the move against those countries.

Technique Now Familiar

The technique is now a familiar one. In Oslo the Germans "found" extensive documents soon after the Norwegian capital had fallen into their hands by one of the most flagrant examples of treachery and sabotage known among nations. These documents purported to give line and verse of Allied intentions to invade Norway.

The Norwegian exposé called forth all of the pomp and display that can so easily be mustered around Nazi propaganda. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop summoned the entire Berlin Diplomatic Corps, foreign journalists, and others to hear his statement in the Chancellery.

Full blame for the Norwegian invasion, in Herr von Ribbentrop's words, belongs with the Allies, whose secret papers "prove that the British landing in Norway was long prepared in all details of operation and that the order to land had been given to the first formation of the expeditionary corps on the 6th and 7th of April."

Impartial observers note that when Germany actually invaded Norway, 10 days elapsed before Allied troops reached their inadequate ports of debarkation at Andalsnes and Namsos. The entire British campaign gave no evidence to military experts of having been long prepared. Germany, on the other hand, moved with clocklike precision due to months—possibly years—spent in practicing the difficult art of invading another country by sea, air, and espionage.

1914 Invasion Cited

Imperial Germany under Kaiser Wilhelm II lacked the boldness and finesse of Nazi propaganda. When Belgium and Luxemburg were invaded by Germany on Aug. 4, 1914, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg admitted the action was wrong in principle. Before the Reichstag on that very day he said:

"We are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and perhaps are already on Belgian soil. Gentlemen, that is contrary to the dictates of international law. . . . We knew, however, that France stood ready for invasion. France could wait but we could not. . . .

"So we were compelled to override the just protest of the Luxemburg and Belgian Governments. The wrong—I speak frankly—that we are committing we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached."

It was soon afterward that Bethmann-Hollweg was credited with the famous "scrap of paper" reference to the treaty guaranteeing Belgian neutrality.

Kaiser Sent Telegram

The Kaiser gave to United States Ambassador Gerard a telegram in his own handwriting for transmission to President Wilson, in which the statement was made that France was "already preparing to enter Belgium."

Germany of the Nazis admits no wrong in invading the Low Countries, except on the side of the Allies for resisting German expansion.

The first large-scale use of Berlin's refurbished "documentary" proof in the present war came with the occupation of Warsaw. An extensive "White Book" amassed alleged evidence to the effect that Britain desired a general European war in order to destroy Germany, and that Poland was merely a pawn in this plot.

A second White Book, of 344 pages and 100,000 words, contained 482 documents. It sought in great detail to shift the war blame from Germany to the Allies.

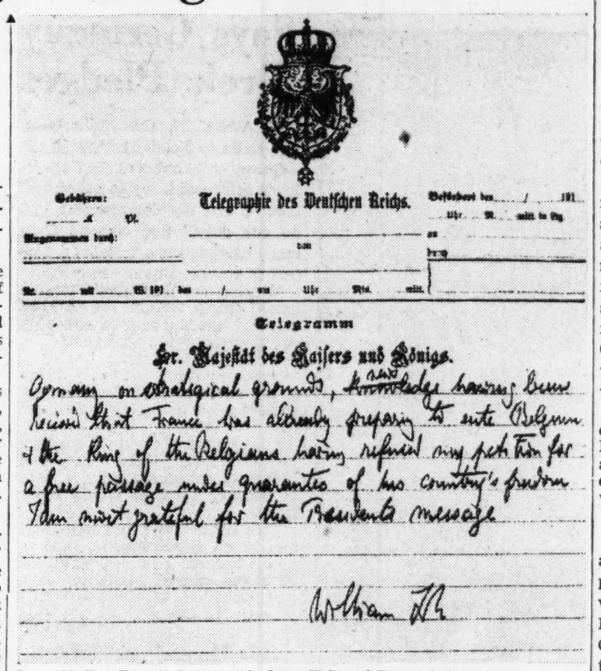
* * *

Nazis Saw 'Dagger'

Earlier, in Czechoslovakia, the Nazis moved by less obvious but equally direct routes. Reichsführer Hitler in his radiocast speech in the Sportpalast at the time of the Munich crisis of September, 1938, made it clear that he viewed Czechoslovakia as a British-French dagger pointed at the heart of Germany. He cited French Air Minister Pierre Cot as saying that the Czech State was an essential base of operations against the Reich.

America, too, has felt the weight of documentary attack. On March 29 of this year, Berlin issued a third White Book accusing several American diplomats of conniving with enemies of the Reich, or at least openly sympathizing with their cause.

It only remains now for "documents" to be found in The Hague, Luxemburg, and Brussels, assuming Germany occupies them.



Telegraphie des Deutschen Reichs.

Telegramm

An Ihre Majestät des Kaisers und Königs.

Germany on strategical grounds, knowledge having been received that France has already preparing to enter Belgium & the King of the Belgians having refused my petition for a free passage under guarantee of his country's freedom I am most grateful for the President's message

From "My Four Years in Germany," by James W Gerard, Former Ambassador to Germany. Reproduced with permission of the author.

Kaiser Blamed Allies in 1914

Ending of telegram in handwriting of Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, given to Ambassador James W. Gerard for transmission to President Wilson soon after the German invasion of Belgium. Then, in 1914, as today, Germany claimed that the Allies intended to invade Belgium. The text above reads: "Germany on strategical grounds [has invaded Belgium], news having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium and the King of the Belgians having refused my petition for a free passage under guarantees of his country's freedom. I am most grateful for the President's message."

Nazis Charge Plot

BERLIN, May 10 (AP)—The Nazi High Command and Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick today declared that startling espionage activities had been uncovered in the Reich. The announcement coincided with Germany's swoop into Belgium and the Netherlands.

The Government made public purported documents which allegedly demonstrated that the Low Countries were already associates at arms and in spirit with the Allies.

Official quarters said these documents had been attached as annexes to notes handed to the Governments of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg.

Herr Frick charged the Netherlands had maintained the closest collaboration with Britain in espionage activities against Germany since 1914. He linked with this the name of the late Prince Consort Heinrich of the Netherlands (husband of Queen Wilhelmina) who passed on in July, 1934, saying English money had gone to Prince Heinrich to assure co-operation.

British Submarines Claim Destruction of Nazi Ships

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—The sinking of one German ship, destruction of another, and hits on a number of others in convoy by British submarines was announced by the Admiralty.

In an attack on one convoy of 10 enemy ships, six torpedoes found their marks, the Admiralty said. Three hits were made on another convoy and two on a third.

"One ship sailing independently was torpedoed and sunk, another driven ashore and destroyed by gunfire and torpedo," the communiqué added.

At the same time it was reported that the 1,296-ton Swedish freighter Haga was sunk by a mine with four fatalities and the remainder picked up by a submarine.

U. S. Ship Held

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Informed shipping sources said today the State Department had been advised that the American freighter Charles R. McCormick, which was caught at Bergen, Norway, when the city was captured by the Nazis, was being detained by the invaders.

One source said it had learned unofficially that the Germans had seized the 6,027-ton vessel and its cargo of war materials and relief supplies for Finland.

The cargo consisted of 30 tons of small arms and a number of trucks.

Two other American ships caught in Norway by the invasion, the Flying Fish and the Mormacsea, are safely back in American waters.

Nazi Ships Seized?

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, May 10 (AP)—Nineteen German cargo ships taking refuge in Dutch East Indies ports were reported to have been seized and their crews interned. It was said they had been preparing for a dash to the Russian Port of Vladivostok.

Blitzkrieg—How It Is Waged

Continued from Page 1

sions were the rapidly moving elements. They were the "lightning"—striking hard and fast, supported by powerful combat aviation. Behind these came the slower moving units, to "mop up" anything which had been missed, and to protect the lines of communication and flanks of the fast divisions in front.

From the best sources available we secure the following data: the German army has about 42 infantry divisions of 15,000 men each; five or six armored (Panzer) divisions; four or more fast motorized divisions; also a reserve division for each infantry division.

An infantry division comprises: 3 infantry regiments, one medium (150 millimeter gun) and two or three light (105 millimeter howitzer) artillery battalions, a reconnaissance battalion, an engineer battalion, signal battalion, antiaircraft battalion, and auxiliary troops.

An armored (Panzer) division comprises: a motor-mechanized reconnaissance battalion, a tank brigade of 50 armored cars and about 400 Krupp and Maibach tanks (6½ to 8½ tons), an Infantry brigade of motorized units (armed with rifle, light and heavy machine guns and infantry cannon), a motorcycle unit with the same armament, one regiment of 105 millimeter guns (9 batteries) drawn by half-track troops carriers, an anti-tank battalion (37 millimeter guns), an engineer battalion, and the usual service elements.

As the reconnaissance battalion, listed first under this division, is the spearhead of the attack, its composition should also be noted. It comprises: 2 scout-car companies, a motorcycle machine-gun company, a 37 millimeter anti-tank platoon, a 75 millimeter gun platoon, and an engineer platoon.

The fast motorized division includes armored cars; 100 tonks, motorized rifle, machine gun, and artillery components.

How were these different types used?

The first echelon or group of tanks, accompanied by motorcycle battalions and supported by powerful aviation, moved as far and as fast as it was possible. Machine guns were crushed by the tanks; antitank nests were captured by the motorcyclists.

Another echelon of tanks moved forward accompanied by infantry in cross-country trucks with accompanying guns. This group widens the gap created by the first group.

A last echelon comes along with anti-tank units with the mission of opposing counter-attacks by hostile tanks.

The infantry divisions follow and consolidate the positions, accompanied by tanks and supported by attack and bombardment aviation.

Such a type of warfare necessitates mechanization, motorization, and aviation for its lightning effects. But in the last analysis, it requires infantry. In the German army, with all its mechanization and motorization, the foot soldier is still predominant; the horse is still found in many of the artillery regiments; the mule still draws machine-gun carts, supply wagons, and still plods along in pack trains.

Armies today may attack from the air, or from armored vehicles, or both, but the victory is not won until a position is not only rendered untenable, but is consolidated by the attacking force.

Lusitania Sunk 25 Years Ago

Twenty-five years ago today, Germany disclaimed responsibility for sinking the Lusitania.

Yet as recently as 1935, one of the U-boat officers admitted the sinking. The newspaper Völkischer Beobachter quoted Karl Scherb as saying:

"We had orders to disturb British steamship routes, and thus Commander Schweiger merely did his duty when we ran across the liner by accident."

The Lusitania sinking, on May 7, 1915, was defended by Herr Scherb as "an act of self-defense since a hunger blockade forced us to declare unlimited submarine warfare."

Nazis' Excuse Repudiated By United States

Continued from Page 1

on plans for implementing American neutrality.

Recognizing that the German move may mean the start of unrestricted warfare, the President will address the Nation tonight on the new situation and its implications for this country, the White House said. The address will be given before the eighth American Scientific Congress, opening here today, and will be a new version of an address written earlier.

The repudiation of Germany's explanation came when White House Secretary Stephen T. Early, at an early morning press conference asked the question, "Who invaded?"

"Who Invaded?"

"In press and radio reports this action (the German invasion) apparently has followed the action which preceded Denmark and Norway," Mr. Early said. "The Germans say they have evidence that France and Great Britain were going to take over and attack through Belgium and Holland. But the question remains and speaks for itself—who invaded?"

Among the problems facing the White House and State Department is that of issuing a proclamation applying the provision of the Neutrality Act to the additional countries now involved in the war. There is also the question of the fate of the Netherlands and Belgian vessels now tied up in American ports or headed for this country.

In "freezing" the wealth owned by the Low Countries here, the President was following the precedent set in his similar action in regard to Danish and Norwegian wealth immediately following Germany's invasion of those two countries.

Among the less tangible problems raised by the German invasion are those concerning the Netherlands East Indies and Iceland.

Watching East Closely

Several weeks ago Japanese Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita declared that in the event the Netherlands were drawn into the European war, Japan might be forced to place the Netherlands Indies under its "protective" custody. This statement was immediately countered by a warning from Secretary of State Cordell Hull, later emphasized by President Roosevelt, that any such Japanese move would be viewed here as a grave threat to vital American interests.

This was followed by conciliatory Japanese statements, implying that the question was only theoretical and that Japan was interested in the preservation of the status quo in that particular part of Asia. Nevertheless, State Department officials are giving increased attention to the Netherlands East Indian possessions and any Japanese move in their direction seems sure to bring immediate action by this country.

The United States Government is also faced with the problem of American relations with Iceland, whose occupation by British forces was announced today. The White House and State Department are said to consider that Iceland, while not actually falling within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine, is, however, partially within the sphere of influence of the Western Hemisphere.

No Protest Planned

The concensus here is that no representation will be made to the British over the occupancy of Iceland, but that had Germany seized the Danish possession the Monroe Doctrine, with all its implications against European imperialist expansion in the New World, would have been invoked.

There was every indication today that the latest turn of events in Europe would give added impetus to the already strong American program for increased armaments. Both the Army and the Navy have indicated their intention of seeking additional funds from Congress before adjournment to speed construction of equipment already authorized but not yet appropriated for.

British Keep Poise In New Blitzkrieg

By the Associated Press

London, May 10

Thus the new Blitzkrieg came to England:

The British Broadcasting Company was late with its 8 a. m. news broadcast. When it finally started the announcer said, "I must apologize for keeping you waiting—Germany has just invaded Holland and Belgium. . . ."

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain resumed his regular morning strolls through St. James's Park. He had omitted the customary walk yesterday in the midst of a Cabinet crisis.

Sir Dudley Pound, chief of the British Naval Staff, as he entered No. 10 Downing Street, remarked to by-standers: "Well, it has started at last."

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, paused after a Cabinet session to say to a newspaper photographer: "I think you will understand plenty happened last night, and something is happening today."

Hitler Tells His Troops Fate Of Germany Now at Stake

BERLIN, May 10 (AP)—Adolf Hitler in an order of the day to his troops declared that the fight beginning today "decides the fate of the German nation for the next 1,000 years."

"Soldiers of the West Front!

"The hour of the deciding fight for the future of the German nation has come.

"For 300 years it was the aim of the English and French rulers to prevent every real consolidation of Europe and, above all, to hold Germany in weakness and impotency.

"For this purpose France alone has declared war on Germany 31 times in 200 years.

"For decades it has been the aim of British world rulers to keep Germany from unity, to deny the Reich every earthly possession which is necessary to the preservation of a nation of 80,000,000 people.

"England and France have carried through this policy of theirs without worrying about the regime which happened to rule in Germany at the time.

"What they wanted to strike was always the German people.

"Their responsible men admit this goal quite openly.

"Germany shall be dashed to pieces and reduced to small states. With that the Reich will lose its political power and with it the possibility of securing for the German people their living rights on this earth.

"For this reason all my peace overtures have been rejected and war was declared on us Sept. 3 of last year.

"The German people has no hatred, no inimical feeling toward the English or French people.

"It stands, however, before the question whether it will live or perish.

"In a few weeks the brave troops of our armies have crushed the Polish opponent pushed forward by England and France, thereby eliminating danger from the East.

"Thereupon England and France decided to attack Germany from the North.

"From April 9 the German armed forces have nipped this attempt in the bud.

"Now what we have seen for many months as a threatening danger for us has happened. England and France are attempting, by employment of a gigantic maneuver of distraction in Southeast Europe, to thrust forward into the Ruhr district over Holland and Belgium.

"Soldiers of the West Front!

"The hour for you has now come.

"The fight beginning today decides the fate of the German nation for the next 1,000 years.

"Do your duty now!

"The German people, with its best wishes, is with you."

"Signed,

"Adolf Hitler."

Allies Pledge Swift Aid; British Refute Nazi Excuses

Continued from Page 1

cated. The moves involve far more than was embraced in the German invasion of Denmark and Norway.

This is shown by the intensive bombing attacks on a number of towns and airports in France, reportedly including Nancy, Lille, Pontoise, and Lyons. There also have been reports that the Germans have bombed Calais and Dunkirk.

War On in Earnest

Every action of the Germans confirms the implication that the war in the West has now started in the gravest earnest. This, too, is written through the German communiqués, Herr Hitler's own messages to the Army, and the Reichsführer's appearance at the front to direct operations in this "decisive battle against Britain."

The invasion of Belgium and Holland inescapably recalls to Britons the "scrap of paper" Crime of 1914 which wrung the heart of the world.

This time the impact seems doubly severe because of bombing attacks behind the lines which brought from the Belgium Government an appeal to the United States to warn Germany that Brussels is an "open city" and not a military objective.

Indeed Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, herself accused Germany of violating a solemn promise to respect Netherlands neutrality. Her reply speaks in ringing terms, not only for her own nation, but for the Lowlands when she declared quite tersely:

"I and my Government will do our duty . . . I hereby address a burning protest against this unexampled breach of good faith and disregard of decency between civilized nations . . ."

Prepared for Resistance

Moreover, from the statement of the Belgian Government it is apparent that they, too, are prepared to resist until the last. The Netherlands have flooded their famous water-line defenses—facing the problem of whether the German Blitzkrieg will succeed in moving before the flooding can be made effective.

The Belgians had ordered general mobilization. It throws into operation the already intensive plans for Belgian defense.

An unknown and uncertain quantity in this tragic drama is the role of the airplane.

Not only bombs are being dropped from planes but men in thousands are being lowered by parachute from transport passenger aircraft. They are already known to have landed at many places in the Netherlands and perhaps in Belgium as well.

The efficacy of these methods which undoubtedly achieved a certain success in the Norwegian campaign—though they failed when the Russians attempted to use them in Finland—remains to be seen.

But at least there is no illusion here, or in France as to the tremendous problem which faces the Allies in rendering assistance quickly enough in view of these revolutionary methods.

That there will be an Allied reply by air to this extensive use of planes by Germany is certain. But the British, for obvious military reasons, have refused to divulge the character of any counterattack.

The Air Ministry communiqué this morning confined itself to the announcement that Royal Air Force planes had brought down five German planes in Northern France. It is an opening which Britain hopes may initiate prompt Allied countering of the German emphasis on the use of the air arm.

Sounds of Naval Action

The sound of heavy gunfire off the East coast is also taken as a sign that the British Navy has gone into action. It is known that Britain has long been studying the problem of bringing support to the Low countries by sea, and it remains to be seen the manner in which these plans are to be put into operation.

In Britain itself, calm resolution mingles with the grim realization of the necessity of a supreme effort—not later, but now. And it is seen that this extends into every phase of the war's activity.

The War Cabinet met for a second time today shortly before noon, and the Chiefs of the Naval, Military, and Air Staffs, Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Sir Cyril Newall, Chief of the Air Staff, attended. Mr. Henry O. Margesson, chief Government whip, was also present at No. 10 Downing Street.

Activity on Home Front

Other sectors of the home front are also the scene of new activity. An official statement from the Ministry of Home Defense declares that "in the light of today's events in Holland and Belgium it is very necessary and the people are warned to acquaint themselves with the position of shelters. Carrying of gas masks by the public is once more necessary."

Order to French

PARIS, May 10 (AP) — Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the British and French Armies, proclaimed to his forces today that Germany has begun "a fight to the death against us."

In his order of the day to the Allied troops he said:

"The attack which we have foreseen since last October was launched this morning.

"Germany has begun a fight to the death against us.

"The orders are, for France and her Allies: courage, energy, confidence."

$1,000,000 Fraud Brings Prison Term

NEW YORK (AP) — Carlos G. Garcia, wealthy Cuban sugar man who, the District Attorney's office charged, defrauded banks and corporations of more than $1,000,000, was sentenced May 8 to serve from two and a half to five years in Sing Sing.

Garcia, former President of the Garcia Sugar Corporation, a Wall Street firm, pleaded guilty June 1, 1939, to larceny of $63,000 from the American Sugar Refining Company.

Frank A. F. Severance, Assistant District Attorney, told Judge James C. Wallace that Garcia had aided the State at the trial of Ellwood M. Rabenold, former State Senator, convicted last month of misapplication of bank funds in connection with loans to corporations controlled by Garcia.

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Reich Puts Blame for Coup On Allies' 'Plan' to Attack

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 10—First information of the German advance into the Low Countries was communicated to the foreign press here by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop with a lengthy announcement that the German action was necessary to forestall an Allied plan of attack on Germany via the route now taken by the German forces.

The possibility that Germany might attempt to win a long war of attrition has therefore been scrapped in favor of the plan to seek a decision through an all-out offensive.

The Scandinavian move emerges as a strategic prerequisite of this plan, to enable the utilization of the German air power with the maximum effectiveness against Britain.

Germany appears sufficiently assured of its continued ability to secure resources from the Balkans to feel able to launch a western offensive without first sending its armies into the Balkans.

Berlin Shows Calm Air

The Berlin populace accepted the news in a manner showing a marked improvement in the civilian morale following the Norwegian successes.

For the most part Berlin continues its business without external excitement, though with signs of satisfaction underway, due apparently rather to hopes of an early termination of the struggle.

The widespread public opposition last winter to any invasion of the Low Countries has been eliminated by propaganda. People feel that it is justified by the alleged unneutral attitude of the small neutrals.

The American Embassy is making strenuous efforts to reach Alexander C. Kirk, in charge of the United States Embassy, who left last night for America, in an effort to have him return as soon as possible. Mr. Kirk had previous to his departure expressed the view that he would not sail and the military attachés sat up all night on the assumption that something might happen.

Italian Attitude Watched

Meanwhile the Netherlands and Belgian correspondents are being held incommunicado in a hotel.

A delegation from the Italian Propaganda Ministry has been much in evidence here during the past two days and everyone is wondering whether Italy is contemplating action in the cause of the Axis.

Whatever the latest Russian-Yugoslavian rapprochement may signify, Germany is obviously confident that it has adequate reserve forces both to deliver the maximum possible blow in the west and be able to handle any Balkan contingency.

BERLIN, May 10 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler sent his troops into Belgium and the Netherlands shortly before dawn today. Duplicating his tactics with Norway and Denmark, he demanded that they accept his "protection" of their neutrality without resistance.

Germany's Ruhr Valley was threatened by an Allied attack, he informed the Governments of Belgium, Holland, and Luxemburg through his Foreign Minister, and the Netherlands and Belgian Governments were conniving at it.

Wherefore, Germany was declared compelled to act to anticipate the blow.

The German Government solemnly assured the Netherlands and Belgium that their territorial sovereignty would be restored to them, unchanged, and that their overseas possessions would go untouched.

To Luxemburg likewise was assured territorial and political integrity.

Warned Not to Resist

The pre-condition to these assurances was that these countries accept Germany's "protection" without resistance.

Any resistance, Germany warned, will be broken resolutely.

The guilt for any bloodshed will fall on Britain and France, as well as the Belgian and Netherlands Governments, it was announced.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop summoned foreign press representatives to the Foreign Office for a 7 a. m. conference, but apparently his talks with the Belgian Ambassador, Vicomte Jacques Davignon, and the Netherlands Minister, Jonkheer H. M. Van Haersma, and the Luxembourg Charge d'Affaires, Dr. Albert Wehrer—to whom the situation was imparted — took longer than the mere handing over of the memoranda.

Not until 8:25 a. m. (2:25 a. m., E. S. T.) did Herr von Ribbentrop, pale, sleepless, and with a voice husky and deep in bitterness, address the foreign correspondents.

"England and France at last dropped the mask," he declared. "The attack on the Ruhr Valley was definitely planned. It was to come via Belgium and Holland.

"This attack was planned with the knowledge and connivance of the Belgium and Dutch governments. Our Führer was not willing to have this important region submitted to new aggression.

"Führer Has Decided"

"The Führer therefore has decided to take the neutrality of Belgium and Holland under his protection."

"Germany now will talk only the language which the English and French Governments seem to understand, and settle scores once and for all with them," Herr von Ribbentrop declared.

The Foreign Minister then read the text of the memorandum to the three Governments which began with a reiteration of the German standpoint that "the main object of the British and French is to extend the war to other countries."

The news distributed by Britain and France of impending action in the Balkans was a blind, the memorandum said, to mislead Germany.

"In reality, the ostensible shifting of the Anglo-French war policy to the Mediterranean was only a large scale maneuver to divert attention to deceive Germany as to the actual scene of the next Anglo-French attack."

The real point of attack, said the memorandum, was the West, with the Ruhr district, with its vital coal and iron and its war industries as the objective.

"Germany recognized and respected the integrity of Belgium and Holland on the natural supposition the two countries would preserve the strictest neutrality. . . . Belgium and Holland have not complied with this condition."

Support to Allies Charged

Although maintaining the "appearance" of neutrality, the memorandum then charged, Belgium and the Netherlands in reality "have supported them (the Allies) in their intentions."

Charging Belgium-Netherlands connivance with this plan of attack, the memorandum then declared the German Government "can no longer count Belgium and Holland neutral" and said agreements between the General Staffs of the two countries and those of Britain and France could only serve the purpose to support aggression on Germany.

"In a struggle of life and death," said the memorandum, "the German Government does not intend to await attack by the British and French inactively. . . . It has therefore issued orders for its troops to safeguard the neutrality of the two countries with all military measures at the disposal of the Reich."

Herr von Ribbentrop's note then solemnly announced—and the Foreign Minister impressively underscored every word by thumping his fingers on the long green table—"German soldiers are not entering Holland and Belgium as enemies, for the German Government neither desired nor brought about these developments."

Herr von Ribbentrop declared the "German Government does not intend by these measures to attack the integrity of the Kingdom of Belgium or the Kingdom of Holland or their possessions, their property in Europe, or their colonies either now or in the future."

The note closed with an ultimatum and threat to the Belgian and Netherlands Governments.

"The Belgian and Dutch Governments today still have it in their power to safeguard the welfare of their people at the last moment by insuring no resistance is offered to the German troops," it said.

"The German Government herewith requests the two Governments to issue the necessary orders without delay.

Threaten to "Crush"

"If German troops encounter opposition in Belgium and Holland, it will be crushed with every means."

The note of Luxemburg was a brief document advising that "the German Government is reliably informed that Britain and France in pursuance of their policy of extending the war, have decided to attack Germany in the immediate future through Belgian and Dutch territory. Belgium and Holland . . . not only do not propose to resist this attack, but on the contrary favor it. . . . The offensive decided upon by France and Britain will also include the territory of Luxembourg."

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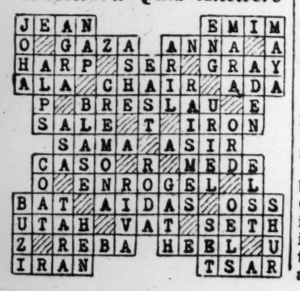

Front Pages of Award Winners

The New York Times.
NAZIS REPORT SOVIET JOINING AXIS, BUT ITALIANS TALK ONLY OF PEACE; VATICAN REVEALS HITLER'S TERMS

The Philadelphia Inquirer
Hitler and Duce Map New Europe With Soviet in Axis; Queen Mary And Mauretania to Carry Troops

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Reich and the Allies In Race for Support; Will Reds Enter Axis?

New York Herald Tribune
Rome Reports Mussolini Asked Hitler, At Welles' Urging, to Ease Peace Terms; Berlin Believes Russia Is Joining Axis

Ayer Cup Victor and Three Honorable Mentions

Top, left: Front page of the New York Times of March 19, awarded the F. Wayland Ayer Cup for excellence in newspaper typography; right, front page of the Philadelphia Inquirer, awarded first honorable mention. Bottom, left: Front page of The Christian Science Monitor, awarded second honorable mention; right, the New York Herald-Tribune, third honorable mention.

N. Y. Times Wins Ayer Award; Monitor High on Honor List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 10 — American newspapers are improving their typography even under the handicaps of voluminous war news, the 1940 Newspaper Typography Exhibition here reports in awarding the F. Wayland Ayer Cup to the New York Times for the third time.

Second honorable mention for typographical excellence was awarded to The Christian Science Monitor among papers of more than 50,000 circulation. Other papers in this select group are the Philadelphia Inquirer, which received first, and the New York Herald Tribune, which received third.

Twice before, the New York Times carried off first honors, in 1933 and 1935. The Ayer Cup goes to the paper adjudged best in the exhibition regardless of circulation or format.

The Ayer Cup and other awards have been offered each year since 1931 in conjunction with the annual Newspaper Typography Exhibitions, held in the Ayer Gallery in Philadelphia, the purpose of which is to stimulate consistent improvement in the general appearance and readability of the daily newspaper. Judgments are made solely on the basis of typography, make-up and presswork, without regard to the editorial content of the publications entered. All inside pages, as well as page one, are considered in the judging.

Other Honorable Mentions

Honorable mentions were awarded in three other classifications, as follows:

Standard size papers of from 10,000 to 50,000: First honorable mention, the Chattanooga Daily Times; second honorable mention, the Glendale (Calif.) News Press; third honorable mention, the Passaic (N. J.) Herald News.

Standard size papers of less than 10,000 circulation: First honorable mention, the Iron Mountain (Mich.) News; second honorable mention, the Hornell (N. Y.) Evening Tribune; third honorable mention, the Titusville (Pa.) Herald.

Tabloids: First honorable mention, the Chicago Daily Times; second honorable mention, the Washington News; third honorable mention, the New York Daily Mirror.

The awards were made by a jury consisting of Russell L. Davis, Philadelphia, Associate Director of the Franklin Institute in charge of the Division of Graphic Arts; Homer Sterling, Pittsburgh, Professor of Design and Typography at Carnegie Institute of Technology, and John F. Cuneo, Chicago, President of the Cuneo Press, Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press, originally a member of the jury, was unable to participate in the final judging owing to news emergencies.

Only editions of March 19 were eligible for the Exhibition, the date having been selected by lot from among the week-day publication dates in the entire month of March. More than 1,000 papers, representing every State, were received for the Exhibition.

Improvement Consistent

Commenting on the 1940 Exhibition, H. A. Batten, President of N. W. Ayer & Son, said:

"The consistent improvement being made in the general appearance and readability of daily newspapers is plainly evident when you gather together more than 1,000 papers and lay them out for examination and comparison as we have done in the Ayer Newspaper Typography Exhibitions.

"From the standpoint of the advertiser, the improvement is highly important. While the average reader might not be able to explain 'why' in so many words, there is no question that he reads more of the paper, and therefore sees more of the advertising, when the make-up is inviting and the typography is such that it is easy for him to follow the news from page to page.

"That the reader has become more discriminating with regard to the way in which printed material is presented can be verified readily through the experience of advertising. Survey after survey have shown that well-designed, good-looking, easily readable advertisements do far better than those which are jumbled and hard to read. The reader's reaction is undoubtedly similar in the case of news.

"We are indeed gratified at the extent to which publishers have recognized the role of good typography in creating a product which is more attractive and interesting to the reader, and therefore more effective for the advertiser to use."

Some Previous Awards

In addition to winning the Cup three times, The New York Times received honorable mention for excellence of typography in its classification of more than 50,000 circulation in 1936, 1938 and 1939. The Herald Tribune received honorable mention in 1932, 1933, 1935 and 1937. The Chattanooga Daily Times received honorable mention in the classification for papers of from 10,000 to 50,000 in 1934 and 1939, and the Glendale News Press in the same classification in 1937. In the less than 10,000 circulation group, the Hornell (N. Y.) Evening Tribune has previously won honorable mention in 1934, 1936, 1937 and 1939. None of the other 1940 winners had received mentions before.

In a statement made after the judging, members of the jury commented on the progress made by daily newspapers, from the standpoint of general appearance and readability in recent years.

"While we expect papers in the larger circulation group to do a good job," the statement said, "we were impressed with the way in which the smaller papers and papers in the middle circulation group have improved their typography, make-up and presswork. Undoubtedly, the newspaper typography exhibitions have inspired the smaller papers to change their style and type so as to pattern after the best that is available among metropolitan papers.

"It is evident from viewing the entries that more papers are making an effort to improve than ever before. This is especially noticeable among the papers of from 10,000 to 50,000 circulation, where sharp departures from old styles have been made with excellent effect."

Press in Italy Puts Stress On Nazi Swiftness

ROME, May 10 (AP)—Italy accepted the German invasion of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg today as another beating in speed for the Allies without involving Italy in the war.

Newspapers announced the invasion with streamer headlines, with "Allies Beaten Once Again in Swiftness," their only comment.

Rome was criss-crossed by a network of diplomatic activity as Ambassadors exchanged views, some of them calling at the Foreign Ministry.

The United States Ambassador, William Phillips, was summoned urgently to the Chigi Palace today to see Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

The Belgian Ambassador, Count André de Kerchove, saw Count Ciano presumably to inform him of Belgium's reaction to the invasion.

It was assumed the British and French Ambassadors also would seek interviews for a similar purpose.

The almost unanimous impression in diplomatic circles was that Premier Mussolini would keep Italy out of the war until the meaning of its new stroke and its repercussions became apparent.

Eighth Antiwar Candidate Fails

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Maj. E. G. R. Lloyd, National Government candidate, today defeated Annie Maxton, a stop-the-war candidate, in a by-election to fill the House of Commons seat left vacant when the Marquis of Clydesdale went to the House of Lords on becoming the Duke of Hamilton.

The vote was 34,316 to 8,206. In the 1935 general election, the Marquis, a Conservative, polled 35,121 votes to 21,475 for a Laborite opponent, and 6,593 for an independent candidate.

Major Lloyd's opponent became the eighth antiwar candidate to be beaten by a wide margin.

Knopf Fellowships Are Planned for 1941

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—The Alfred A. Knopf Literary Fellowships, consisting of three stipends of $1,200 each, awarded to authors of promising works in progress, to enable them to finish their projects, will be offered again in 1941, Alfred A. Knopf Inc., announced today. One fellowship is awarded in fiction, one in bigrophy, and one in history. Closing date for the 1941 Fellowships will be on Oct. 31.

A total of 510 applications were received for the 1940 Fellowships, which were offered for the first time this year. Applications for 1941 should be made to Alfred A. Knopf Inc., 501 Madison Avenue.

Nazi Thrust Timed to Britain's Crisis

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 10—The Nazis' opening of the floodgates of "total war" comes at the very moment when Britain—if not actually without a Government—is at the point of reconstituting or even completely reforging its Administration.

In fact the parallel is drawn here between Hitler's latest move and his first territorial thrust—into the Rhineland—which was timed to fall in the midst of the French political crisis of March, 1936.

But the effect is to speed up Britain's recasting of its Government.

And that reconstruction well may involve the political eclipse of Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

For the Labor Executive Committee today announced that it would join the British Cabinet, but "under a new Prime Minister."

Must "Command Confidence"

Labor, the National Executive Committee announced from Bournemouth where the regular conference of the Party is being held, will take its "share of responsibility as a full partner in a new Government." But they specified that it must be under a Prime Minister who would "command the confidence of the Nation."

This action followed an earlier statement issued by Mr. Clement R. Attlee and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Labor Opposition leaders in the Commons.

"The Labor Party in view of the latest series of abominable aggressions by Hitler," it said, "while firmly convinced that drastic reconstruction of the Government is vital and urgent in order to win the war, reaffirms its determination to do its utmost to achieve victory, and calls upon all its members to devote all their energies to this end and to stand firm and united through whatever trials and sacrifices may lie ahead."

Liberal Party Statement

Mr. Archibald Sinclair, in a statement on behalf of the Liberal Party, said, "The German attack aimed at Britain and France has been launched, with characteristic disregard of the rights and freedom of small nations, through Holland and Belgium, whose forces are gallantly resisting the outrage. The assault must broken by the skill and courage of the fighting forces of the Allies, backed in this as in other countries by the firm will of a united people. Recent events have proved the necessity for prompt and radical reconstruction of the British Government, but the opening of the first critical battle in the West is not the moment. Meanwhile let us all redouble our efforts in every sphere to defeat the enemies of freedom."

While the British people recognize complication of their internal political situation, there is suddenly a general feeling of confidence that the new threat from "the enemy without," even though few here now doubt it is ultimately aimed at British shores, will secure speedier settlement of differences between politicians and lead to the setting up of a truly national Government which is widely considered long overdue.

Britons Are Alert

Perhaps for the first time many Britons have awakened today to the proximity of danger of invasion of their homes and the possible end of their institutions and the mode of life they have built up in centuries and hold so dear. This realization, which has been difficult for many to comprehend despite insistent official warnings, has steeled the people to determine that their politicians take the right course in this critical hour.

Afternoon papers today appear to take it for granted that there will be a new Premier to lead Britain in the next few days.

"Churchill will probably be new Prime Minister," says the Star. It would like to see Mr. Lloyd George in the harness with Mr. Churchill.

An Evening Standard editorial says, "In such an hour constitutional issues evaporate and England demands only a committee of public safety which can insure that the spirit of this people shall be matched by the power of its action.

Triumvirate Suggested

Socialists, according to the often well-informed Evening Standard Londoner's Diary, would have the Government directed by a triumvirate as a Supreme War Cabinet. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Greenwood are mentioned as two of the three. The other member of the triumvirate it is presumed would be another Conservative.

The Evening News contents itself with saying, "Our political differences will be composed quickly and calmly, and a real National Government will come into being under the leadership of a Prime Minister supported by all Parties."

All Britain Warned 'We Must Be Ready'

By the Associated Press

London, May 10

The Ministry of Home Security today issued a general warning to all Britain that "we must all be prepared" as a result of Germany's invasion of the Netherlands and Belgium.

Reich Warned of Reprisals If Civilian Areas Are Bombed

Extensive German bombing raids which accompanied the invasion of Belgium and the Netherlands turned attention to air warfare today as considerable concern was expressed over the possibility of German air raids on other than military objectives.

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Great Britain and France today warned Germany of possible "appropriate" action in event of bombings of civil populations by the Reich.

The British Government "publicly proclaimed that they reserve to themselves the right to take any action which they consider appropriate in event of bombings of civil populations" by Germany.

Britain's proclamation followed a reported bombing of Chilham in rural Kent, 40 miles southeast of London, and raids on various towns in the Netherlands and Belgium.

PARIS, May 10 (AP) — The French Government announced today its intention of replying with air bombardments on other than military objectives if the Germans bomb such targets.

The announcement said such bombardments would break the accord of Sept. 1, 1939, sponsored by President Roosevelt.

The French Government "proclaims publicly that it reserved and does reserve the right of recourse to any action which it would consider appropriate in case of bombardment by the enemy of civil populations in France, Britain or the countries aided by France," the announcement said.

BERLIN, May 10 (AP)—Apparently in response to foreign radio broadcasts, a German Government spokesman today declared nothing but military objectives had been bombed in the sweeping Nazi drive against Belgium and the Netherlands.

Foreign reports concerning bombings of Antwerp, Nancy, and Lyons were mentioned in this respect.

[The French reported two soldiers were killed by a raid on Lyons and that there were fatalities at Nancy. An airdrome near Lyon was also bombed during the German raids over France which gave Paris its second longest air raid alarm of the war so far.]

The spokesman reiterated that Adolf Hitler had told his air force nothing but military objectives should be attacked.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The Belgian Government asked the State Department early today to inform the German Government that Brussels, which had been bombed by Nazi planes, is an open city and that no troops are stationed there.

The Department immediately communicated this message to the German Foreign Office through the United States Embassy in Berlin.

The Belgian request was conveyed through Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy in London, who had received it by phone from the United States Ambassador, John Cudahy, in Brussels.

Mr. Cudahy informed Mr. Kennedy that during the bombing a house near the United States Embassy was hit.

George A. Gordon, United States Minister to the Netherlands, telegraphed the State Department that the Netherlands Government considered itself to be in a state of war with Germany and had asked aid from Great Britain and France.

Mr. Gordon reported that the Netherlands frontier had been crossed by the Germans, who had bombed military objectives, including the airfield at Waalhaven.

He said the Dutch had opened antiaircraft fire in the vicinity of The Hague. The commercial attaché at the American Embassy said he saw two bombs dropped in the outskirts of the city.

Old-World Archaeology Unfolds Its Story at Richmond Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A high light of the season at the Academy of Science and Fine Arts is the interesting and important exhibition of Old World archaeology from the museum of the University of Pennsylvania at the Academy here.

Miss Julia Sully, celebrated Richmond artist, delivered a brief lecture on the art objects shown in the exhibition, which is sponsored by University of Pennsylvania alumni in Richmond, and the Academy of Science and Fine Arts.

The Academy obtained the exhibition of "50 years of Old World archaeology through specimens excavated from 1888 to 1939 by expeditions of the University's museum," as part of the university's bicentennial celebration.

The showing of ancient art pieces includes Mesopotamian, Iranian, Palestinian and Egyptian exhibits and presents art objects from as far back as 4000 B. C.

The Mesopotamian group of excavated art represents University museum work from 1888 to 1900. The first archaeological work done by the American institution in Mesopotamia was excavation of the ancient Assyrian capital, Nippur, begun in 1888. Sites investigated at this time included Diqdiqqeh, where Pennsylvania archaeologists found a pottery fish, dating back to 2800 B. C., which is in the Academy exhibition.

Four pieces are shown in the Palestinian group, obtained when the university museum excavated at the famous Biblical site at Beth-shan at Beisan from 1921 to 1933. They are a pottery hippopotamus, a stone sela, a bowl and a stone head, ranging from 1313 B. C. to about 100 A. D.

Crete, Cyprus, and Italy are ancient sources of art objects from the classical world being shown, including stone bowls, vases, a marble head and a terra cotta head and other pieces. From 1901 to 1904, there were excavations at Crete under auspices of University museum patrons, and a University museum expedition excavated there in 1931-33. Only excavations carried on by Americans on Italian soil were those of the museum in 1931 at Minturnae, a pre-Roman town, from which came the marble head of Hygiea, a Roman copy of a work of about 400 B. C., in the Academy exhibition.

Two pieces are in the Central European group, a pottery cup of Homolka, Bohemia, 2000 B. C., and a Gothic metal clasp, 500 A. D., from Crimea. With Harvard University, the University of Pennsylvania museum from 1929 to 1931, excavated prehistoric bronze age sites near Prague in Bohemia. In 1933 the museum and the State Academy for History and Material Culture of Leningrad made Crimean excavations.

The exhibition will be open to the public daily for several weeks.

Charleston Sells Much Fertilizer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Although it has been nearly half a century since South Carolina's phosphate rock beds were worked, 17 factories still manufacture fertilizer on Charleston neck, importing the rock from Florida beds by barge.

Once the world's largest fertilizer center, Charleston still holds an important place in the industry. Materials from the ends of the earth are brought here to give employment to thousands at the peak of the season. Trains of boxcars leave the City carrying the product to all parts of the Nation.

The South Carolina phosphate beds still are here, but richer beds, not so deep, have been discovered in Florida and Tennessee, and the Charleston beds have been abandoned. Some hope for their reopening has been voiced with the construction of the $40,000,000 Santee-Cooper hydroelectric project.

Meanwhile, in many places along the seashore phosphate rock with petrified shark's teeth and other prehistoric bones is washed up on the beach.

Shipyards Men Return

TAMPA, Fla., May 10 (AP)—A "misunderstanding" over the work week schedule at the Tampa Shipbuilding & Engineering Company's yards which shutdown operations and kept 1,200 men out of work four days was amicably settled yesterday and the men will return to work today. Thirteen unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were involved.

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New York Fair Goes 'Folksy' in Second Year Bid for Popular Acclaim

Research and Invention Play Vital Roles at Fair

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—As New York's World Fair primps for the opening curtain at noon tomorrow, natural science, invention, and research stand out in practically every exhibit as powerful social forces affecting every phase of modern living.

"The World of Tomorrow," theme of the 1939 fair gives way to a yearning "For Peace and Freedom" in 1940, with all the buildings and all the attractions featuring applied research and engineering as the most workable interpretation.

There's to be on "Chief Speaker" tomorrow, only a shadow of the formal dedicatory ceremony of last year. The aim of the 1940 Fair will be to take off the "Stiff Collar" of 1939 and make up a "Folksy" Fair that will draw in everybody's neighbor from every Four Corners in America. Admission is down to 50 cents and lower prices prevail throughout. Hotel costs are down and meals are no more expensive than in rural towns. The press is friendly and there's a "Help Wanted" sign out over the main gate. It should read:

"Wanted, 40,000,000 Visitors—To Have A Good Time."

40,000,000 Visitors Needed

Harvey D. Gibson, banker and chairman of the Fair's Board of Directors, frankly admits that this is the figure needed if they are to finish the year on the right side of the ledger.

Reopening ceremonies are to be carried by radio to all parts of the world, with addresses by Governor Lehman, Mayor La Guardia, Dr. Joseph Gevaert (Belgian Commissioner General), Grover Whalen, and many others. Television will have its electronic cameras at work giving both closeups of notables present and long range shots of the Fair in general.

Applied research permeate the whole structure of the exposition. The most directly scientific exhibits are those of the major industries, the displays of which emphasize industry's reliance on research for the development of new products and techniques. They show not only how products are made, but how their quality is accurately controlled, and how the manufacturing processes themselves were established through research. Many exhibits are mechanical, operated by the visitors themselves, giving reality to the fundamentals involved.

How mankind turns to its own use the energy supplied by nature is strikingly demonstrated in such outstanding shows as those put on by United States Steel, Westinghouse, General Electric, the motor car manufacturers, the du Pont Chemical Company, and the International Business Machines.

The film fan who takes his box along to New York with him this year will be in for many surprises, especially at the Eastman Company exhibit where stage props and everything needed to produce unusual snapshot "set-ups" have been provided for public use. Last year nearly 4,000,000 persons visited the Eastman Building which placed it up among the first in total attendance. This year the Great Hall of Color has been enlarged and the new show of colored photographs is the finest the best photographers in America have been able to produce to date.

Calvacade of Color

Featured again is the Cavalcade of Color in the majestic hall where the longest screen in the world extends along the circumference of the audience chamber. It was difficult indeed for those who saw the preview show today to believe that many of the dramatic scenes, gigantic panoramas, action shots, pictures of babies, grown-ups, pets, and still life studies were really just pictures—and at that tiny Kodachrome transparencies not much larger than a special delivery stamp when placed in a projection machine.

One of the most striking demonstrations of electric power at the Fair is the night lighting. Here a fundamental has been adopted never before used—cold light. Fluorescent mazdas produce miles of soft, glowing light in many colors, with never a hot wire or filament. All this is due to the fact that certain types of crystals coated on the inside of lamps can turn ultra-violet light into visible rays. Another innovation is the illumination of trees by the use of the fluorescence of chlorophyll, the green coloring matter in the leaves. For this purpose powerful mercury vapor lamps are sunk in the soil under the trees.

Each night in the Lagoon of Nations colored fountains will rise and fall to the tempo of music operated from two electrically controlled consoles similar to those of pipe organs. These instruments control some 1,400 jets of water, hundreds of electric lights, and the gas nozzles that supply sheets of colored flames, the submerged guns that release the fireworks—a water ballet perfectly synchronized with a 44-piece orchestra.

Typical of the commercial phase of American life is the story told by the Petroleum Industry Exhibition, of men conquering nature, ships, automobiles, high-speed machinery, ocean-spanning planes, and thousands of unfamiliar uses for oil in all its mysterious forms.

That giant derrick which was a landmark of the 1939 Fair will go into operation this year, although the closest to the magic black fluid oilmen expect to get in Flushing Meadows is a taste perhaps of salt water.

At the Westinghouse Building the ladies will have an unusual opportunity to see how streamlined electric irons are made. A complete iron assembly line is to go into operation with a corps of 22 men and women putting together the 109 parts that make up the latest model electric flatiron. Of course this is only a "little brother" to the main assembly line of the Westinghouse plant at Mansfield, Ohio.

In one area devoted primarily to community interests, are the exhibits dealing with cultural and leisure-time activities that Americans feel lead to a richer, happier life.

Here are assembled American Art Today, the Temple of Religion, the Christian Science Pavilion, and the Electric Farm. Here, too, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Jewish Palestine Pavilion tell of earnest efforts to improve mankind's material and spiritual status and to push ahead to new achievements in the field of culture.

Some 50 nations exhibiting in the foreign area make this year's Fair a frontier of world accord.

Art, Natural Science, and Amusement

(1) The Court of Communications leads to the Communications Building, guarded by its two tall pylons. (2) The Parachute Jump. (3) Air view of General Motors Building. This houses the popular Futurama. (4) Entrance to the Temple of Religion. (5) The Town of Tomorrow, where one may see 15 suburban dwellings ranging in cost from $3,000 to $20,000 and embodying all the latest improvements in construction and household conveniences. (6) United States Steel Building. (7) Fountain. "The Dance of the Atoms," and, in the background, the American Art Building. (8) Symbol of a Poland that still lives. The equestrian statue of King Jagiello which stands in front of the imposing Pavilion. (9) Night fireworks display at Fountain Lake.

Notable Additions to Art Collections To Embellish Great Display at Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORLD'S FAIR, N. Y., May 10—The French section of the Masterpieces of Art Exhibition at the World's Fair of 1940 in New York will show an unprecedented collection of the greatest works of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it has been announced by Rolf H. Waegen, Executive Secretary of Art Associates, Inc., nonprofit organization which is sponsoring the $30,000,000 art loan exhibition to open the Fair on May 11.

Three great Watteau paintings owned in the United States are to be included in the French section of 1940, he said; also outstanding works of Lancret, Pater, Fragonard, Nattier, David, Corot, Manet, Degas, Renoir, Gauguin, and others.

Crocheting Speed Contest Slated For Nimble-Fingered at N. Y. Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORLD'S FAIR, N. Y., May 10—The fastest crocheter in the United States will win $100 in cash at the World's Fair on Aug. 8, and 14 other prizes totaling $100 will be awarded in the World's Fair Grand Open Lady Nimble-Finger Speed Crocheting Competition, sponsored by the National Needlecraft Bureau.

Anticipated as one of the most amusing and entertaining special events of the Forty Fair, the crochet contest is expected to draw approximately 4,000 entrants and an attendance of 15,000.

As a given signal thousands of women will start to crochet a given pattern. At the end of one hour all will stop and the persons presenting the best work, judged by number of units and workmanship, will receive prizes.

Food Prices At Fair Put On Economy Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORLD'S FAIR, N. Y., May 10—Food prices at the Forty Fair will be geared to fit every pocketbook—on a scale much lower than last year—officials reveal after checking sample menus submitted by more than 70 restaurants, cafeterias and snack bars.

"With the introduction of the 5 and 10 cent Restaurant, we feel that the Fair has taken a great step in guaranteeing the public rock-bottom food prices during the entire 1940 season," said Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Fair Board. "There will be scores of other eating places on the grounds where excellent food, at low prices, can be obtained."

Conforming with the low-rate food standards, restaurateurs in the foreign, general exhibit and amusement area have let down the price bars. Real Italian Spaghetti with a rich meat and cheese sauce will sell for a quarter at the fashionable Italian Pavilion. There will be no more prohibitive dinner checks at the French Restaurant. The average luncheon check will be 75 cents. The dinner average will hover around a dollar.

"The Fair will offer the best possible food for the same prices you would pay at home," said Mr. Gibson.

Entrance Facilities at Fair Provide Speed and Comfort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORLD'S FAIR, N. Y., May 10—During peak hours at the World's Fair of 1940 in New York, as many as 100,000 visitors an hour will be able to pass through the gates with comfort and speed through new arrangements which have been completed to expedite and facilitate traffic through Fair turnstiles.

Seventy-eight ticket windows located at the I. R. T.-B. M. T. Entrance, Long Island Station, Independent Subway Station, North Corona Gate, South Corona Gate, World's Fair Boulevard Entrance, Liberty Lake, South Gate and Flushing Gate have been newly decorated.

Signs with new ticket prices as well as directional information will be conspicuously placed to smooth the passage of the incoming visitor. Gaily colored banners will float above the entrance and bright lively music from loud speakers inside the grounds will meet the approaching guest.

There will be 318 girls in the Fair's ticket selling service.

At the 177 turnstiles 436 men will work on shifts. All these men will be available for emergency at service truck gates as well as for the public entrances.

Conspicuous signs will mark all entrances and exits so that incoming and outgoing visitors will know which turnstiles to use.

Railings will guide incoming guests to ticket booths at the Long Island Railroad, I. R. T.-B. M. T. and Independent Subway stations to avoid confusion. All exposed ticket booths will have awnings to shade both customer and ticket seller.

The Fair will operate five 25-cent parking fields. They are: Roosevelt Avenue, Corona Gate South, Corona Gate North, Rosemont Parking Field and 69th Road. Cars may stay from 9 a. m. till 2 a. m. the following morning. There will be parking accommodations at the Fair, including the City parking field, for about 30,000 cars.

A new bus terminal has been built for buses to and from New York which will occupy the space between North and South Corona Gates. The two stations of last year have been combined. The new station will take up the entire area between the two gates.

Another innovation for the convenience of visitors is the construction of a shelter at Flushing Gate for the protection of bus and trolley passengers going out on Long Island or toward the Whitestone Bridge.

Two 'Typical American' Families To Live in FHA Homes at Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORLD'S FAIR, N. Y., May 10—The selection of the first two typical American families who will live for one week as guests of the World's Fair in two small homes constructed under supervision of the Federal Housing Administration on the Fair grounds was announced yesterday by Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Board.

They are: Joseph P. Moushey and wife with two sons, Joseph Jr. and Herbert, from Seattle, Wash.

Howard L. Burdin and wife with son, Jimmy and daughter Elsie, from Miami, Fla.

Both families will arrive here on the opening day of the Fair, May 11, and will be greeted at the homes by Stewart McDonald, Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration, Mayor La Guardia, and Mr. Gibson. The Mayor's wife and two children, Jean and Eric, will join in the reception.

An interesting ceremony which will be broadcast over radio networks will mark the dedication of the two homes from 5 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. next Saturday, the opening day of the Fair.

Administrator McDonald, Mayor La Guardia and Mr. Gibson will participate in the dedication of the two homes constructed on the Fair grounds to show that small dwellings of this modern type can be built and sold at a cost that would enable families in the lower income groups to own their homes.

The second pair to occupy the houses will be from Bath, Maine, and Fort Worth, Texas, and will arrive here May 20.

Fair Makes Plans For Mother's Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORLD'S FAIR, N. Y., May 10—Pageantry and picturesque ceremonies will mark Mother's Day at the World's Fair of 1940 in New York on Sunday afternoon, May 12, when a program dedicated to mothers of all lands and all eras will be presented in the new Band Shell.

Under the sponsorship of Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, a tribute to motherhood has been arranged by the Committee for Women's Participation in the Fair, the Maternity Center of New York and National Health Control.

The speaker of the day will be Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who will come up from Washington to talk of "Maternity and the Family Life."

Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts will stage a sketch called "The Scouts" which will symbolize young America's tribute to Mothers. Various racial groups will participate in the Scout presentation and spokesmen for each group will conduct a dialogue about motherhood.

One of the novel features of the program will be the introduction of a "typical American father," who will make a brief address.

Brewers' Handbook Fights Extension of Dry Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ways designed to hold American communities under the control of the liquor traffic, and means by which local option elections may be averted or circumvented, are catalogued with all the emphasis of marching orders in a revised Local Option Handbook just published by the United States Brewers' Association.

With the profits of their traffic again threatened in many localities, the brewers have compiled in propaganda form material that is comparable to a "white paper" relating to their rout by the Eighteenth Amendment and their subsequent rally, and also to a manual of arms to meet a future national prohibition drive which they seem to fear.

"Propaganda" as defined by the Institute for Propaganda Analysis is "expression of opinion or action by individuals or groups deliberately designed to influence opinions or actions of other individuals or groups with reference to predetermined ends." And it adds: "Propaganda which concerns us most is that which alters public opinion on matters of large social consequence often to the detriment of the majority of the people. . . ."

The Local Option Handbook of the brewers is manifestly intended to be a handbook of propaganda. It is addressed in large part to persons within "the industry," but also to any others whose aid may, for one reason or another, be counted upon on the side of the brewers. It is designed for their use in influencing others and thus winning elections.

Military Terms Used

The Handbook uses many military terms in its text, speaking of "offensive" and "defensive" tactics, and "recapture of territory." It pays perhaps unconscious tribute to its opponents by capitalization of the name it gives them—Drys—and also their alleged major objective—National Prohibition.

A concealed but definite compliment to some newspapers is contained in a Handbook paragraph instructing brewers' agents in the local option field how to proceed "if certain newspapers refuse advertisements." For there are newspapers in America which put a value on the welfare of their communities high enough to thwart the ever-present effort of the alcoholic drink industries to purchase either editorial support, acquiescence, or silence.

"Also, when it is feasible," says the Handbook, "a trained publicist should be engaged to write copy and newspaper releases. In some places well-worded advertisements in the newspapers will be useful. If radio is available the use of well-known speakers should be considered. 'Spot announcements' of the election date, explaining the value of beer, with an appeal to the voter, may be employed. One good speaker may deliver an address which can be recorded and repeated on other stations."

Making no mention of profits as a motive for their elaborate offensive and defensive mechanism, the Handbook deals with the Nation and its parts as if they were mere geographical objectives—sectors or salients—to be taken and held, if possible, by pressure tactics.

Gains and Losses Watched

"As the Drys learned the value, to their (pre-Eighteenth Amendment) program, of local option," says the Handbook, "so must the industry learn means of adequate and effective opposition, and this opposition must be applied either so effectively as to prevent all further losses or a balance must be struck so that gains may be made whatever losses are suffered."

The Handbook warns that "in no other way may the specter of prohibition be laid—in no other way may the future of the industry be assured."

Territory is easier to hold against a dry campaign than to recapture once it has been made dry, the brewers assert, pointing out an especial "danger" in the fact that areas dry through local option have a way of growing until dry majorities are represented in state Legislatures. "Then local option becomes state option," says the Handbook, "and state option grows into national option, and, consequently, national prohibition."

Compilers of the Handbook apparently do not expect an immediate attack upon their intrenched profits comparable to a military assault upon the Mannerheim or Maginot Lines, but do expect and seek to forestall an unending series of sorties by the prohibition forces on a widespread front.

"Forcefulness" of Drys

As a field marshal or corps general might comment in general orders upon the annoying habit of enemy raiders taking line positions, the Handbook points to successes of the tactics of the prohibition forces and gives their basis thus:

"The rapid growth of dry sentiment (preprohibition) . . . can be attributed only to the forcefulness of Dry organizations, and their successes may be traced exclusively to their emphasis upon the principle of local option.

"Since all other efforts to establish prohibition failed until local option was adopted and this method was successful, it was to be expected that local option would be first choice of the organized Drys in their attempt to attack the legalized sales of alcoholic beverages."

A survey of current conditions relating to the brewing industry, including a confidential "communiqué" on gains made by its opponents, gives the information that ". . . Dry organizations have been revived, floods of dry propaganda have been released, a large number of local option elections have been held and losses have been suffered by the alcoholic beverage industry."

A distinct note of alarm seems to be contained in a section which, while boasting that "these losses, in the aggregate, are not vast," they "have been made in a comparatively brief space of time and by a method—local option—which a few years ago proved capable of national prohibition."

Delay by Legal Procedure

The Brewers' Association gives plainly the reason why it does not extend its influence in the field to the point of assuming command of all the separate engagements on the local option front. "The legal difficulties of financing any such plan are insurmountable," it admits, "due to variations in the Corrupt Practices Acts of the several states."

It does, however, indicate the victory-at-any-price method to workers in the field with the assertion that "delay by legal process is useful when it permits better organization or time for educational publicity." It also points out ways to invalidate elections after the vote is taken. "Good lawyers," says the Handbook, "may often find applicable technicalities. . . ." It advises that such tactics may be of real value when they may be used to keep markets open or reduce total dry areas.

Apathy of the average voter is a factor to be counted on and used to advantage, the brewers believe, and they advise their sympathizers in the field to remember that the average voter does not seriously consider the need of going to the polls for a local option election. They express something like shocked surprise at their own disclosure that "not only the retailers but the wholesalers (of beer) have themselves failed to cast votes, to have their families properly registered, and to give their employees time off to vote."

Whatever happens, the Brewers' Association does not itself expect to be caught off guard. That is obvious. Immediately upon repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment it began its preparations and lined up its forces for the new fray. "Field men have been provided to organize and conduct campaigns," says the Handbook, "in many areas in a large number of states."

Straw Ballots Approved

The Handbook, functioning as a combat manual, advises those connected with the brewing industry in any way how to list and check voters, how to take the straw ballots in advance of an election to gain campaign information, how to get "wet" voters to go to the polls when election day comes along.

"No effort should be spared," the combat manual warns the brewers' field force, "until every wet vote is in the ballot box. An example of laxity in preparation is cited in the case of one town in which, the Handbook says, the polls "closed at 3 o'clock and the town went dry by a few votes." Strict attention to detail, it says, would have "saved" this town—for the liquor trade and its profits.

Heavily surcharged as it is with the propaganda designed to be spread in communities by paid and volunteer workers, the brewers' Handbook is nevertheless a valuable defensive manual for the very forces it is seeking to defeat. Although written exclusively for brewers and their agents, it will also doubtless have a wide circulation, eventually, in the camps of the prohibition forces.

Other ammunition prepared by the Brewers' Association which also doubtless will find its way to all field headquarters of the opponents of the liquor traffic, "may be obtained," says the Handbook, "from or through the United Brewers' Association. It offers pamphlets, listed by their titles, and samples of newspaper advertising, posters, signs, handbills, and unofficial ballots—all designed to promote liquor drinking and combat every community's efforts toward local option.

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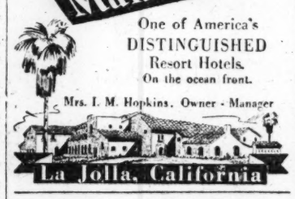

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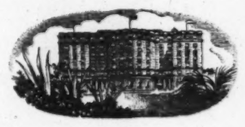

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See Also

Hotel and Resort Advertising
Every Tuesday

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
May 10, 1940

Hungary's First Lady Directs Relief Work Personally

Madame Horthy, Wife of Hungarian Regent, Is Loved For Her Tireless Work for Her Country's Needy

By Michael Lorant
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

On a certain Saturday every autumn, before the cold season sets in, all the newspapers and periodicals in Hungary carry on their front pages the facsimile of lines written in a beautiful, characteristic handwriting. It is a reproduction of a moving appeal to the Hungarian people for contributions toward the Winter Relief Fund. And the handwriting and signature are those of Madame Horthy, wife of Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary.

Once a year, too, radios in every Hungarian home are plugged in to listen to a sweet feminine voice—appealing to the nation for support of winter relief. Madame Horthy seldom speaks in public, although she is seen at the side of her husband at every function and is a fascinating conversationalist. But her speech on behalf of winter relief is a regular annual feature.

Takes Active Part

Madame Horthy is by no means merely a figurehead for the large-scale relief work which she has inaugurated. She lends far more to it than the prestige of her position as the Regent's wife; more, even, than her extraordinary personal charm. This annual big relief drive was Madame Horthy's own idea. It was she who organized the prompt and effective system of distribution it employs. And every phase of the Relief Fund's manifold activities is supervised by her personally.

In the Royal Palace on Buda's Castle Hill, overlooking the Danube, a suite of rooms has been set apart for the work of Madame Horthy's Relief Action. Here gifts accumulate, are sorted, packed, and distributed. In the roomy basement of the palace, carloads of coal and firewood are dumped to await transmission to those in need.

Madame Horthy, herself a resolute and efficient housewife, abhors red tape; and she has managed to reduce time spent on administration to a minimum. As for the expenses of administration, not a penny of the donations toward the Relief Fund is spent on them. Madame Horthy sees to it that the amounts collected are, to the last penny, turned over to the relief of needy families. Her large staff consists mainly of volunteer workers, to whom the untiring energy, quick sweet smile, alert sympathy and unquenchable joie de vivre with which the First Lady tackles any task, are a constant inspiration.

She Expedites Relief

After the World War, when Admiral Horthy was established as the Regent in impoverished Hungary, much of social welfare work carried on there had to be undertaken by private charity. Charitable institutions of old standing were themselves insolvent; and the country's plight was enhanced by that of refugees from the severed provinces. Madame Horthy had the enormous task of supplying the most urgent needs. She had taken for her own motto: "Bis dat, qui cito dat" (he who gives quickly, gives twice.)

The work of her own Fund today is characterized by promptness and efficiency. And although money and materials pass through the channels offered by existing institutions which need support, Madame Horthy invariably sees to it that they are not engulfed in office routine but reach promptly those who need the help.

Of course, an impulsive, warm-hearted woman like the Hungarian Regent's wife has her "favorite charities." Foremost among these is her work in aid of soldiers' children. Therefore the home for orphans of soldiers and civil servants, which has recently been inaugurated and named for Madame Horthy, is particularly close to her heart. Never has her energy in organizing the annual relief drive been more apparent than it was last winter, when aid was provided to the women and children of the provinces returned to Hungary after the dissolution of Czechoslovakia.

Relief was urgently needed, for evacuation by the Czechs had left thousands of families in villages and towns destitute. Little red or green hearts worn on coat lapels in Hungary spoke of millions of nickels collected; but more effective still was the door-to-door solicitation of clothes, food, and money, and the prompt delivery of these donations by Madame Horthy's organization. This quick relief work served to bind anew the ties of kinship, severed for 20 years, between the returned provinces and the mother country.

Helps Destitute Artists

Another cause that is very close to Madame Horthy's heart is the plight of destitute artists. She loves all things beautiful, is a cultured connoisseur, and has a particularly soft spot in her heart for painters—perhaps because the Regent himself is a gifted amateur painter. It was her inspiration to arrange this season's most successful fête in aid of needy artists, for artists are always the first to feel the pressure of economic crisis.

Naturally, such functions as inaugurating orphanages, opening charity sales, visiting Christmas distributions, presiding at meetings, are among the First Lady's routine duties. She fulfills them all with rare graciousness and charm. But her heart belongs to her Relief Fund work—which brings her into direct contact with those who benefit by her activities.

The gorgeous Royal Palace, ancestral residency of the Kings of Hungary, rebuilt in the reign of Francis Joseph I but only used by the Hapsburgs for rare and brief visits, is now for the first time in centuries inhabited by a gracious mistress who has made it her permanent home. No princess of royal blood, bred in a court atmosphere, could fill the position of sovereign mistress of the palace with more grace and distinction than does she.

Madame Horthy is a perfect hostess. Whether she entertains a small circle of friends in the pleasant western wing of the palace, with windows overlooking the Buda hills, or whether she receives officially in the famous gilt and marble ceremonial salons of the palace, she does it with perfect poise and a spontaneous, personal charm that cannot be taught but is a gift vouchsafed to few sovereign ladies. Even at the big garden parties given once or twice every year in the palace grounds, at which the Regent and his wife entertain military and civilian functionaries and other bigwigs and their wives, Madame Horthy sets everyone at ease.

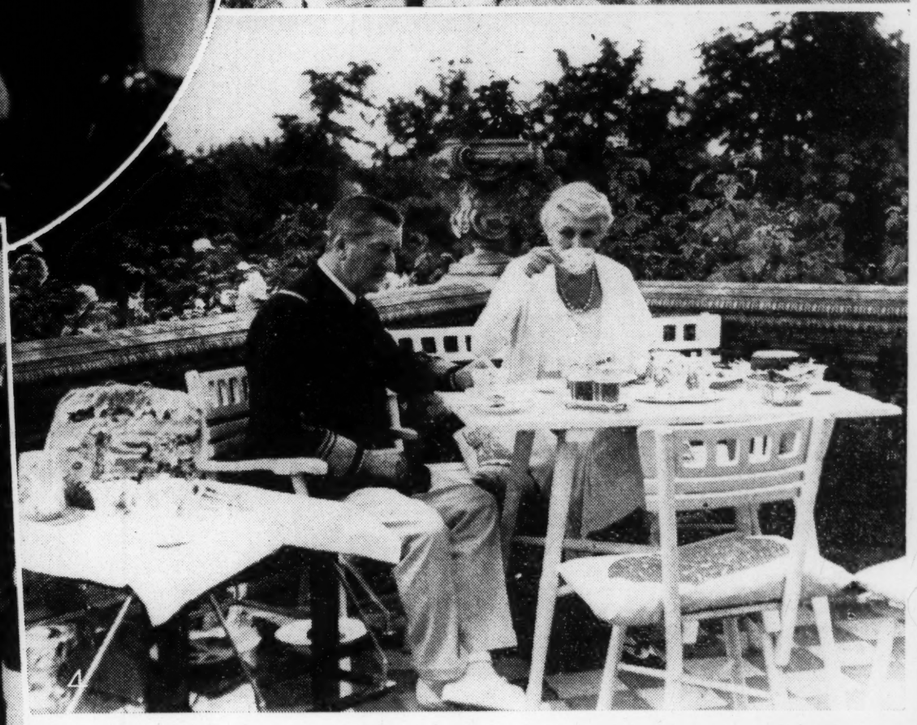
Her Real Home

But the real home of the Hungarian Regent and his wife is at their country estate, at Kenderes, a small village in the heart of Hungary. Here Madelaine Horthy is at her best and happiest. In the cheerful, cozy comfort of the pleasant country house, she lives the quiet, useful, well-ordered life of a country squire's wife. The house and the grounds at Kenderes are beautiful, and the rooms are furnished with exquisite taste but without any of the grandeur of a palatial mansion. It is the ideal home of a country gentleman and his family. Even at the palace, Madame Horthy looks into every detail of the housekeeping. But at Kenderes she enjoys to the full her hobby of homemaking. She is an expert cook, and throws herself into her housekeeping with youthful zest.

Youthful—that is a word that keeps recurring if one tries to give a picture of Madame Horthy. Her hair is snow-white and her grandchildren reach to her shoulders; yet no one would think of calling her anything but a beautiful woman. To a rosy face, finely chiseled features, clear, smiling blue eyes, lithe grace, Madame Horthy has the good fortune to add the attraction of glowing good health and spirits.

In addition, she dresses with exquisite taste. For street wear, she affects strict tailor-mades and handsome furs; for the evening gold lamé and brocade are the materials she prefers, her favorite colors being black and white, beige, and many shades of lilac and mauve. She likes short skirts, evidently because they become her, but her stately beauty well becomes the full-skirted, gold-laced, sumptious style of Hungarian national costume which she sometimes wears on festive occasions.

Madame Horthy is the mother of three, and the family is remarkably happy, cheerful, and agreeable. That they have remained so in the storm and stress of these critical years is mainly due to the atmosphere of rare peace and harmony which Madame Horthy creates around her wherever she goes.



1—Madame Horthy, First Lady of Hungary, is here seen broadcasting her annual appeal for aid in her relief work. She makes herself personally responsible for the entire winter relief drive in Hungary. 2—This is the beautiful manor house at Kenderes where Madame Horthy is at her best as a homemaker. 3—The wife of the Hungarian Regent, wearing native gala costume, takes part in a holiday procession in Budapest. Directly behind her is her daughter, Countess Karolyi. 4—The Regent and Madame Horthy are breakfasting on the terrace at their country home.

Great-Great-Granddaughter Learns a Lesson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Probably when Great-great-grandmother was knitting her lace cap, she never thought that she was teaching a lesson to a granddaughter to come five generations later.

But she did. The lesson is: Whatever you do, do it well. I learned it from Great-great-grandmother—just yesterday.

Were you ever suddenly transferred in thought back to some particularly delightful incident of your childhood? Then you know how I felt yesterday when, in "going through" the cedar chest, I came upon Great-great-grandmother's lace cap.

I hadn't wanted to look over the chest a bit. Not just then. But it had to be taken, temporarily, into the attic, and proved so heavy with its load of treasures and woolens that I had to remove the contents that the boys might get it up the stairs.

* * *

Down in the bottom of the chest I came across the box of "old things"—articles that had been in Mother's family for generations and that she had passed on to me. There was a sheet and matching pillow case, even the material made by hand. Once it had been bleached to snowy whiteness, but now is yellowed with age. The tiny stitches, the perfect little ruffle on the pillow slip, the narrow edging—all the work of fingers that must have been busy with so many other things, more than a hundred years ago.

Among the old things, there it was — Great-great-grandmother's lace cap—

Suddenly I was a little girl again, on tiptoe with excitement. I was crowding against Mother as she drew up a chair and began the fascinating task of "looking over" her trunk.

She was telling me over again about the sheets and pillow slips, the paisley shawl, the fascinator, the little embroidered baby blanket—and, most thrilling of all—Great-great-grandmother's lace cap.

* * *

As I took it from the box yesterday I could scarcely believe it could have been made by hand. Yet on a slip of paper sewed at the cap's edge, was the proof. In my own grandmother's writing were the words, "Grandmother Root's cap—Knit by hand."

The paper is soft and worn, the words so dimmed by time that I had to use a magnifying glass to read them. Made of such fine thread, the cap is like a bit of delicate cobweb—yet not a thread is broken, and the lace pattern is so exquisitely done that it is still intact in all its loveliness after at least 125 years.

I held it in my hand, and wondered about Great-great-grandmother when she was knitting the lace cap. Did she use the strongest, finest thread she could get in that long-ago time, so that it would last? Did she work carefully and surely, that there might be no mistake in the lovely pattern? Did she work joyously, knowing that she was achieving Beauty that would endure through the generations?

Somehow, holding the soft lace, I knew that she did.

So yesterday, five generations after the days of Grandmother Root, her lace cap taught me the lesson as surely as though she, herself, had told it to me.

* * *

The needlepoint I am making—I shall work it far more carefully; I shall crochet the chair-set I am fashioning a bit more neatly; everything that I do, I shall do to the best of my ability. These things are creative, and if I do them at all, they deserve the best work of which I am capable.

Perhaps some day my great-great-granddaughter will exclaim, "See, Great-great-grandmother made this by hand—how lovely!"

L. K. B.

From Jobless Refugee to Stage Manager

By Sophie Steinbach
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Add to the list of vocations for women the alluring profession of stage manager. Then try to find a woman pioneer in the field.

Your correspondent's search for a veteran woman stage manager ended finally at the Little Theater in New York, where Miss Trude Weil, formerly of Heidelberg, Stuttgart and Mannheim, Germany, is gently rapping the knuckles of a gifted Viennese group, playing "Reunion in New York"—a musical revue of 25 scenes.

"Why do I like the United States?" Miss Weil echoed, in reply to a question from the Monitor representative. "Because American audiences laugh right out loud. They even applaud a good line."

Of course, Miss Weil added, there is ample cause among European play-goers for this lack of spontaneity. The World War, followed by several decades of hardship, culminating in the greatest of all hardships to bear—enforcement of the word "verboten"—has stifled human laughter.

Satirized the Nazis

To provoke mirth at the expense of the Nazis became the avowed purpose of this acting group—until Hitler's Anschluss destroyed their famed Kleinkunstbühne (Little Art Theater) in Vienna.

"Our members took a collective vow to meet on these shores," Miss Weil explained. "One by one, each following a different route, some by way of Italy, others through Switzerland and Prague, we landed in New York."

Punctuating her story with laughter, and speaking with the animation that pervades the whole group, Miss Weil told how she joined the others in the United States.

"Like most of the other members of the cast, I progressed in 'the American Way,'" she said, "working at anything I could get. When I first arrived here two and a half years ago, I did housework; then I went to work in a radio coil factory. Later I was a stock girl in a department store, and finally an office worker."

These were novel experiences for Miss Weil and for the other members of the group—most of whom have imposing records of preparation for work in the theater, with years of subsequent experience in important productions.

Miss Weil's own story is typical. Thrilled by the magic of the theater when she was a child, she achieved her first part at the age of 13 in Christmas shows for children at the Mannheim National Theater. Later she majored in the theater at the University of Heidelberg and studied, in addition, plastics and music.

Miss Weil's Training

"My first job was with the government traveling theater," Miss Weil said, "and my first role was the lead in Bernard Shaw's play, "St. Joan," an opportunity which came quite by accident. For nine months in the year we traveled to small towns which had theaters but no players. We brought the classics to farmers and industrial employees; and they showed discrimination. They wouldn't take a bad show!"

As assistant director at the Mannheim National Theater, in Mannheim, Germany, Miss Weil learned to perform some of the manifold duties required of a stage manager here—in the United States—though the actual position of stage director is unknown in the European theater. Beginning with a roll call of the cast and musicians, and extending to the supervision of properties, costumes, sets, and cues to electricians—an American stage manager's life is not a merry one, according to Miss Weil.

"I don't really mind washing a wig or receiving a telephone call at dawn from an actor who wants a smaller book to carry on the stage," she said. "All that matters is the first applause each night—as it reaches me in the wings. Is it warm, or will the cast have to work hard to 'warm up' the audience? To pace the efforts of the cast to the temper of an audience whose faces I scarcely see, is the trying and challenging part of my work."

Victor Gruenbaum, architect, writer and adviser of the group at the Vienna Little Art Theater, reached New York first, set up unofficial headquarters here, and sped the arrival here of the others, Miss Weil said.

A hilarious sketch in the show current at the Little Theater—"English in Six Easy Lessons"—tells about the chief obstacle the group had to overcome. At first, only one member of the group could carry on a conversation in English, while the English vocabulary of the others was limited to "hello," "good morning" and "thank you."

"While our members peddled ties and razor blades, served as nurse maids and waitresses," Miss Weil continued, "we spent every spare hour together drilling in English under a truly remarkable teacher—Arthur Lessack. Oh, those hours of enunciating: 'Roll on thou deep and dark blue ocean; roll.'

"The next step, gaining recognition and sponsorship, came with an ease that surprised us. One can get in to see almost anyone here. I suppose I could see Mayor La Guardia if I had to. And so, when we had acquired some degree of self-assurance, we knocked on the doors of prominent theater people here and gained ready admittance. Mrs. George S. Kaufman, wife of the playwright, invited us to her home for an audition. We sang several American and Viennese songs and presented a few sketches.

Mrs. Kaufman volunteered to organize a committee to arrange for the public presentation of a revue composed of the most successful numbers in the repertoire.

George Abbott, Sam H. Harris, Irving Berlin, Moss Hart, Max Gordon, Al Jolson and Edna Ferber became interested. And Broadway saw the first venture of the Viennese artists, "From Vienna," last winter. Ezra Stone, of George Abbott's production staff, has been co-director of both shows with Herbert Berghof, the Viennese actor and director.

Have Won Success

The show took. Broadway liked the inimitable graciousness and charm which permeated the production. The warm reception gave the group their clue. They would try to contribute to Broadway something it didn't have, but could well use—a theater to foster the best in European art by an experienced and distinguished group.

"We don't star a single actor; we are starring the idea of teamwork, which expresses the modern theater to us," Miss Weil added.

Two Favorite Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Peanut-Spread

Chop freshly roasted, skinned peanuts until medium fine. Mix enough cooked salad dressing with the peanuts to make a moist spread, allowing for the nuts to soak up some of the moisture if not used at once. This can be put in jars and kept indefinitely.

Cooked Salad Dressing

Combine
2 eggs well beaten
1½ teaspoons ground mustard
2 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons sugar
1½ teaspoons salt
⅔ cup vinegar
1 small can condensed milk. Beat well and cook in double boiler until smooth and thick, stirring constantly.

(Mrs.) E. B. L.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc., Boston, Mass.

Canadian Woman Designs New Plane

By James Montagnes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto, Ont.

There was a time, not so long ago either, when the Canadian east sent its young men and women to carve careers for themselves in the West. Today that trend is reversing, if vivacious Elizabeth Muriel Gregory MacGill of Vancouver, B. C., is an example. For "Elsie" MacGill, as her friends know her, is chief aeronautical engineer of the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Ltd., Montreal, one of the largest manufacturers of aircraft in Canada, and besides this she has designed the company's new plane, Maple Leaf Trainer II.

If you want to see the only woman chief aeronautical engineer in Canada, you will find her at her company's airplane plant at Fort William, Ont., which is at the western extremity of Lake Superior, largest of the Great Lakes. You will find Miss MacGill either in overalls, a flying suit, or a plain tailored suit. You may find her at a drawing board or out on the field, or she may be up in the air with one of her test pilots finding out for herself what the planes she designed are doing. She had enough faith in her own work to go up with the test pilot on the first flight of Maple Leaf Trainer II, last October 31.

Likes Pretty Clothes

While making her mark in a man's engineering world, Miss MacGill does not attempt to act like a man; she is very feminine. She likes pretty clothes, and though she wears tailored suits at work, they are not severely mannish in style. She likes to cook, plays bridge, knits, likes afternoon teas. She is nice looking, has laughing eyes, and a hearty laugh.

Miss MacGill is a native of Vancouver, where her father is a lawyer and her mother is a judge in the juvenile court. She showed no particular mechanical abilities as a child, but when it came to a choice of universities, she picked out the School of Practical Science at the University of Toronto, the only Canadian school at that time to give a course in aeronautical engineering. Graduated from there in 1927 in electrical engineering, she continued her studies at the University of Michigan and later at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Her First Job

Her first aeronautics job was with Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Montreal, in 1935, where she was an aero-engineer. In midsummer, 1938, she was called in by Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Ltd., to become chief aeronautical engineer. Miss MacGill's work includes designing of military planes, and her Maple Leaf Trainer II was designed to meet specifications of the British Air Ministry.

The plane Miss MacGill designed was test flown six months after it began to take form on the designing board. Its features are reported to include excellent visibility, stability and controllability at take-off and landing, exceptionally short take-off run, low stalling speed of 45 miles per hour. It is a two-seater, single engine biplane.

Miss MacGill, to judge by appearance, is in her early thirties. For a person who has done so much in such a specialized line, she is extremely modest. She gives credit to her staff of engineers, and maintains that any other engineer could have done likewise. She is heart and soul in her work, and considers her designing of a training plane to meet British Air Ministry specifications "a terrible lot of fun."

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Lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, California, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Law of God Demonstrating Substance and Supply" this noon under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Theater, Boston.

The lecturer was introduced by Margaret Morrison, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

It is a great pleasure to welcome you here on behalf of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city.

Our lecturer, who is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, is going to speak to us on the subject, "Christian Science: The Law of God Demonstrating Substance and Supply." The substance of which he will speak is the indestructible substance of divine Spirit and the supply the inexhaustible supply of infinite Love.

If this law of substance and supply were understood by mankind and obeyed, there would be no more war on the earth, no more sin, sorrow, sickness, or death.

We can help bring about this kingdom of heaven on earth by individually understanding and obeying this law of God.

It is a pleasure indeed to introduce to you Judge Frederick C. Hill of Los Angeles, California.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

The history of the human race is an unfolding record of mankind's endeavor to grasp the meaning of substance and supply and thereby acquire a sufficient amount of something to meet his needs and demands. The results of this endeavor have been the establishment of laws regulating the acquiring of property; the ownership and the possession thereof; and the universal belief that substance is a material thing needing an owner. The supply is regarded as limited. Some have abundance; and some have nothing. Between these extremes is a vast throng ceaselessly engaged in laborious effort to get something and to hold it in possession, upon the assumption that "life, substance, and intelligence" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 43) reside in matter.

Religion has been an important factor in the affairs of mankind, and from canonical writings the fact is disclosed that substance and supply are to be found in the mental realm, and not in the material world. The Bible's injunction is, "Get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding," "Honour the Lord with thy substance," and in so doing there is sure reward. "So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."

No doubt the masses were just as confused then as they are now. Instead of knowing and understanding what substance is, mankind has believed and accepted something, — that life, substance, and intelligence are in matter,—and this believing has separated him from God; hence, the need for salvation, the need for a redeemer.

The greatest event in human history occurred nineteen centuries ago, when a child was born in Bethlehem of Judea. About thirty years later, that child, now grown to manhood, appeared as a prophet, preaching the gospel, healing the sick, and laying the basis for the redemption of mankind. As a result, the Christian religion has come down to us to use in the life which we "live in the flesh." The Christ, Truth, is destroying that ancient belief of a big God up in the skies and a little man down on the earth, and is establishing man's at-one-ment with God.

Enter Christian Science

About the middle of the nineteenth century, Mary Baker Eddy, through her clear, spiritual insight caught the import of Christ Jesus' profound saying, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly," and through proof and demonstration there came to her the revelation, "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all" (Science and Health, p. 468). Her revelation constitutes a challenge to the idea of the big God and the little man. It brought about a religious revolution throughout the world, and it furnishes a working basis for the establishment of understanding in place of belief.

Christian Science, as given to humanity, is defined by Mrs. Eddy as: "The law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony" (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 1). Christian Science thus understood becomes the redeemer of human consciousness and the salvation of mankind.

Because of her love for humanity Mrs. Eddy saw the necessity for a system whereby salvation could be definitely understood and applied. Hence, her gift to humanity of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"; the establishment of her church organization; and the publication of the Christian Science periodicals, including The Christian Science Monitor, devoted to the best interests of humanity.

In the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Article XIV, Section 1, is this unique provision, which definitely distinguishes this Church from all others: "I, Mary Baker Eddy, ordain the BIBLE, and SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES, Pastor over The Mother Church, — The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.,—and they will continue to preach for this Church and the world." At every Sunday service throughout the world the First Readers of branch churches and societies announce, "Friends: The Bible and the Christian Science textbook are our only preachers."

The word "pastor" is defined by Webster as: "A spiritual overseer." Hence, by ordaining the Bible and Science and Health as the Pastor over the Christian Science church, Mrs. Eddy established her church and its activities on a spiritual basis, as definitely distinguished from material forms and ceremonies.

In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 268): "In the material world, thought has brought to light with great rapidity many useful wonders. With like activity have thought's swift pinions been rising towards the realm of the real, to the spiritual cause of those lower things which give impulse to inquiry."

Some Objections

The objection is sometimes raised that Christian Science is difficult and hard to understand. You are not asked to believe anything that you do not understand. You are asked to accept the fact that, "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation." The knowing of that divine fact destroys belief and places you well on the way toward its demonstration.

For many centuries the earth was believed to be a flat surface. The material senses confirmed that belief. It was almost universally accepted. How many thinking individuals now accept that belief? Demonstration has presented the proof of its falsity, and the belief has almost disappeared. No one ever knew that the earth was flat. No one can ever know that which is untrue. Hence, in Mrs. Eddy's revelation of the allness of Mind and its manifestation we have the basis of perfect God and perfect man from which to demonstrate the all-inclusiveness of that which is good and the nothingness of everything that is unlike and opposed to good.

The divine fact is: that which is good is real; and that which is not good is unreal. Then in this life which we "live in the flesh," we are continually making decisions; striving to separate the good from the evil; holding to the good and casting out evil. This is a perpetual unfoldment. Is it difficult? It is natural and normal. It is Christian Science—"the law of God, the law of good," operating in your human experience. As the law of God operates in human consciousness, the nature and character of God unfolds. This unfoldment is going on and will continue to redeem human consciousness. "The objects of time and sense disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding, and Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded" (Science and Health, p. 584).

God and Man—Belief About God and Man

As human consciousness is redeemed, clearer and more correct views of God are obtained. It follows as a necessary result that the right understanding of man is gained through the knowledge of God.

Mrs. Eddy makes it very plain that God is Mind, Soul, Spirit, substance, Principle, Life, Truth, and Love. There is nothing difficult about this to understand. God is Mind—not God with a mind. God is Spirit—not God with a spirit: God is Life—not God with a life. A religious revolution was impending the moment Mrs. Eddy gave to the world the revelation that God is Mind. God has never changed, but man's belief about Him has been undergoing continual changes until at this moment your understanding of God, to some extent, has set aside some false belief about Him.

There is nothing wrong with man; and there is nothing wrong with the life of man. That which causes all the trouble is our belief about man, and this is due to a false claim of a mind opposed to the one and only Mind. This so-called mind is termed mortal mind. It is the sum total of all evil.

Scientific Translation Of Mortal Mind

In the Christian Science textbook, pages 115-116, are four paragraphs embracing an outline on a very important subject, entitled, "Scientific Translation of Mortal Mind." Read and study that outline, and let it unfold in your consciousness: it will do you good. As you read and study it you will see that in this translation of mortal mind there are three stages or steps called "degrees."

First Degree

The *"First Degree"* is named, "Depravity." Now this degree expresses the animal nature and character of the person. It is represented by evil beliefs, passions, and appetites—envy, malice, hatred, deceit, fear, sin, sickness, and death. That person has a well-defined sense of self-will, self-importance, and self-justification. He lacks a proper understanding of human sympathy, loving-kindness, and compassion. In his business engagements he is deceitful and dishonest. This erroneous thinking is very definitely expressed as sin and its effects; as sickness and disease; and if that person continues in this degree of depravity without reformation or transformation, the result is death and decay. So much for the first degree of the "Depravity."

Second Degree

It matters not how low that person may sink into the depths of depravity, he always has the power and the capacity to govern and control his thinking.

Now let us assume that in the very lowest depths of depravity there is one right desire born in his consciousness. That right desire is, to be above depravity and to express something higher and better. The very moment that right desire is born within individual consciousness it begins to unfold and to develop; and this unfoldment is plainly evident. His nature and character changes, passions and appetites abate—envy, malice, hatred, revenge, and fear begin to disappear. He no longer expresses self-will, self-importance, and self-justification. He has a better sense of human compassion, loving-kindness, and he expresses it toward those around him. He is no longer deceitful and dishonest in his business, but is open, free, and frank in his dealings. This line of improved thinking is plainly manifest; as you look at him, you observe that sin and its effects are no longer manifest on his body. Sickness and disease have vanished; he has been healed. He has the same body, but it is in a better condition, expressing his improved beliefs. Hence, this person has now arrived at the *"Second Degree"*: Evil beliefs disappearing." He is now in that transitional stage expressing the good or moral person. But his transformation is not complete.

Third Degree

You are conscious of the effects produced: you observe the change in his nature and character and the healing effects on his body. Now he is also conscious of these changes. It has challenged his attention, and he asks himself the question, "What is the cause?" He is accustomed to material thinking, and he firmly believes the cause to be in or of his body. He may make a careful and a searching examination of his body. He finds no cause in or of the body. This failure to find the cause of his transformation is quite perplexing until he remembers that his transformation began with the birth of that right desire to be above depravity. He recognizes that this was a condition of "mind." He does not fully understand it, but he has made an important discovery, that cause is in Mind and never in matter. Now he begins to perceive and understand. Up to this time he has merely believed; but as perception and understanding come into his consciousness, belief goes out. He now begins to understand that this human body is not what he thought it was; that right where he is, is a man that he has never known nor perceived before. Just as perception and understanding unfold he sees that cause is Mind. In due time he asks the question, "Have I a separate and distinct mind of my own?" "Is the cause of my transformation in that mind?" or, "Am I reflecting the nature and character of one infinite and divine Mind?" As understanding further unfolds he answers his own question: "The cause of my transformation is not in my mind. I do not have a separate and distinct mind of my own, for I reflect the nature of one infinite divine Mind." He has discovered God. He has been searching for Him all the time. He now perceives that God, Mind, is expressed as "idea"; that man is mental—spiritual in his nature and character. He no longer believes that creation is the gathering together of great masses of matter, as worlds, universe, sun, moon, and heavenly bodies. He now understands that creation is the unfolding of divine ideas that they exist here and now and forever in a state of harmony, perfection, and completeness; and that they are never in a state of discord or inharmony; but they are held together in perfection and completeness by divine law and order.

He has discovered divine Principle as the law of creation throughout the universe. He sees and understands that God is infinite Spirit and that Spirit is omnipresent; that as a divine idea, he is the expression of infinite Spirit. He has perceived the basic truth of man as expressed by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 468), "Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

He has believed that he had a distinct identity or individuality; that his identity or individuality was in his body. Now he understands that his life, substance, and intelligence are not in his body, but are preserved in Spirit; that life, substance, and intelligence are individualized as Soul, and that Soul never reflects anything inferior to Spirit (Science and Health, p. 477). He understands that death and decay never touch his identity or individuality.

He becomes conscious that God is Life; that God's Life is his Life now. He claims it as such. It becomes the law of Life to him, and is the law of annihilation to the belief of death and everything opposed to Life.

He perceives that God is infinite Truth; that this Truth is his to claim and to express. It becomes the law of Truth to him; the law of annihilation to everything opposed to Truth, and frees him from beliefs opposed to that which is not true.

He understands that God is infinite Love; he has believed that human attachment and affection constituted love. He has observed that this sense of love is often expressed as misguidance, misdirection; that pain, suffering, and injustice often are the apparent results. Now he understands that God is divine Love. He understands origin, source, creation. He understands infinite Love as guidance and direction; as government, justice, harmony. He understands that he reflects this sense of divine Love, and it eliminates envy, malice, fear, and jealousy from his human experience.

This person is now in the *"Third Degree"*: Understanding." In this degree, through spiritual perception and understanding he has gained wisdom, purity, spiritual power, love, health, holiness. He has discovered that in this stage these evil beliefs, one by one, disappear, until eventually his belief in an individual mortal mind disappears; and he becomes conscious of himself as God's own image. What has been going on? We refer you to the concluding sentence of Science and Health (p. 162): "The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind." That human mind has been stirred to a change of base; it has perceived the harmony of the divine Mind and is now conscious of that which is real, eternal, harmonious, and immortal.

We have discussed briefly the "Scientific Translation of Mortal Mind." We ask you to read, study, and allow that translation to unfold in your thought. In so doing, ask yourself: "Where am I? Am I in the first degree of 'Depravity'? Have I arrived at that transitional stage, the second degree, expressing the nature and character of a good, moral person? Or have I arrived at the Third Degree in which I am gaining the consciousness of God's nature and character; and in which I have spiritual perception and understanding, expressed as wisdom, purity, power, love, health, holiness? Am I conscious of the disappearance of mortal mind? Have I some understanding that man is God's image and likeness?" Christian Science is the redeemer of consciousness. Hence, the sooner we make a careful examination and an application of the "Scientific Translation of Mortal Mind," the sooner we will work out our salvation here and now. Somewhere between "Depravity" and "Spiritual Understanding" we exist at this moment.

In the Christian Science textbook Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 116), "In the third degree mortal mind disappears, and man as God's image appears." In this stage of progress, spiritual understanding supplants mortal, human beliefs. Spirit is discerned to be God, and spiritual man to be His image—the real, the only man, expressing power, love, health, and holiness.

The Human Body

When you begin to grasp the idea that there is one infinite Mind, God, and that His Mind is your mind, you begin to understand that there is one infinite Life, God, and that His Life is your life now.

The human mind is accustomed to attaching life to something, because it sees and believes in things. Hence, it sees a human body; it believes that this human body is the only body; and it takes possession of that which it sees and believes as body, and governs it by rules of conduct, among which are air, food, and exercise.

We have a human body existing in a normal way as matter. What does this indicate? It points to the fact that this human body is merely a human concept of body, sometimes perceived as a good body and at other times regarded as an imperfect body.

The human concept is the counterfeit of the divine fact. The divine fact is that our real identity or body is spiritual and not material. It is plainly apparent, then, that the divine fact of body is unfolding in human consciousness, and this unfoldment becomes the law of correction and adjustment to the human manifestation called "human body."

As you go to your work or about your business, become conscious of and declare the fact that your real identity is the embodiment of good, and it therefore is healthy, perfect, and complete in every particular. The fact is, there is nothing wrong with your real body or identity. All that is wrong is the mortal mind concept or belief about it. There is no reason why you should not be declaring the truth about yourself. There is no reason why you should not be claiming your heritage, for you must claim it if you would have, and retain it. It is important that we should understand that this body that we now have is a mortal mind belief of body, and this "life which we live in the flesh" is only a mortal mind belief of life, substance, and intelligence in matter. "Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear" (Science and Health, p. 248). As we hold steadfastly to the spiritual reality, the material, mortal mind belief of body will be transformed, and the perfect spiritual body of God's creating will appear.

Christ Jesus

Jesus was born and lived in the flesh as other mortals. He grew from childhood to manhood and engaged in the affairs of men. He understood that God is Life; and that man is the reflection of that indestructible Life. He proved his at-one-ment with God, for after his enemies had crucified him he appeared with the same body which he had before the crucifixion. He established the divine fact, by this experience, that his life could not be destroyed, because he was the individual manifestation of that eternal Life which is God.

But what about the body of Jesus? Was it really tangible? There is no ground for believing that his human body was less tangible than yours, or that it was changed in the least by his experience with death. His high spiritual thinking and action should be a source of great encouragement to us, for that high spiritual attainment enabled him to walk on the waters; to escape from the menacing crowd, unheard and unseen by them; to appear in the room with his disciples after the doors were closed and barred.

Is there any ground for believing that Jesus' true selfhood today is any less individual, any less tangible than it was when he appeared as a prophet and preached his gospel of salvation and healing in Judea? Jesus knew that substance is not matter. He knew that life, substance, intelligence, individuality, and identity are purely and entirely spiritual, and through that knowledge he demonstrated the divine fact of body. That divine fact was not changed by his crucifixion, resurrection, or ascension. It remains this moment unchanged. And when you reach that same high spiritual understanding of substance, you will demonstrate the fact that your body is harmonious and eternal, and is never touched by death and decay. Mrs. Eddy makes this very plain. She says (Science and Health, p. 76): "The sinless joy,—the perfect harmony and immortality of Life, possessing unlimited divine beauty and goodness without a single bodily pleasure or pain,—constitutes the only veritable, indestructible man, whose being is spiritual. This state of existence is scientific and intact,—a perfection discernible only by those who have the final understanding of Christ in divine Science. Death can never hasten this state of existence, for death must be overcome, not submitted to, before immortality appears."

Jesus was not the Christ. He manifested Christ in an unlimited degree; and when you arrive at that same high spiritual attainment, as demonstrated by Jesus, the beliefs about your body will have vanished. You will control and govern your body as he did his. You will then know as you are known.

Is this too much to expect or to set as our goal? Jesus said, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do."

Christian Science does not destroy your body. It does not take your body away from you. It does not dismember your body. Christian Science destroys the false claim that your body is material. It destroys the false beliefs about your body, and establishes in human consciousness the divine fact that it is spiritual, indestructible, and immortal. Christian Science is the truth—"the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error" (Science and Health, p. 583).

Demonstrating Supply

It must be remembered that what Jesus did is within the reach of anyone who attains the same degree of spiritual understanding. In feeding the multitude, walking on the water, healing the sick, and raising the dead he was proving the allness of Spirit. That spiritual law is the law of annihilation to the false beliefs opposed to Spirit, as manifest through human consciousness. He established the fact of one consciousness, the consciousness of Spirit. In this consciousness there is no scarcity, no object or thing through which it can operate, and no law to support or sustain a claim of scarcity. He established the fact that the belief about gravitation could not operate as a law to prevent him from being where he ought to be. He proved the omnipresence of infinite Life. He proved that individual life could not be destroyed, because it is the manifestation of everlasting Life, God.

When his disciples would send the multitude away because of their belief in the scarcity of food he took what they had; fed the five thousand to the extent of their needs, and gathered up the remnants, even more than the original supply at hand.

You must understand, just as Jesus did, that this material world and the material body are beliefs. Mind, Spirit, which is God, is the only substance and the only supply; and that this supply is infinite and omnipresent.

The idea of God as infinite, omnipresent supply appeals to you because it is your instinctive desire, as His idea, to have and to possess it. You seek God and you find man; because man is idea, reflecting Mind. You would not find man by seeking man; and so while your instinctive desire for supply is natural, you cannot find supply by seeking it in matter. You must get supply by seeking God—Spirit; as you find God — Spirit — you have substance—supply. It has no relationship to materiality and cannot be associated with it in any way, because supply is idea. As used in Christian Science, idea is not the idea of or about something. It is the fact. God, Mind, expresses His infinite Being in ideas. Ideas are imperishable, tangible, present, real. Even from a human standpoint, ideas are everywhere, all of the time. To illustrate: two times two is four, where you are now. You make a long journey to China. You do not have to send two times two is four there for your use upon arrival. It is there now before you start, and it will be there upon your return.

The divine fact is that supply is idea in divine Mind; it is infinite, imperishable, tangible, real, present. It is where you, God's child, are all the time. You have it now, but you must claim it. Your understanding and application of that divine fact operates as an immutable law upon the human sense of mind and body, and fear, doubt, anxiety lest your supply become limited and exhausted will abate. You are demonstrating supply. You are proving that "Science reverses the false testimony of the physical senses, and by this reversal mortals arrive at the fundamental facts of being" (Science and Health, p. 120).

Business—Employment

The question may come to you, "If my supply is a spiritual fact, then have I a business or an occupation?" The normal things which we perceive in daily life indicate or bear evidence that divine facts, divine ideas, exist as the only realities.

You are engaged in that which mortal mind says is your business, or occupation. That should indicate something to you. It should indicate that as mortal mind sees a business as something, located at some place, so your real business is a divine fact, existing as idea in Mind, fully established as a good business promoted by divine intelligence and operating according to immutable law. This is the fact about your business. In the morning as you go to that place which you call your business, know the fact regarding business. Recognize continually that you reflect the intelligence of infinite Mind, and by reflection you possess the necessary ability to manage and direct that business successfully. That course of action will establish in your consciousness the operation of divine law governing and controlling business; and the so-called human belief of supply and demand will yield to the divine fact of infinite supply meeting every human need.

Thresh Cones of Giant Firs To Reforest Logged Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Threshing the seed of forest giants for new giant forests was experimentally and apparently successfully tried last fall on Grays Harbor, the native habitat of the big firs, cedars and spruces, and the experiment will be continued by the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company with probable adoption by other large owners of cutover lands. The new industry so far is confined to a single experimental plant at Melbourne, ten miles east and a little south of Aberdeen. The initial output was sufficient to plant around 2,000 acres.

The fir cones are purchased from pickers who are sent into selected areas. They are picked from young and thriving trees and brought to the threshing floor. The cones are of a brown or copper color, ripe but as yet firmly closed. Each scale of every cone closely hugs two seeds, smaller than a grain of wheat, but through some urge of what we call nature each seed may become in time a giant among forest giants.

In your hat (a man's hat, that is) you can carry enough, if each seed matures, to grow a valley full of magnificent trees. But even our children never would see them grow to such maturity as those great trees which they are designed to replace. Still—and this is the way the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company is figuring—the coming generation can do a great amount of logging from the cutover lands, of which it owns a vast area in Washington and Oregon, part of which it is proposed to reseed.

Nature's Way Is Wasteful

But why the threshing? Why not let nature reseed? The answer is that nature is rather slow in its processes; then, when it is desired to re-seed a definite area nature is too indefinite. If nature followed its own course the cones would ripen and open after some months on the tree, spilling the tiny winged seed into the wind, and they would fly fluttering, twisting, perhaps for half a mile. Because of the heavy ground covering of ferns and brush and fir and other needles natural seeding has less than a fifty-fifty chance of ever burying itself sufficiently to germinate. At any rate, between fires, rodents and natural seed losses great areas are not reproducing by the natural method, at least not satisfactorily. Hence the threshing and planting. The work at Melbourne is directed toward restocking at least part of these areas.

Map Areas for Planting

The collected cones, about 100 bushels to the batch, are first placed in a stove-heated kiln to ripen artificially. It takes about three days for them to open on their wire racks, the temperature never being allowed over 130 degrees. Out they go into a long wire cage which in revolving shakes the cone seed onto a canvas catcher. Next the seeds are mechanically shorn of their wings. They will not need them to reach their destination. This de-winging also is done in a rotating cylinder. The next step is fumigation, for enemies cling to the seed. Then planting.

The State has a great tree nursery in the eastern end of Grays Harbor County, which under CCC auspices is getting good results, these trees being used to restock public lands. But the nursery method is considered too expensive for private enterprise, so the Weyerhaeusers will plant the seeds, returning them as nearly as may be to their original sites

Test Reveals Adults Employ 60,000 Words

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

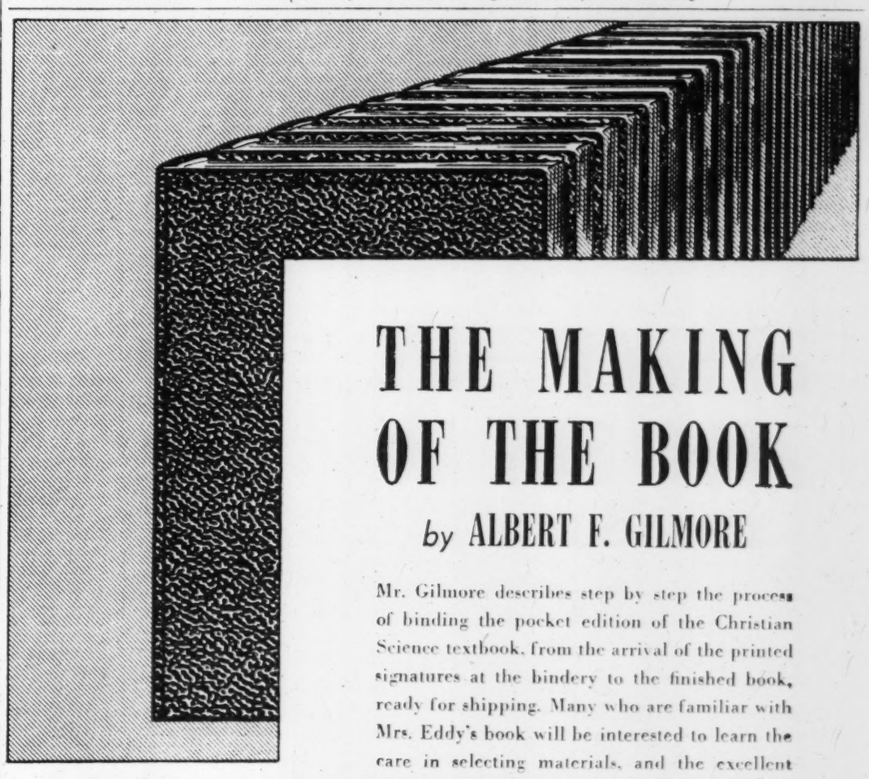
EVANSTON, Ill.—Shakespeare's vocabulary? You have a better one yourself, if you're an average educated adult, says Dr. Robert H. Seashore, associate professor of psychology at Northwestern University.

On the results of a standardized vocabulary test Dr. Seashore and his collaborator, Miss Lois D. Eckerson, conclude that the average educated grown-up today uses some 60,000 common root words, whereas the great playwright of Avon used only about 15,000.

Of course, writers in Shakespeare's time had a much smaller English language from which to draw their words, Dr. Seashore reminds us, and we know nothing about the number of additional words which he might have, but didn't use, in his written works, or at least understood.

Dr. Seashore selected for his test the third word given on each of the 1,378 pages of Funk and Wagnall's unabridged dictionary. After dropping prefixes, suffixes, and abbreviations, he found he had a list of 1,320 words. These were made into four equivalent lists, any one of which could be used for testing. A multiple choice of definitions is offered the person taking the test, and he is asked to select the correct word.

More than 500 college students have taken the test and results show that the average has 60,000 common words, 1,500 rare words, and a total of about 95,000 derived from common words in forming others. This means he knows about 156,000 of the 450,000 items listed in the dictionary.



THE MAKING OF THE BOOK

by ALBERT F. GILMORE

Mr. Gilmore describes step by step the process of binding the pocket edition of the Christian Science textbook, from the arrival of the printed signatures at the bindery to the finished book, ready for shipping. Many who are familiar with Mrs. Eddy's book will be interested to learn the care in selecting materials, and the excellent craftsmanship which go into making this book, thus presenting it in a form worthy of its message of healing and inspiration.

in the JUNE 1 issue of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please send The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, to the address below for the period checked, for which

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The Home Forum

Music—By Proxy

QUITE OFTEN I am asked: "And do you play the piano?" Then I have to answer: "No," because I don't really. But every time under my breath I add: "But I do, by proxy." For my brother plays.

He has played ever since I was small, and he was not much larger. I was put to bed at seven o'clock, still wide awake. Down in the room below, he would practice before he, too, went to bed. It wasn't much then, perhaps "The Merry Farmer," or "The Witches' Dance," that had fascinating runs. And I would lie lazily in bed and listen, watching the late summer sun make red patterns on the wallpaper. So bright was the sun, at first, that the flowers on the paper were completely obscured. Then the color dimmed until it was only a rosy glow on the usually pallid cheeks of the painted roses. Quite suddenly then the light was extinguished, and the roses and all the world were a deepening gray. So I lay still until "The Merry Farmer" wove itself into fascinating shapes in my head, and I dropped off to sleep.

* * *

A little later, there was a brief period when I took lessons myself. But it was too much work, and I never produced as agreeable sounds as he did. Although I practiced quite dutifully for some time, I tried to choose an hour when he was out of the house. For, if he was within earshot, whenever I insensitively hit a wrong note, he would call from wherever he was: "That's wrong! It sounds awful"; and would continue to call until I had successfully corrected the mistake, a matter sometimes of several moments.

But I soon gave up the lessons. There was no use trying to compete with him. After he had performed for visitors, I was an absurd anticlimax. So, in a half-hearted way, I turned to singing. But he still had to accompany me, and the guests continued to find him more interesting. Then I finally decided it was really no use.

* * *

After that he went away to school, and there were long periods of silence. But then there were always the summers, especially when we were older and he had graduated to more difficult music. There was one year in particular, when I was much engrossed in collecting stamps, and he was learning Beethoven's "Pathétique Sonata." I sat near the window of my room, with the changing shades of the sun in the maples outside. The leaves were almost gold where the sun fell full on them, and they seemed to quiver, as hot and vibrant as the light itself. But, in the shade, the green was dark and cool. It reminded me of sea waves a second before they split into white foam along the shore. And I never hear the Third Movement of the "Pathétique" without smelling hot summer outside, without tasting the glue on the hinges that fastened my stamps to the album: a sweetish, stagnant taste that cloyed my mouth after a long afternoon.

There are other memories, too. Once we went for a walk on a moonlit night, watched the white lacy leaves of the trees, and smelt the dank verdant smell of undergrowth that had been baking breathlessly in the sun all day. When we came home he sat down at the piano quite simply and played Debussy's "Clair de Lune." And now I remember shadows on the trunks of white birch trees—

And so we have come down to the present. I am not quite sure, but right now I believe we are working on some Mozart. I shall be interested to hear it when we have finished it.

R. A. C.

By Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FARM WITH POPLARS, HOLLAND": *An Etching by Auguste Lepère*

IT IS RATHER strange to think that prints are the most easily understood and yet, at the same time, the most artificial form of art. They do not have the direct color appeal of the painting nor the apparent actual form of sculpture, yet we are so accustomed to seeing them and making our own personal translations that we frequently forget that prints are achieved very often by truly symbolic methods of representation. Among prints, the etching is possibly the least direct in its method of presentation.

Yet we have here an etching that seems as straightforward and simple and direct as a print can be. It is almost drastic in its clear-cut expression, for it deals in terms of uncompromising black lines with one of the most difficult of all problems of a landscape painter, that is, the representation of the glare of the full sun.

The print is entitled "Farm With Poplars, Holland," but neither the farm nor the particular characteristics of poplar trees nor anything exclusively Dutch seems to characterize it. It is a typical rural scene of calculated informality, deriving its great charm almost solely from the subtle play of light and shadow. An analysis of the lines themselves, which, of course, are the backbone of all etching, shows no great variety nor diversity of treatment. From the very small area of white paper which suggests the sun, we get, nevertheless, an almost blinding impression of light, and this is due in great part to the harsh silhouettes of the near-by tree trunks and the dark central mass of foliage. But note how the two tree trunks nearest the sun have been shattered by splintering rays of light, making their actual shapes as difficult to discern as if one were gazing through them into the sun itself.

The group of farm buildings and huge haycocks are only particularized sufficiently to explain their identity, as is the case with the herd of cows, wandering in at the left of the picture. The straggling pattern of the screen of trees is held in place and unified by the horizontal lines of the farm group, the low dyke, and the narrow ditch.

Auguste Lepère was one of the greatest French etchers of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The variety of his work is remarkable—portraits, architectural subjects, and landscapes were alike convincingly handled. His technical procedure was also greatly varied—from very subtle to extremely bold effects. In this print it seems that we have a paradox: a remarkably subtle effect produced by the boldest of technical methods. It has been lent by Daniel V. Casey to a current exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Rain Threads Day's Edges

Rain threads day's edges into night,
The wet-winged eagle drops from flight;
Horizons close; there is no call
To rival sheltering nest or wall.

Rain at the roof and window finds
No entry, but its rhythm binds
Old memories to thoughts we keep,
Remembered figures mixed with sleep.

A rhythm from the long ago,
The rain brings back for us to know
Calm scenes like meadows newly mown
Or statues sleeping in their stone.

KEITH THOMAS

Roots in Old England

SUFFOLK IS THE most homely part of Old England, to a New Englander: a gently rolling country of quiet horizons, less wooded than most parts of New England today, but with the regular irregularity and even unevenness which Westerners find so charming (or exasperating) in Massachusetts. Stone walls enclosing meadows and tillage, mowing and pasture; narrow roads winding and dipping in unexpected ways; always a smooth-crested hill to vary the skyline. The old houses, too, are of the style and proportion of our seventeenth-century New England dwellings, though covered with plaster and thatch instead of clapboard and cedar shingle; the same great central chimney, overhanging second story, high-pitched roof, and small casements with leaded diamond panes. Out in the country they stand surrounded by farm buildings (barn doors opening on the side, in the old New England pattern), or generously spaced about a village green, like a New England town common.

Here is our very homeland. In an afternoon's drive of seventy or eighty miles, we may visit Framlingham, Ipswich, Dedham, Braintree, Boxford, Groton, Sudbury and Haverhill, and spend the night at Cambridge. Suffolk is the heart of East Anglia, the section of England, which, according to Havelock Ellis' "Study of British Genius" has produced the greatest statesmen, scientists, ecclesiastics, scholars and artists in English history, and which has always been distinguished for a profound love of liberty and independence. In East Anglia the Puritan movement bit deepest. From East Anglia came the heaviest contingent for the planting for Massachusetts Bay; and Massachusetts as colony and commonwealth, by every known test of eminence, has produced more distinguished men and women in proportion to her population, than any other state of the union.—From "Builders of the Bay Colony," by SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Two Poets' Humor

HUMOR IS ONE virtue that Edwin Arlington Robinson shares completely with Robert Frost. Here, at last, our two poets are on the same solid ground. Robinson uses humor as a means to saying some of the saddest things that can be said about ourselves and our times. But it is a happy means, as Frost points out in his introduction to *King Jasper*. Perhaps it is in the use of such a means that Robinson is at his happiest of all. His humor is American, and New England, and quietly itself. It is clean and delicate and restrained; and yet it is playful. . . .

Frost's humor is a poetic principle, too, . . . It is also American. It is often like Mark Twain's. There is a whole-hearted boisterousness about it. But there are also reticences and reservations. Frost is a Mark Twain in fewer words. And the words omitted are New England ones. Understatement is a part of the serious business.—From "The Poetry of New England: Frost and Robinson," by ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.)

Before the Aryan Invasion of Europe

OUT OF HITHER Asia, we know not by what successive waves or driblets, there streamed a people who had tamed the wild horse to the needs of man and had found in the use of iron the convincing secret of the slashing sword. With these two commanding advantages the new race or combination of races imposed itself as a dominating authority upon the archaic Europe of the bronze age. . . . What these new people called themselves or were called by others, when they dwelt in their original home (wherever that may have been) and spoke their original tongue, is a mystery, for in historical times they were divided into separate races, which had lost the memory of a common origin: but since they share with the Persians and Indians a common linguistic pedigree, they are called by philologists Indo-Europeans or Aryans. From the mixture of these conquering intruders with the bronze-using peoples of archaic Europe, the races which bear the burden of European history, the Greeks and Latins, the Celts, Teutons, and Slavs, derive their origin. Purity of race does not exist. Europe is a continent of energetic mongrels.

In certain regions, and most notably in the eastern Aegean, civilization had touched the high points of luxury and craftsmanship long before the Aryan invasion. The exhumed treasures of Crete and the Cyclades, of Mycenae and the Troad suffice to show that the human hand has gained nothing in dexterity from the lapse of ages. In Crete, that long and beautiful island, surmounted by the snowy crest of Ida, which of all European islands lies nearest to Egypt, there was for near two thousand years (3000-1400 B. C.) a flourishing civilization which spread its influence far and wide through the lands washed by the Aegean seas and westward to the shores of Sicily.

The ruins of the palace of Minos at Cnossos afford astonishing evidence of the comfort and luxury to be procured in that distant age. The system of heating and draining, even some of the women's fashions as depicted in the frescoes, have a thoroughly modern air. The source of Minoan luxury is not obscure. Cnossos, planted at the northern end of the great south road across the island, received and distributed the merchandise of the East. In that distant age this city, which may have contained a hundred thousand inhabitants, acted as a centre of exchange between East and West, playing the same part in the economy of European trade as afterwards devolved on Venice. Then a sudden destruction came upon it. The place was burned and sacked, the town was destroyed. The Minoan dynasty and the Minoan power pass out of history, leaving only among the Greeks a memory of half-magical skill, luxury and cruelty.

No clue has been discovered to the Minoan script, nor has any book belonging to this age survived the catastrophe of the Greek conquest. The mysterious people, who worshipped a woman, a man, and a child, and for whom the cross seems to have been a religious symbol, cannot speak to us, and could not, so it would seem, speak to the fair-haired Achaeans, who at Mycenae and elsewhere settled in the shell of their castles and palaces. The break seems absolute. Yet it has been suggested, despite the silence of records, that something precious may have been handed down to posterity from this brilliant race. The Minoan gems are of exquisite workmanship, and fragments of the art of that distant age, unearthed by the spade in Hellenic times, may have helped to inspire the aesthetic consciousness of Greece in its greatest period of artistic achievement. —From "A History of Europe," by H. A. L. FISHER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Law of Christ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE APOSTLE PAUL bade Christians bear one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ. Can we believe that he meant we are to bow beneath a heavy load borne by our brother, toiling with him along the same care-roughened road? No! Two sorrowful, burdened ones cannot be really helpful to each other.

Christ Jesus himself bowed beneath his cross, that he might bear it up to the mount of victory, and turn deepest tragedy into transcendent triumph. In Christian Science we become aware that we bear another's burden only as we understandingly help to lift it by knowing its nothingness, and thus we support our brother's faltering steps until he obtains a clearer vision and renewed strength. This we can do only in the Christ-way.

In the common language of human experience, mutual helpfulness is called co-operation. Christian Science reveals the true sense of helpfulness, enabling men to fulfill "the royal law," "the law of liberty" (James 2:8, 12). Paul declared that without love we become as "sounding brass." All professions of brotherhood and unity are as "a tinkling cymbal"; all attempts at fellowship or service are futile without the vital impulse of love. This quickening activity of love begins within one's own consciousness!

Christian Science makes very clear that we must learn to bear our own and each other's burdens of false beliefs and mistaken concepts of life by seeing their unreality. We reverse all claims of evil by understanding the reality and ever-presence of good. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 479), "Darkness and chaos are the imaginary opposites of light, understanding, and eternal harmony, and they are the elements of nothingness." The unreal nature of these evil elements, however, must be demonstrated.

How many of us have realized, in some dark hour, that the friend who helped us was not the one who came with tearful eyes, accepting the reality and the inevitability of the grief that was burdening us! Was it not, rather, he who came with firm, uplifting grace, assuring us of God's ever-presence? He, too, may have faced similar trials and found that the divine Comforter was ever at hand. His manner —more than his words—may have said: Come, let us take the upward path out of the slough of despond, to where the Christ, Truth, reveals Love's unerring wisdom and unfailing power. For all suffering humanity, Mrs. Eddy had this sustaining message (*ibid.*, p. 574): "The very circumstance, which your suffering sense deems wrathful and afflictive, Love can make an angel entertained unawares."

It has been the experience of many that in helping another to bear his burden, to know the nothingness of evil, some burden or problem of their own had fallen away. It had vanished in the realization of the allness of God, good. When the all-inclusiveness of God is understood, and His law is invoked in full faith, men are enabled to prove the nothingness of whatever may claim to oppose good. Thus, in Christian Science, we find that neither we ourselves, nor our brothers, are called upon to bend in blind submission to the direful claims of evil as being in accord with God's will, for God's will, we learn, is the will of infinite Love, Love which bestows "every good gift and every perfect gift."

How evident then becomes the meaning of the Master's tender, uplifting behest (Matthew 11:28-30): "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light"!

In Christian Science, all creation is seen to be spiritual and perfect. And all the good we seem so blindly to seek, so falteringly to grasp, is already ours by reflection, since in reality we are the expression of God. And we learn steadily, step by step, that obedience to the law of God is the only way to progress, unity, and peace.

Now

Sit here in sun
and stare—stare,
don't for one
instant turn away,
don't dare
even to blink,
for here is the day,
here, I think,
the very hour!
Fix eye fast
to this single twig,
this single bud big
with pent-up power:
let all heart
on this come to bear:
let all spring
contract to this thing.
Here at last
it will be, I swear—
here is the day, the very hour,
to catch like a thief
the start
of a leaf.

DORIS PEEL

Some Nightingale Concerts in Italy

ON THE MORNING OF May 2, I had trundled leisurely out over the Campagna to Tivoli by the earliest train, an hour or so in advance of the slug-a-bed tourists, and was loitering down the cool ravine of the falls, on the side still unsmitten by the morning sun, watching the white water-smoke of the cataract shooting out from between the green walls of the chasm, and admiring the thin snow-white streamlets trickling over slopes of turf at one side of the gorge, when suddenly I was thrilled by a bird-note entirely new to me (and I had been hearing birds in England), and of distinguished quality. "The nightingale!" was my inward exclamation. Although I had not as yet heard its characteristic trill, I felt that such a sound could come from but one bird—the bird it had been one of my objects in coming to Europe to hear and see. The long concert which this bird gave me held me spellbound: but I fear I was somewhat dazed by the unexpectedness of it all, and had to hear others a little later in the neighboring Villa d'Este before my enthusiasm grew to a white heat and I could do full justice to the joyous warble. . . .

While lying in the grass, amid blood-red poppies under the olive-trees below Hadrian's Villa, I had another enchanting concert of nightingales: it seemed to me there were a dozen birds caroling at once. Thence wandering rather aimlessly on through the fields of the *contadini*, I stepped down into a cool bower of verdure in a ravine through which purled a stream of clear water. The rocky walls of the grotto were hung with ivy and frescoed with green lichens. Just the place for a dryad or water nymph, I thought—when suddenly, almost by my head in the branches, a hidden nightingale began to sing. Some one had carved a little arched fountain in the side of the wall, and, being heated, I took as quietly as possible a long draught, and then sat down to the feast of the sense of hearing and of the imagination. . . .

I heard Philomel's delicate flute of silver again in Florence: namely, in the orchard behind Donatello's tower at the Villa Montauto of Hawthorne, and across the valley on the slope of Fiesole at the Villa Landor, and at Como: also, during the first week in June, again and again in southern England. At Como, standing at the hotel window at three o'clock in the morning, I could hear the nightingales singing loud and cheerily in the darkness—from "tawny body and sweet small mouth feeding the heart of the night with fire." The night-warbling is simply the irrepressible outflow of the bird's gay-heartedness, who must always be talking, be it night or day. If you clap your hands and interrupt their singing, they will almost at once begin again. I was not specially impressed by the night-song at Como, though it seemed very strange and pleasing. . . .

When the nightingale "unloosens the long chain of his melodious thoughts" in the presence of other birds then in song, you perceive at once the unrivaled quality of the tones, the fire and fervor of the execution. He has a wonderful crescendo, ending in a single high note: and certain other notes are piercing, showered out like fine spray. Yet "liquidity" perhaps best describes the tone-quality—a clear liquid-sweet music like the gurgle of water. Power is not perhaps the characteristic feature of the carol. There is in it, however, the power of a prima donna's high notes and her sweetest and lowest tones, and the power of a mellow Mexican flute in the hands of a master. —From "The Real John Burroughs," by WILLIAM SLOANE KENNEDY. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

When Margaret Fuller Taught

SHE WAS to have charge of sixty girls of all ages. First she had to sort them, then she had to arrange her classes. She was to teach rhetoric, Latin, philosophy, history, poetry and moral science. She was given free rein, and so she added other things to her list—things which many would not have considered necessary; short talks on the whys and wherefores of all study. She taught the girls that study was not an end in itself, but a means to an end; what was equally important was the use to which it was put. Not material use; something much more important than that. Knowledge was the path leading to wisdom; knowledge was acquisitive, wisdom was creative. . . .

The perceptions of youth are keen, and youth is quick to form judgments. If a preceptor limits his teachings to theory, youth soon knows it and becomes skeptical. Margaret applied her philosophy to her everyday life. Her pupils saw this and respected her. Their attitude toward her was reverential. They soon learned that there was nothing they could not ask of her, provided they were sincere in the asking. So they brought their youthful problems to her and she helped to solve them. She loved them, and she loved working with them, though her aspiration was toward a different kind of life.

The school building was attractive and was entered through a "wide gate, a piazza and a pretty, wide door." The boys entered from a dressing-room on one side, the girls from a similar room on the other. The "great hall" had a thick, orange-colored carpet on the floor, its ceiling was arched. Everything was spick and span and was a joy to Margaret.—From "Margaret Fuller, A Biography," by MARGARET BELL. (New York: Boni.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 20-21 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1940

Industry Plans Mass Attack On Unemployment

Associated Industries of Massachusetts in move to train young men and women for jobs.

Training of young men and women for jobs in industry is being promoted by Massachusetts manufacturers on a scale as yet undertaken in no other State, it was announced today by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Officials of the organized industry of the State termed their movement a "mass attack on unemployment."

Its major features as so far developed include:

1. Extension of opportunities for training in individual plants wherever possible. This will mostly mean semi-skilled work, because apprentice training is a four-year task and only the larger companies can set up their own schools. Some of the best machine operators have proved to be men who came up as helpers or "learners."

More Trade Schools

2. Possible encouragement of more trade schools. The manufacturers are studying the advisability of recommending additional schools in cities where needed. Industrial and part-time co-operative schools have been set up as a part of the educational system in 75 cities and towns throughout the state. An excellent record for placing graduates in jobs is reported.

3. Stimulation of the feeling among young people, especially those who cannot go to college, that mechanical work in industry is highly honorable, desirable and a public necessity. There is too much concentration, both educators and manufacturers find, on the college and white collar ideal, and too little planning among the young for a career as a skilled worker in industry. Consequently some well-paying jobs in industry are going begging, and some youths who wanted to go to college and couldn't are looking for work.

4. Organization of local co-ordinating committees in communities throughout the State. A manufacturer will be named to serve with the head of vocational training in the schools and the principal of the high school. Setting up of committees is already under way. The manufacturers' association hopes to see them functioning in every community. This local movement grows out of the realization that the problem is a community one and must be solved in every community.

All Are Invited

Massachusetts is the only State where the complete roll of manufacturers is being invited to participate in the youth training project, it was said today at the headquarters of the Associated Industries.

Broader than the aim simply to provide skilled workers for the future needs of the manufacturing of Massachusetts, the objective is outlined as to equip young men and women of the state with industrial skill so that they may find jobs wherever available, as for instance in the aircraft industry of other States.

The first move in its organized attack on unemployment to be made by Associated Industries was the appointment of a Committee on Apprenticeship and Youth Training. Harry E. D. Gould, who handled thousands of workers as Assistant to the Vice-President of Bethlehem Steel Company's big Fore River plant, was made Chairman. He was given a committee of 14 notables in the manufacturing of the State.

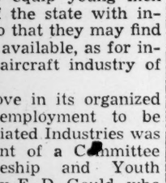
Job Ahead

A strenuous job is ahead of the Committee, it is indicated in an extensive article dealing with its task published today in "Industry," organ of the Associated Industries.

It is granted that industry can take only a portion of the young people being trained in the industrial schools, but logical prospects are pointed out in other fields, such as the automotive services, radio, etc.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Continued generally fair and moderately cool this afternoon and tonight, with lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 40's; Saturday partly cloudy, becoming threatening, followed by light showers Saturday night; gentle variable and northerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight. Saturday increasing cloudiness; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair tonight Saturday cloudy followed by light showers and slightly cooler

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair with light frost in the interior tonight, Saturday increasing cloudiness, followed by light showers at night; little change in temperature.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate variable winds; fair tonight, increasing cloudiness Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	59	New Orleans	72	84
Chicago	48	54	New York	52	66
Denver	47	71	Norfolk	57	71
Helena	44	80	Philadelphia	55	68
Kansas City	53	70	St. Louis	50	55
Los Angeles	62	94	San Francisco	51	65
Miami	69	82	Washington	54	67
Minneapolis	49	71			

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 10.
B—Maximum, May 9.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:13 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Saturday, 2:23 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:23 p. m.

Plan E Promoter

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Amelia W. Fisk

Chairman of City Committee of Cambridge League of Women Voters.

Women Active In Cambridge For the Plan E

A story of how women of Cambridge, Mass., through the Cambridge League of Women Voters, worked voluntarily to help bring the Plan E form of city government before the electorate of that city, was told today in an interview by Mrs. Amelia W. Fisk, Chairman of the League's City Committee.

A petition to have Plan E come up in November, following defeat of the Plan by a narrow margin two years ago, was placed before the Cambridge City Clerk Tuesday. Plan E represents one of five forms of city government possible in Massachusetts—which are, briefly, (a) a strong mayor and council, (b) weak mayor and strong council, (c) a city commission, (d) a city manager without proportional representation, and, Plan E, a city manager and proportional representation, plus a school committee elected by proportional representation.

"We began studying Plan E about 12 years ago," Mrs. Fisk said.

"After giving it careful consideration and comparing it with other forms of city charter, we found its machinery to be the best.

"While we agree with those who say that everything depends on the people running the machine, why not give them a streamlined model instead of an old broken-down jalopy?

"When on June first, 1938, the Governor signed the bill which made it possible as one of the five forms of city charter that can be adopted by the people without reference to the Legislature, we began our active campaign for it.

"What we propose for Cambridge is to elect nine people to a Council who will be chosen at large and on the proportional representation plan.

"While we know there are many fine men in office today, and sympathize with the many problems confronting them in the conduct of our municipal affairs, we do know that Plan E will put in the best people regardless of party, making it impossible for the old-time politician or ward boss, who won if he could buy or get the most votes. Proportional representation transcends ward lines. The City Manager is elected by the Council, and responsible only to them, who in turn are directly responsible to the people."

N. E. Planners Urged to War On Billboards

Meeting in Boston also exhorted to restrict 'hot dog' stands and promote forestry.

Thrusting forward with a campaign to enlist New Englanders in a gigantic effort to improve highways, end traffic congestion, intelligently allocate industries and farm and forest lands, some 200 members of the New England Regional Planning Commission, and others interested in planning, met at Hotel Westminster here today to discuss ways and means.

With Victor M. Cutter, Chairman of the Commission, presiding, some 22 speakers exhorted a war to end billboards, urged laws to restrict roadside hot dog stands pleaded for extended application of good forestry methods, recited the gains of planning in recent months.

Chief demand for accelerated action came from George B. Utter, Editor of the Sun, Westerly, R. I.

Invite the World

"We invite," he said, "the world to come here to stop, stay and play. We spend thousands in advertising. We want more of this industry. New England's historic spots, old colonial homes, green commons sheltered by great elms, invite descendants of the old Yankee settlers back home.

"We build roads, widen them that more may come more quickly, turn the turnpikes and crooked cowpaths into boulevards and freeways.

"But the tourist finds a landscape smeared with ugliness. A roadside that hides flowers and trees, views of the ocean and mountains from the sight of the users of the very roads which we advertise as leading into New England.

"New Englanders, selfish for their own possible money gains, cast the lie when farmers ask the stranger to settle in their midst and then erect billboards across the street, expect the housewife to stay home during the day to tend the gas pump on the front lawn in some otherwise beautiful street, go into big business and open a hot dog stand on the curb, shutting off the view of neighbors, and depreciating property values."

Urged to Duplicate

Mr. Utter then urged the planners to duplicate the example of his home town in organizing and co-operating in eliminating these abuses.

Asserting that "planning makes democracy work," Flavel Shurtleff, counsel for the American Planning and Civic Association, charged that public interest and public knowledge in planning is insufficient to permit the advances now awaiting fulfillment.

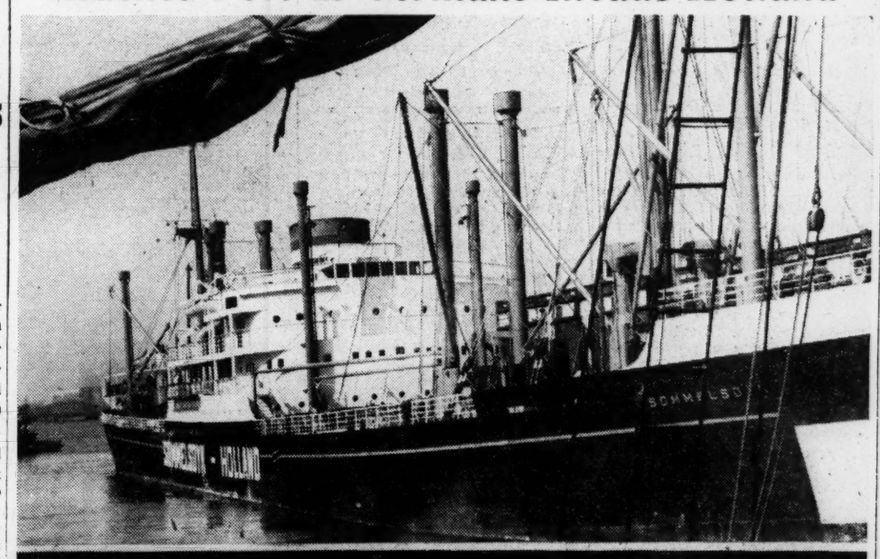
Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, flatly declared that planning boards have not met the need for intelligent, long-range financial programming to any significant degree.

Issues Warning

He warned: "The people of New England will not much longer be content with a planning agency which so largely concerns itself with zoning changes, filling stations permits, traffic studies and playground and school location that it completely overlooks the importance of the economic resources of the community."

The planners were prepared for this criticism, however, by some of the philosophy given them by James M. Langley, Chairman of the New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission and proprietor of a Concord newspaper.

Reaches Port as Germans Invade Holland



By a Staff Photographer

Far From War Zone

Top—The new Holland-America Line vessel "Sommelsdyk" at Pier 2, East Boston.
Bottom—They read the war news—Kroesen, Fourth Officer; Breda, Engineer Officer; Versnel, Engineer Officer; Ypes, Wireless Operator of the vessel.

Swing Defended as Nucleus Of Future American Music

"We must have tolerance and understanding for the young in their devotion to swing, for out of it may come truly American music," said Mrs. Grace W. Towne, Chairman of the Artists Presentation Service of the National Federation of Music Clubs, addressing the luncheon of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs today at the Hotel Vendome. The clubs are holding a two-day meeting.

"Swing music is American music and it has its place in our musical development. I have been quoted as giving my approval to swing. That is not it at all. I give my approval to what will come out of it. We must give justice and help to the young musical geniuses of our day if we are to develop more MacDowells and Victor Herberts.

The Federation opened its first session of the two-day biennial convention with an address of welcome from its president, Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society, who traced the Federation's activities and future prospects.

The Federation is composed of seventy-five clubs and has a total membership of more than twenty-five hundred members. Its endeavors are focused throughout the year in fostering interest in music in general and in encouraging young promising artists. It conducts radio programs of outstanding music and musicians throughout the State, often introducing new compositions and composers to the public.

The following officers for 1940 were elected: President, Dr. Thompson Stone; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Marie A. Bergeron, Mrs. Alvin T. Fuller, Paul Hastings Allen, Mrs. Harry M. Squires, Mrs. Russell Taylor Hatch, Mrs. Lawrence E. Baer, Mrs. Arthur Nelson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Virginia K. Austin; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Gorden P. Luther; Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick A. Dutton.

The evening program will include a reception to the newly elected officers, music by the Candlelight Trio and a banquet, presided over by Dr. Stone.

Census Rise Shown In Four Towns

An increase of population in Cohasset, Westwood, Wrentham, and Swampscott has been revealed by the 1940 census, according to a report made today by Patrick J. Murray, Area Manager of the Bureau of Census.

As compared with the last census of a decade ago the increase was as follows:

	1940	1930
Cohasset	3,098	3,083
Westwood	3,313	2,097
Wrentham	4,464	3,584
Swampscott	10,707	10,346

Sommelsdyk Gets Into Port From Batavia

Completing her initial voyage, at the very hour the ship's radio flashed the word that Holland had been invaded by Nazi troops, the new Holland-America Line combination freight and passenger motorship Sommelsdyk arrived at Boston today in the newly established Java-New York service of that company. The vessel sailed from Batavia March 23 and Cape Town South Africa, April 21.

Because of European developments, the inspection scheduled for this afternoon was cancelled. N. G. Van Velzen, Netherlands consul in Boston, and the Captain, agreed that pending other instructions, cargo would be discharged here and the vessel would proceed to New York.

The Sommelsdyk was designed by the company's technical department in Rotterdam, especially for the trade in which she is employed, and is of approximately 9,300 gross tons and 16,350 tons displacement. The craft is 495 feet long, 62 feet beam, and has a service speed of 16 knots. Accomodations are provided for 12 passengers.

A sister ship, the Sloterdyk, together with two new twin motorships, the Noordam, and the Zaandam, have also been assigned to the new Java-New York service. The latter two vessels have accommodations for 125 passengers.

Capt. A. Kooy, formerly chief officer of the steamer Statendam is commander of the Sommelsdyk. Quarters for the crew of 50, most of them naval reservists, are unusually spacious and modernly equipped.

Bristol Kennel Club Again Applies for Dates

An almost complete elimination of former stockholders has been effected in the Bristol County Kennel Club, which operated dog racing at Dighton since 1935, the State Racing Commission revealed today in announcing that the organization had made its third application for 1940 racing dates.

Twice previously the Racing Commission rejected the application of this group because the Commission was not "satisfied with the present ownership."

Absent from the list of stockholders are Florida and California interests, but still present is the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, Ill., executors of the estate of the late Edward J. O'Hare, whose gang slaying several months ago established conclusively gangland's connection with Massachusetts dog racing. This resulted in Governor Saltonstall ordering the State Racing Commission to require the dog racing organization to clean house before being granted racing dates for 1940.

Old Stockholders

The only stockholders connected with the original Bristol County Kennel Club now listed as stockholders in the reorganized group are Helen Howard of Oak Park, Ill.; Imelda Lewis of Brookline, Mass.; Alice L. Murphy of Dorchester, and John J. Hodge of Attleboro, President of the original organization, according to Charles F. Connors, Chairman of the State Racing Commission. Miss Murphy was formerly secretary to James J. Egan, who was General Manager of the Club during the last five years.

Of the 20 stockholders listed in the newly reorganized Bristol County Kennel Club, 18 are residents of Massachusetts, thus carrying out the demand of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall that dog racing be placed in the hands of "reputable Massachusetts citizens."

An indication that the Bristol County organization as now constituted will eventually be awarded 1940 racing dates came when the Racing Commission scheduled a public hearing on its application to be held at Recreation Hall, North Dighton, on Friday, May 17, at 7 p. m. The Club is seeking permit for 85 days of dog racing from June 6 to Sept. 12.

The new reorganization is the second reorganization attempt following Governor Saltonstall's house-cleaning demand. Previously the Racing Commission announced it was not satisfied with the reorganization, and at that time it was reported that no 1940 dates would be awarded to the organization until all persons connected with the original outfit were eliminated.

Not Determined

Whether this means that before such dates are awarded Mr. Hodge, Miss Howard, Miss Murphy, the Northern Trust Co., and Miss Lewis, must relinquish their stock could not be determined today.

However, it is recalled that before the Revere Racing Association was given 90 days of dog racing at Wonderland Park, Revere, two persons listed on the stockholders list were forced to relinquish their holdings.

The officers under the new reorganization are the same as those announced after the original reorganization, namely, Edward L. Casey, Winthrop, former Harvard football star and former New England director of the National Youth Administration, President; Edwin F. Hannon, Boston attorney, Treasurer, and Francis B. Leary, Fall River, Clerk. These three are also listed as stockholders.

The other stockholders in the new organization are, Edward F. Goode of Dorchester, Cornelius J. Murphy of Norwood, Thomas H. O'Connor of Dorchester, John L. Hurley of Newton, Albert E. Burgess of Belmont, Ross Wheaton of Rehoboth, Henry Albiani of Boston, Harold A. Myers of Boston, Robert B. Slattery of Boston, Joseph McCarthy of Chelsea, Kathleen M. Trainor of Dorchester, Walter H. Barker of Canton, Mr. Hodge, Miss Murphy, Miss Lewis, Miss Howard and the Northern Trust Co.

New Maine Bridge Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 10—Work on the proposed bridge to span the Presumpscot River between Portland and Falmouth will not be started until fall, Max L. Wilder, Chief Bridge Engineer of the State Highway Department, said today, following approval of plans for the bridge by the Assistant Secretary of War, Louis Johnson, in Washington.

The delay will be partly in deference to the heavy summer tourist traffic which uses this route as the most direct route along Maine's sea coast toward Bangor, Mr. Wilder said.

Detailed plans and specifications of the proposed bridge have not been completed as the State awaits final word from the Department of War on the width of the navigable opening. Once specifications and plans are drawn, they will be submitted to the Federal Bureau of Public Roads for approval. Contracts then will be awarded on bids.

Mr. Wilder today estimated the approximately 1,100-foot-bridge will cost about $600,000. It will be constructed as a Federal aid project. It probably will have wooden creosoted piles, concrete piers and surfacing.

The bridge will replace a wood bridge built as a county project about 20 years ago, Mr. Wilder said, estimating the construction will require about a year.

Governor Orders 'Perfect Meal'

Apparently Gov. Saltonstall ate his quota of spinach when he was a boy and got it over with; for spinach, alas, is not included in the Governor's idea of a "perfect meal."

It was the National Restaurant Association's "palate poll" that gave it away. And the Governor broke down and confessed, via the poll, that for an appetizer he preferred oysters, or, if the month lacks an "r," a clam cocktail would do as well. For a fish course, sole à la Marguery would be about as tempting as anything Gov. Saltonstall could think of; and for an entré filet of beef. String beans well done, with lots of butter, creamed potatoes, jellied tomato salad, and strawberry ice cream with macaroons and Roquefort cheese would complete that "perfect meal" to the Governor's taste, according to his reply to the questionnaire issued in connection with National Restaurant Week.

Women's Position In Europe Told

Citizenship of women in Europe is subject to chance and change. If a woman's husband should decide to become a citizen of another country, his wife would have no choice but to adopt her husband's nationality, Dr. Suzanne Granitsch-Konirsch told 300 business women at the seventh annual dinner of the Boston Business and Professional Women's Club at the University Club last night.

Dr. Konirsch, who is a lawyer and daughter of Madame Helene Granitsch, founder of the National Women's Party of Austria, came to America at the time of the Austrian invasion. In England, she pointed out, in discussing the position of European women as compared with women in the United States, women are more active in business, in the professions and in club activities, but their legal status as citizens is practically parallel to that of their sisters on the Continent. French women, though not allowed to vote, are nevertheless very influential in politics, she said.

By a Staff Photographer

Leaders at Federation of Music Clubs' Conference

Left to right are Mrs. Arthur Cone, Chairman of Arrangements of the two-day conference; Miss Ruth M. Ferry, Treasurer of the National Federation of Music Clubs; Arthur B. Jefferies, General Convention Chairman; Mrs. Lawrence E. Baer, Editor of the Federation Bulletin, and Mrs. Russell T. Hatch, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Keep Off the Grass," featuring Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman and Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"My Little Chickadee," with Mae West and W. C. Fields. 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "Saint's Double Trouble," with George Sanders. 1:50, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Double Alibi," with Wayne Morris. 4:25, 7:50.

Exeter—
"Pinocchio." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "They Came by Night," with Will Fyffe. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"My Son, My Son!" with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 2:30, 5:55, 9:25. Also the Jones Family in "On Their Own." 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Marseillaise," featuring Louise Jouvet and Lise Delamare. 1:15, 4:30, 7:45. Walt Disney's "Practical Pig." 2:30, 5:50, 9:05. Also Jascha Heifetz in "They Shall Have Music." 2:40, 6, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Johnny Apollo," starring Tyrone Power and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Curtain Call," with Barbara Read. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—
"The Grapes of Wrath." 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:55, 9:30. Also "Dr. Cyclops," with Albert Dekker, Janice Logan and Thomas Coley. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
Merle Oberon, George Brent, and Pat O'Brien in "'Til We Meet Again." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Tear Gas Squad." 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Too Many Husbands," featuring Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray and Melvyn Douglas. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Also "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"My Son, My Son!" with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. Also The Jones Family in "On their Own." 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:05.

R. K. O. Boston—
"So This Is London," with George Sanders and Berton Churchill. 10:30 a. m., 2:25, 6:20, 10:15. Also "Hidden Gold," with William Boyd. 12:10, 4:05, 8. Stage: 1:20, 5:15, 9:10.

Scollay—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:25. Also "Dr. Cyclops." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
Travel films: San Francisco Fair, Province of Quebec and Death Valley. "Tennis with Bill Tilden," "Baseball—Boston Bees," latest news reels and other shorts.

State—
"Too Many Husbands," featuring Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray and Melvyn Douglas. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:30. Also "Dr Kildare's Strange Case," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Telepix—
The Life and Influence of the Mississippi; Bob Benchley; Palestine, tour; "Your Town," an industrial created city; Geo. Olsen's Orchestra; tennis, yachts, cartoons and thirty minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Lights Out in Europe." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Girl of the Streets." 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Four Daughters," starring the Lane Sisters. Also "History Is Made at Night," with Charles Boyer. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Laurence Olivier in "Rebecca." 2:20, 5:35, 8:50. Also "The March of Time—America's Youth—1940," 2, 5:15, 8:30.

Uptown—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell, Priscilla Lane and Dennis Morgan. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. Also "Broadway Melody of 1940," with Fred Astaire, Eleanor Powell and George Murphy. 2:50, 6:25, 10.

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Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pops concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30. (See Amusement Page for program.)

Paine Hall, Cambridge—
Concert in honor of Edward Burlingame Hill, composer, and James E. Ditson, professor at Harvard, with Chardon String Quartet: George Laurent, Jesus Maria Sanroma, Doris Doe, and the Harvard Music Department. 8:30.

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Concert by Elizabeth Travis, pianist. 8:15.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Concert by the Massachusetts WPA String Symphony, Peter Bodge, conductor. 8.

Other Events

Boston Garden—
Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey Circus. Daily at 2:15 and 8:15.

Newton High School Auditorium, Newtonville—
Dance recital by Mary Stanley and her pupils for the benefit of "The Friends of Boys, Inc." 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on French Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on Techniques in Painting by Mrs. Tanner.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mr. Camille Girouard, baritone, and Mrs. Alice Girouard, pianist. 2:45.

Two Low-Cost Housing Sites Selected in Providence, R. I.

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10—Two sites were selected this week by the Providence Housing Authority for its $4,921,000 low-cost housing projects and the buildings are expected to be ready for occupancy by November, 1941.

The larger of the two is in South Providence, near the Roger Williams Junior High School. It will be called "Roger Williams Homes" and will include 744 dwelling units. On the 23-acre plot now are 156 dwellings which will be razed to make way for the project.

The second project will be in the North End, near the Charles V. Chapin Hospital. It will include 312 dwelling units and will be called "Chad Brown Houses."

David J. Barry, Chairman of the Housing Authority, announced options had been obtained for more than half of the property. Work will proceed as soon as the other options have been obtained and the Federal Housing Administration has approved the projects.

The Providence Authority plans to build a row of houses on the Chad Brown project and apartment houses, probably three stories high, on the Roger Williams layout. The dwelling units will vary from 3½ to 6½ rooms each. Federal standards will be met as to fireproofing, equipment, rentals and play areas.

A recent survey showed Providence had 20,000 sub-standard dwellings, Mr. Barry announced. While the planned projects will not solve the problem entirely, he pointed out it would be a step toward that end.

Providence originally contemplated a $20,000,000 low-cost housing program, but the program was cut down and Federal approval finally was received for the present projects. As in all other United States Housing Authority slum clearance projects, the Government agency will provide 90 per cent of the funds necessary for financing by purchasing bonds to be issued by the local Housing Authority.

Two other Rhode Island communities have low-cost housing projects pending. They are Woonsocket and Pawtucket. Two others, Central Falls and Newport, are considering projects but have not yet filed requests at Washington.

Harbor Police To Get Medals Maritime Day

Gold medals awarded by the United States Treasury Department to Capt. Lawrence H. Dunn, harbor master, and his crew of eight men, who manned the harbor police boat Michael H. Crowley during a heroic rescue at the height of the September, 1938, hurricane, will be presented on June 9, as a part of the Boston observance of National Maritime Day, it was announced today at the meeting of the committee in charge of the celebration, held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The rescue was of a group of persons on the narrow breakwater off the Army Base, South Boston, who were unable to move in the terrific wind. Unusually skillful navigating brought the police boat alongside the breakwater, long enough for those "marooned" to be assisted aboard, and back to the safety of the Crowley's usual berth.

Those slated to receive the gold medals, with their ranks at the time of the rescue, besides Captain Dunn, are: Lieut. James J. Crowley; Engineer, Patrick F. Croke; Fireman, William B. Walker; Patrolmen James J. Kerrigan, George J. Smith, Aubrey B. Cayting and William F. Healey. The medals will be presented by Joseph Timilty, Police Commissioner.

Special radiotelephone facilities will be utilized by the committee during the harbor celebration, to relay results of various events to the official reviewing stand on Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, and other waterfront points where spectators will congregate.

Sherman Whipple, chairman of the sub-committee in charge of communications during the celebration will have three yachts, all equipped with radiotelephones, on duty June 9. They will be the Mary Chilton, owned by Mr. Whipple; the Sabre, owned by Thomas Parker, and the Shy Ann, owned by Frank Myers. One of the vessels will be stationed at Commonwealth Pier to pick up reports from the other two craft that will cruise throughout the habor, according to the plan announced today by Frank S. Davis, president of the committee.

Concrete Homes Rising in Chicopee

Suburb of Springfield is the scene of a building movement attracting much attention.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fire-resistant, termite-proof concrete blocks have broken through the heavy pall of Federal Housing Administration restrictions hanging over the building industry to become the guide to sound, low-cost housing in the town of Chicopee, suburb of Springfield.

Second in a long list of proposed $2,500-$3,500 housing projects to be accepted in New England by the critical FHA, the Chicopee community has already broken ground for the foundations of 10 out of 96 four and five-room houses that will rent for an average of $24 a month including taxes, and mortgage payments for principal and interest.

Although the path of concrete into New England's housing picture has not been lined by a welcoming committee of city building inspectors, the concrete specifications for Chicopee went through FHA barriers faster than most conventionally planned homes in other parts of the country. And the interesting part of the venture is that the FHA, troublemaker for most modern innovations, quickly approved the plans calling for concrete slab floorings to be laid directly upon the gravel underfill.

No Cellars

In other words, the Chicopee homes will have no cellars, the heating units being contained in first floor utility rooms. The floors will be laid on foundations sunk three feet into the ground, which depth the concrete people say was not necessary for sound construction from their standpoint, only adding to the costs of the building. Floors are three inches thick and with proper drainage beneath them will not permit the passage of dampness, it is said.

Actual price of Chicopee FHA homes will come nearer the $2,500 goal than most of low-cost homes throughout the United States. They will cost $2,800 including the land and four rooms. The only other FHA project now under way in New England, the one in Wakefield, will sell its homes for $3,500.

According to the builders, the Howard D. Fiedler Associates, there are now homes of comparable size in Chicopee provided for less than $30 a month. And even then, the comforts, livability and low-cost upkeep are not at all comparable with the modern concrete homes.

But what encouraged the FHA to approve concrete for its second New England low-cost home venture?

Firm Base

In the first place, concrete footings provide a firm base that eliminates settling and cracking of walls. Sticking windows, creaking and sagging floors, gaping cracks and hollow walls through which rodents get into houses are unknown in concrete houses. Fire insurance costs are less than one-half conventional construction.

Also, concrete lends itself to rapid and economical construction without "cutting the corners." In the Chicopee project, the foundations of 10 houses are being laid one after the other in rapid succession, the carpenters, plumbers and electricians moving in after the masonry workers in regular order so that no time is lost and steady employment is provided. Seven of the first 10 homes are already sold, indicating that by the time the first group is finished, the next group can be started without a lapse in work.

The modern, two-wall construction is being used, that is, two four-inch walls with a two-inch air space between.

The FHA also had an eye for reasonable maintenance costs once the homes are finished. Concrete has proved less of a drain upon the home buyer's budget for repairs after the mortgage payments have started than most types of construction. And from the standpoint of the banker, concrete does not lend itself to "jerry-building" and is known to afford less of a financial risk over a long period of years.

Where the concrete home of baronial aspect in the past was not generally acceptable to the public, it is now possible to achieve a reasonable degree of architectural warmth in concrete through the many sizes of units available. For period designs, concrete can be either painted or stuccoed. But this is merely decorative, since preservatives are not required for concrete blocks and they are often left in their natural condition. Chicopee homes will be painted different colors for variety.

There is an example of what a low-cost concrete home looks like in the town of Lincoln. It cost $2,900 and has since been rented for $60 a month. The exterior is a pale blue, the interior walls and partitions are unadorned concrete, the severity of which is relieved by wooden beams, doors, cupboards and casings being lightly washed with aluminum paint without obscuring the grain of the wood.

This house has a large living room, kitchen, two bedrooms, basement and garage. Seven-room concrete homes have been built in greater Boston for as little as $6,000.

Walter J. Thies; Ayers and Ayers; Architects

Three Types of Attractive Houses

These are typical of what the builder can now do to make concrete into livable cozy homes, as in the Chicopee community now under construction by the FHA.

K. of P. Hear Freedom Praised

Pointing to the suppression of fraternalism in dictatorships and praising democratic institutions, which encourage such organizations as the Knights of Pythias, Samuel M. Holman of Attleboro, as the oldest living past Grand Chancellor of the Knights' lodge in Massachusetts, during its 71st annual convention, emphasized the significance of the gathering itself.

Mr. Holman, who was Grand Chancellor in 1897 and who was a former member of the State's House of Representatives, reminded the 400 delegates in the Hotel Somerset of their good fortune in being able to assemble freely in these days and hold their convention without any form of governmental interference.

A high-light of the two-day convention which ended yesterday was the installation of Stephen D. Bacigalupo, former Assistant State Attorney General, as Grand Chancellor of the Lodge, to succeed Judge Frankland W. L. Miles, under whose regime the order has multiplied its lodges and membership.

Primary Recount Makes No Change

Although more ballots were discarded than in any recount within the memory of election officials, the list of delegates to the Democratic national convention from the 10th Congressional district in Boston was unchanged today following a recount of the votes by the Boston Election Commission.

City Councilor Michael J. Ward, leader of a "rebel" slate, was the only one of his group to gain a place on the four-man list of delegates; the other three come from the slate announced for the district by State Democratic Chairman William A. Burke. They are Senator Chester A. Dolan, who led with 3,425 votes; Margaret E. Kilduff, 2,696, and Alfred J. Moore, 2,815. Mr. Ward received 2,784 votes. William E. Mooney, fourth man of the Burke slate, trailed with 2,658 votes.

Every one of the eight candidates for delegate lost more than 400 votes in the recount.

Mr. Ward's insurgent slate was victorious in the race for alternates when City Councilor Charles I. Taylor picked up enough votes on the recount to nose out Louis DeGregorio, only one of the Burke list who was shown as having won in the original returns.

Old Colony Road Claims Allowed

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 10 (AP)—Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks yesterday entered an order allowing the Old Colony Railroad $3,600,000 as a secured claim and $48,058,196 as a common claim against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, now being reorganized.

The order consolidated a number of allowances made over the past four years. The largest item in the common claim was one of $39,339,161 damages for loss of the remaining term of the rejected lease of the Old Colony property. Other items were $4,587,627, for equipment; $3,101,800 for Boston & Providence improvements, and $970,000, for maintenance.

A spokesman for the railroad indicated an appeal from Judge Hincks' order was under consideration.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There comes a time in every woman's life when she finds herself suddenly invited to an extra special party or something, and she just as suddenly realizes that she needs a shampoo. The result is that she's usually in a bit of a dither, for it often happens that she just hasn't the time to work in an appointment with her hairdresser . . . and even if she did, her hair wouldn't look the way she wanted it to. (Plenty of women will tell you it takes a couple of days for their hair to get back to the point where they can make it look just the way they want it to, after it has been washed, you know.)

The solution for all this is a dry shampoo . . . and if you never have had one, then we suggest that you give yourself one one of these fine days. Because the chances are that you'll find yourself using this method of keeping your hair nice and fresh in between shampoos. Regardless of whether you've been invited to a party or not! And a dry powder that gets the entire business right down to a minimum of time and effort is the new Minipoo (which they tell us is practically a shampoo-in-a-minute; hence the name!) which you'll be finding at Filene's. The shaker top container holds enough for at least 25 shampoos, and it comes all equipped with a tricky little white Turkish towelling glove applicator. You simply wear the glove and sprinkle Minipoo (it's fun saying the name, isn't it?) onto it, and then rub it all on and into your hair. There's no water necessary at all, and it removes any excess oil and soil. And all without removing your wave, too. In fact we have found that in our case it even seems to renew the wave, and it leaves our hair most natural and fluffy. The directions are all on the little can, and we're warning you not to feel that a little is too little and use too much; for you'll find it isn't necessary at all. The Minipoo and its glove are a dollar . . . so you see it really means that a quick, efficient, dry shampoo is brought down to a matter of four cents or so!

Short Wool Coats For Chilly Nights

In planning your wardrobe for those coolish summer nights, you'll perhaps want to include some kind of a wrap that doesn't look too dressy, and yet one that will go on over as dressy an evening gown as you'll wear. Something like one of those short red wool coats we saw at Vincent's, at 91 Newbury Street, recently. And for only $25 you got all kinds of loveliness and chic, what with its fullness and the white embroidery that has been worked in at various intervals. For instance, there is no collar, but at a distance you'd say there was because a collar has been literally embroidered on! Lapels and all. And the same is true of the cuffs; for they, too, are embroidered on . . . with occasional white buttons worked right in with the embroidery for that extra effect. It comes in other colors. For that matter, if you'd like something a bit more dressy, then how about their soft white ostrich-feather jacket. So short it's rather like a bolero jacket . . . and so full it's quite like a cape. But it has short sleeves. This is $25, too. And we suggest it as an excellent gift for the girl who is graduating from somewhere and attending all kinds of June Proms and what not. Incidentally we saw the yummiest chiffon evening gown made up in three shades of yellow, that had no less than 23 yards of material in the skirt. (Ideal for waltzing!) In widths of pale buff, canary yellow, and jonquil yellow, and the blend is lovely. However, don't get the idea that they carry only evening clothes, for such is not the case. Daytime clothes are just as much of a specialty; it's just that we were in an evening mood that we took particular notice of all this.

And Flowers For Mother's Day

P. S. In remembering mother with flowers, it might be nice to remember her treasured garden. Meaning that potted plants are always nice (to say nothing of acceptable) because they can be put out into the garden and enjoyed from year to year. And it's rather nice to walk around picking out the rose bush that was sent to you on one occasion, the hydrangea that arrived on Mother's Day, and so forth. All of which you're still enjoying a few years hence! Mr. Saunders of the Symphony Flower Shop, at 240 Huntington Avenue, will give you suggestions via phone (Kenmore 2076) or in person. Or he'll suggest flowers for bouquets or corsages, as you wish.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.

Eastern Stars Plan Receptions

Officers of the various chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star, in whose membership are those who were installed as "line" officers of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, at the concluding session of the 64th annual meeting in Boston last evening are today arranging for receptions for those who were thus signally honored.

Among them is Miss Pauline P. Curry of Brookline, who was installed as Associate Grand Conductress, having won the election for that office in competition with four others.

Another feature of the gathering of members of the Order in Boston, was the annual meeting of the Matrons and Patrons Association of Massachusetts, resulting in election of John C. Wilson of Middlesex Chapter, of West Medford, as President, succeeding Mrs. Estelle S. Fennell of Glendale Chapter of Everett.

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NYA Projects Of Help to 745 N H. Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Assignment on work on National Youth Administration projects in New Hampshire since last fall has made it possible for 745 college and graduate students to continue their studies, according to figures released by State NYA officials. They report that this figure is in excess of that for a year ago. A still further increase is expected before the end of the year with the prospect that a number more applications for such assistance will be approved.

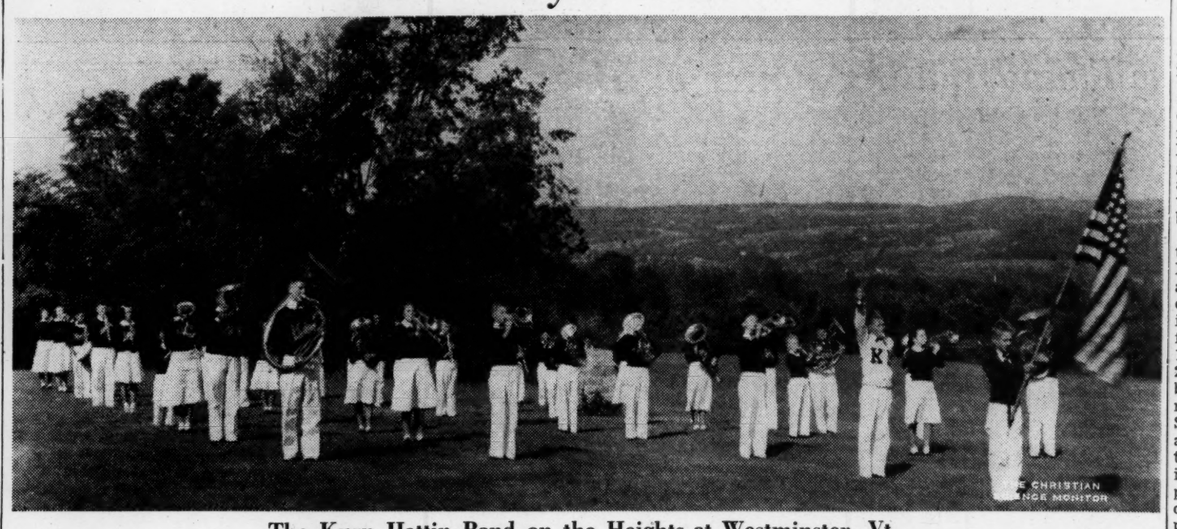
The projects carried out under the program are for the benefit of the institutions attended by the students given such aid. For this work they do for the institution they are provided with financial asistance without which they would be unable to continue their studies. While students are eligible to receive such aid in the State in which they are attending school and not necessarily that in which their homes are located, 595 out of the 745 students receiving aid in New Hampshire are residents of the State. The NYA allows maximum earning facilities for $20 a month in the case of college students and $30 a month in the case of graduate students. Payment is on a hourly basis for the work done.

N.H. Gas Tax Revenue Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—For the first quarter of 1940 the revenue to the State of New Hampshire from the gasoline tax showed a gain of $41,947 over the similar period of 1939, according to F. Gordon Kimball, State Treasurer.

'Make a Joyful Noise . . .'



The Kurn Hattin Band on the Heights at Westminster, Vt.

It's fun to strike up the band on a bright May morning in the Vermont hills around Westminster, when these boys and girls of the Kurn Hattin Homes make joyful sounds. They have been in great demand this spring, and have had the time of their lives on several trips down to Boston, and they played at the New England Music Festival in Provincetown last month.

Since 1893, Kurn Hattin has been providing a year-round home for boys and girls from seven to 14 years who for some reason are deprived of normal home life and need a happy, sound start.

There are 92 boys living in homelike cottages at Westminster, where they combine with their schooling practical training in farm and trades subjects; a few miles distant, at Saxtons River, 42 girls are "learning by doing" to become good home makers and dependable helpers in the cottages and sunny kitchens.

Life in the country after the confinement of crowded city rooms, security and enough to make them comfortable after childhoods spent in uncertainty, in broken homes; order and regular duties which lead to accomplishment in place of irregularity and neglect all bring contentment and laughter to these two colonies of youngsters in the smiling Vermont hills.

Tax Rates for 1940 Reported By 84 Bay State Communities

Of the 351 cities and towns in Massachusetts the following 84 communities have reported their tax rates for 1940:

	1940	1939
Abington	$42.60	$43.70
Adams	35.00	36.00
Amesbury	36.80	44.00
Amherst	30.80	30.80
Ashfield	27.00	32.00
Ashland	28.00	37.60
Barre	41.00	47.50
Becket	48.00	41.00
*Bolton	33.00	30.00
*Boxboro	12.90	17.60
Buckland	22.00	23.00
*Charlemont	29.00	32.60
Chilmark	20.30	21.90
Colrain	34.00	38.00
Conway	28.00	28.00
Dalton	34.60	32.00
Danvers	39.60	39.20
Deerfield	24.60	24.60
Dudley	48.00	51.00
*East Longmeadow	32.60	33.20
Egremont	18.00	20.00
Erving	25.00	27.00
Essex	36.40	37.40
Fairhaven	37.00	42.50
FITCHBURG	39.60	42.40
Gay Head	28.00	28.00
Georgetown	38.80	47.60
Gill	26.50	28.50
Gosnold	16.00	17.50
Granby	22.00	22.00
Granville	24.00	26.00
Great Barrington	28.00	31.00
Groveland	39.20	39.60
Hadley	23.00	25.00
Hancock	25.50	32.50
Hanover	41.00	40.00
Hanson	35.00	35.00
Harvard	23.40	26.10
Hatfield	27.60	29.00
Hopedale	25.00	27.00
Lancaster	37.80	37.60
Longmeadow	25.00	27.00
Maynard	41.00	44.00
MELROSE	33.60	33.80
Milton	26.40	27.40
Monson	49.40	49.40
Monterey	15.20	15.40
Mount Washington	20.00	21.00
Needham	27.80	28.60
New Ashford	22.00	22.00
*New Marlboro	28.00	31.20
NEWTON	29.20	30.20
Norfolk	30.00	34.40
North Brookfield	36.00	35.50
Plympton	32.00	33.60
Princeton	34.60	28.00
Rochester	25.00	29.00
Rowley	34.60	37.00
Rutland	24.40	26.20
Sheffield	25.00	30.60
Sherborn	28.80	29.00
Shirley	34.00	33.00
Southampton	23.00	28.50
South Hadley	31.70	33.40
SPRINGFIELD	36.20	35.40
Sterling	34.00	34.60
Stoneham	37.20	35.60
Sunderland	29.00	34.00
Swampscott	27.40	26.00
Tewksbury	29.60	29.30
Townsend	30.40	31.60
Wakefield	34.40	37.60
*Wales	37.50	45.40
Wareham	24.50	25.20
*Washington	24.00	25.00
Webster	45.20	46.00
Westboro	31.00	33.40
West Bridgewater	30.00	31.00
*West Brookfield	31.00	32.00
*Westminster	35.50	35.70
Whately	25.00	25.00
Wilbraham	31.00	35.52
*Williamstown	28.50	29.00
Worthington	29.00	33.00
Wrentham	28.80	27.60

* Unofficial.
Cities in capital letters.

Tax Situation Looks Brighter To an Expert

Continued from Page 1

March, 1940, 83,464 cases were aided at a monthly expense of $2,412,573, while in March, 1939, 77,023 cases received old-age assistance at a cost of $2,202,048. However, supporting Mr. Long's declaration, the rate of increase has definitely slackened.

The man who has served 20 years as Tax Commissioner and who is recognized as an authority on state and municipal finance announced that the reports thus far received from municipalities show a decided tendency toward a return to a pay-as-you-go system.

Springfield Sets Example

Springfield is an outstanding example of this trend, he said. Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield attempted to borrow $100,000 to keep the tax rate down to $35.40 as it was in 1939. However, the Board of Aldermen refused to approve the loan for tax reduction purposes and forced an 80 cent tax rate increase.

Mr. Long added that "this is indicative of a trend throughout the State. The municipalities are gradually realizing that borrowing for current expenses is merely postponing the evil day. The sooner most of the cities and towns see the fallacy of such borrowing the sooner the municipal finance situation will be greatly improved."

This trend toward a pay-as-you-go policy caused Mr. Long to declare that "1940 is probably the most significant year in the entire history of Massachusetts municipal finance."

Regarding municipal valuations Mr. Long expressed hope that they may begin to ascend after the past nine-year decline. He pointed out that most of the marginal and submarginal properties taken over for nonpayment of taxes has already been absorbed. He added that value in some of these properties is being restored through reconstruction work, thus adding to the tax base.

New Construction Helps

In addition new resident and business construction is adding to valuations throughout the State, he said.

It is still early in the year for most of the 351 cities and towns in Massachusetts to report their 1940 tax rates to Mr. Long. However, 82 towns and four cities have already reported their 1940 rates. Of the cities Fitchburg, Newton and Melrose have reported decreases from the 1939 while Springfield has reported an increase. Fifty-nine towns have reported decreases, 13 have announced increases, while nine are maintaining the same rates as those in 1939.

These early reporting communities uphold the Long prediction of a downward trend in tax rates, although the Commissioner said the decreases this year would not be nearly as general as they are among those already reported.

Mr. Long explained that communities with the most favorable conditions are the first to report their rates.

Few Approach $30 Rate

The Commissioner sees no immediate possibility that tax rates of the more financially harassed communities, like Lowell, New Bedford, Fall River, and Boston, will experience any real drop for some time or that the municipalities will be able to abandon borrowing for a pay-as-you-go policy. It is in such communities that the welfare problem still remains a serious and growing problem, Mr. Long added.

Very few of Massachusetts cities and towns, particularly of the industrial variety, have approached the $30 tax rates which Mr. Long insists is the limit at which real estate should be taxed. The Commissioner still envisions the sales tax as the only means of aiding these harassed municipalities, although other persons believe a complete revision of Massachusetts' tax structure is necessary to solve permanently the financial problems facing some of the communities.

S. P. C. A. Reports On April Activity

The monthly report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, states that in April officers of the society traveled 16,955 miles in the investigation of 435 cases, examined 52,212 animals, placed 229 in homes, restored 60 to owners, made three prosecutions securing convictions, and took seven horses from work.

Entries are being received in the contest for photographs of wild life, conducted by Our Dumb Animals. The photographs must have been taken by the one who submits them. The contest closes June 30.

The Jack London Club, opposed to the cruelty involved in the training of animals for stage and screen performances, enrolled more than 5,000 new members.

Bay State FHA Has Record April

All previous records for the number of applications during any month of April set by the Federal Housing Administration in Massachusetts were shattered last month when FHA applications submitted for insured mortgage loans amounted to approximately $920,000 in dollar volume, John F. Malley, FHA State Director, announces.

Approximately $675,000 was for contemplated new home construction, revealing an increase of approximately $270,100 over April, 1939. The number of applications received in April this year was about 40 per cent greater than in 1938.

Veal, Turkey and Ducklings Favor Pocketbook

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Pork is cheaper after a brief price rise; and veal is not only a good buy from a price viewpoint but is seasonal and of good quality. Beef prices are practically unchanged, on the higher level reached a fortnight or so ago. Lamb is a bit higher. Poultry in general is higher, although turkeys and ducklings are good buys for the housewives operating on a budget.

Pork loins for roasting are down to 25 cents a pound, for the New England dressed, against 28 cents a week ago, while western pork can be had at 18 to 20 cents, and in some large cut-price stores are found signs reading "pork to roast, 13 cents." Veal legs are talked at 23 cents a pound in some stores, but at least one large suburban market offers them at 13 cents. Spring lamb is quoted commonly at 35 cents a pound for legs, though some chain stores are offering legs of lamb at 24 cents a pound, and one cut-price store quotes spring lamb 19 cents a pound for Friday only and provided both leg and loin are purchased.

Turkeys Plentiful

Chicken is less plentiful, with roasting sizes rather scarce. Weights of four pounds or more are seldom available, and the lighter ones are 35 cents a pound for fresh native birds. Capons are higher by at least two cents a pound, ranging from 32 to 40 cents a pound at this writing. Turkeys are still plentiful and can be had as low as 21 cents a pound in some cut-price shops. Ducklings are commonly quoted at 17 cents a pound with some stores featuring them as a special for Friday only, at 16 cents.

In seafood, fresh mackerel are lower and lobster cost less, the season for both advancing rapidly. Fresh mackerel of both large and small sizes are down about three cents a pound, to 15 to 18 cents for large and about 12 cents for small, or "tinkers." Fresh opened lobster meat is commonly $1.40 a pound but an occasional bargain is found such as when a merchant offers a special at $1.10 a pound. Live lobsters are 30 cents for chicken, 33 for large, and 35 for medium sized. Chain stores are offering, in some instances, the chicken size at 23 cents a pound. Haddock, cod and most of the other grades are practically unchanged in price, with chain stores offering fresh halibut as low as 19 cents a pound in some cases.

Fiddle-head Greens

Vegetables are becoming more plentiful. Green peas are as low as 9½ cents a pound in some chain stores, though more commonly they are talked at two pounds for 25 cents. Asparagus is somewhat lower, coming in from many places now. Prices range from 25 cents for the North Carolina, to 50 cents for the first "Hudson River" asparagus. In some cut-price stores asparagus is two pounds for 23 cents. Something new is "fiddle-head" greens from Maine, a young fern that is so named because of its resemblance. Most of the common vegetables are priced about where they were last week.

Strawberries are coming from North Carolina now, and prices are close to 30 cents a quart, though some of the specially choice berries are held as high as 35 cents a quart. Native rhubarb is in the market around five cents a pound.

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Providence, R. I.	.40	.25
Fitchburg, Mass.	.40	.25
Keene, N. H.	.60	.30

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Feller Adds Further Concern to World Champions' Hopes in Baseball Race

Cleveland's Star Pitcher Holds Yanks to Three Hits

By the Associated Press

Bob Feller is just the kind of a feller who is liable to keep rapping at that no-hit door long enough for it to open again.

He barely was sidetracked yesterday as he shut out the New York Yankees for Cleveland, 4-0, on three hits. He did not give up a safety until the seventh inning, when with one out Joe Di Maggio finally banged a single off Shortstop Lou Boudreau's glove.

After that the tension was off and the 21-year-old speedster let out a single in the eighth and another in the ninth.

The defeat he slapped on the world champions was their sixth straight.

Good Pitching

There were other good pitching shows yesterday. One of the best was Bucky Walters' five-hit job on the Boston Bees in the course of a 4-1 victory for the Cincinnati Reds. It was the fifth triumph without a setback for Walters.

Tex Carleton, making his first start since hurling a no-hitter April 30, locked in a dramatic duel with Larry French that went to 10 innings before the Brooklyn Dodgers broke through for a 4-1 victory over the Chicago Cubs. Newel Kimball got credit for the decision, however, because Carleton was removed for a pinch-hitter in the ninth.

Pirates Lose Again

The horrible bottom in pitching was reached at Pittsburgh as the Pirates lost their ninth consecutive game by a 17-6 score to the New York Giants. Frankie Frisch used five flingers who gave up 15 hits, 10 bases on balls and hit three batsmen. The rest of the Pirates did their duty by making seven errors.

A St. Louis rookie, Ernie White, came through with a good relief chore for the Cardinals, pitching seven scoreless innings as the Redbirds overpowered the Phillies 8-4.

Red Sox In Tenth

The Detroit Tigers came from behind to tie their game with the Boston Red Sox at five all in the seventh and then Herb Hash shut them out until the tenth when Johnny Peacock singled with the bases loaded for a 6-5 verdict. Jimmie Foxx tripled with the sacks filled in the fourth to put the Red Sox in the lead in the first place.

Dutch Leonard, a 20-game winner of a year ago who has had a tough time getting started this spring, triumphed over the hapless Chicago White Sox 8-4 with the help of some heavy hitting by his Washington teammates.

Bob Harris scattered seven hits and the Browns took advantage of the wildness of Johnny Babich, previously unbeaten, to crack down on the Philadelphia Athletics 4-2.

Little Change in Chess Standing as Games Draw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The tenth round of United States chess championship tournament, now being played at the Hotel Astor, was marked by difficult games on every board. Only one game of the three finished Thursday night resulted in a win. The victor was A. S. Pinkus of New York, who inflicted George Shainswit's second successive loss. In by far the most interesting game of the round, each player had an inviting attack. Shainswit played P-KR4 and 5, and eventually opened his King's Rook file, and exerted great pressure against Pinkus's castled king. But Pinkus, in the meantime, was attacking his opponent's King position on the Queen side. At a critical stage, he was able to combine defense against Shainswit's threats and counterthreats of his own, and Shainswit resigned just before adjournment time.

Since none of the leaders was able to conclude his game, the standings are, for the moment at least, unchanged. Kashdan leads Reshevsky by a half-point. Then comes Pinkus with 6-3, followed by Fine, who has two adjourned games.

Isolated Pawns

Fine's adjourned game with Green favors him slightly, since Green has six isolated pawns, including two sets of doubled pawns. These pawns are protected by two bishops, but Fine has been able to penetrate via an open King's Knight file, and may be able to win.

Reshevsky has a Queen against Polland's two rooks, in his adjourned game. His main advantage is a passed King's Pawn, and the greater maneuverability of the Queen netted him two pawns in the closing moments of last night's session.

Kashdan's game with Littman developed out of a Ruy Lopez. Kashdan had a slight advantage in the early stages, but Littman played adroitly, and at adjournment, Kashdan may be able to develop winning complications, but not for some moves to come.

Boston Player

Weaver Adams, Boston representative, and Milton Hanauer, both of whom have even scores in the tournament thus far, drew an English Opening, in which the latter always had a slight advantage, but gradually in a hectic rook ending, was not able to stop a threatened perpetual check. Adams was able to double his rooks on the seventh rank, so that a draw was the natural outcome.

Another draw was recorded between Bernstein and Reinfeld, Reinfeld's Alekhine's Defense developed along original lines, and Reinfeld had control of the Queen's file and the King's Bishop's File, in each case bearing on his oppoent's pawns. Exchanges led to a Queen and Pawn ending, with no reasonable winning chances.

Adjourned games will be played this evening at the Manhattan Chess Club. The eleventh and twelfth rounds will be played Saturday and Sunday at the Hotel Astor, New York.

U. S. Chess Standing

	Won	Lost
Kashdan	7½	1½
Reshevsky	7	2
Pinkus	6	3
Fine	5	2
Simonson	5	4
Adams	5	5
Hanauer	4½	4½
Green	4	4
Shainswit	4	5
Reinfeld	4	5
Denker	4	5
Polland	3	5
Seidman	2	6
Wolliston	2	6
Littman	1½	6½

New Found Batting Power on Bees

By a Staff Photographer

Left: Chet Ross. Center: Carvel Rowell. Right: Eddie Miller

It was because of the improved batting of these three young men that the Bees had a triumphant tour of the West. Ross is among the National League leaders, with a .356 average, Rowell has stayed in the .300 class since taking over second base, and Miller has a .345 mark, along with his sensational play at shortstop.

Middle Atlantic C. A. A. Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—Lafayette College will act as host next Friday and Saturday to the 28th annual Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Association track and field championships, with 17 colleges and universities competing. The last time the meet was held at Lafayette was in 1934.

Rutgers, winner of the championship in the last two years, is a slight favorite to win its third straight title, with Alfred Franklin and Marshall, Haverford and Lafayette also in the running and expected to give the Scarlet trouble, with the possibility of an "unknown" looming.

Other members of the association who will compete are Bucknell, Delaware, Dickinson, Drexel, Gettysburg, Juniata, Lehigh, Muhlenberg, St. Joseph's, Swarthmore, Ursinus and Washington College.

Several records of the association are in danger as a number of competing colleges have individual entries whose performances this season have been outstanding.

Rutgers has a big lead in the number of championships, having won the title 11 times, since the association was organized in 1912.

Lafayette won the championship five times and was runner-up seven times. New York University won three titles and Johns Hopkins, Swarthmore, Haverford, and Manhattan, two each.

Preliminary trials in field and track events are scheduled for Friday and the finals for Saturday.

A feature of the meet will be a medley relay race on Saturday between teams from Easton, Phillipsburg and Wilson High schools.

Muhlenberg College has invited the association to hold the 1941 meet at Allentown and the invitation was accepted.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results May 9

International League

Rochester 8, Newark 6.
Buffalo 10, Jersey City 7.
Syracuse 6, Toronto 5.
Montreal 5, Baltimore 4.

American Association

Columbus 5, Minneapolis 3 (12 innings).
Toledo 6, St. Paul 3.
Kansas City 5, Indianapolis 3.
Louisville 5, Milwaukee 4.

Texas League

Tulsa 10, Fort Worth 4.
Houston 8, Shreveport 2.
Dallas 6-0, Oklahoma 5-2.
Beaumont-San Antonio, postponed.

Southern Association

Atlanta 9, Little Rock 2.
Chattanooga 4, Memphis 3.
Nashville 2, New Orleans 1.
Birmingham-Knoxville, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 5, Sacramento 1.
San Diego 7, Portland 1.
Hollywood 5, Oakland 4.
Los Angeles 7, Seattle 5.

Eastern League

Williamsport 10, Binghamton 6.
Hartford 8, Wilkes-Barre 4.
Scranton 3, Springfield 2.
Albany 8, Elmira 6.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	14	5	.737
Cleveland	12	6	.667
Detroit	11	8	.579
St. Louis	8	10	.444
Philadelphia	8	11	.421
Washington	8	11	.421
Chicago	7	11	.389
New York	6	12	.333

Results May 9

Boston 6, Detroit 5 (10 innings).
Washington 8, Chicago 4.
Cleveland 4, New York 0.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	12	2	.857
Cincinnati	12	4	.750
Chicago	9	10	.474
New York	7	8	.467
St. Louis	8	10	.444
Boston	6	9	.400
Philadelphia	5	9	.357
Pittsburgh	4	11	.267

Results May 9

Cincinnati 4, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 1 (10 innings).
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 4.
New York 17, Pittsburgh 6.

Tad Murray Ranked No. 1

Tad Murray, Princeton's freshman star who paced the Tigers to the mythical title in eastern collegiate badminton circles, has been ranked as the No. 1 player in the area, according to a list released by Albert M. Frost, Chairman of the Committee on Collegiate Badminton.

As the top player on the Princeton team, Murray led his teammates through seven straight matches this season to give them their second undefeated season in intercollegiate play. He is the son of R. Lindley Murray of California, who won the national lawn tennis championships in 1917 and 1918, defeating Bill Tilden in the third round the first year and in straight sets in the final the second year. Murray also won the second annual eastern intercollegiate tournament.

In the No. 2 spot is Francis B. Hamlin, Jr., of Yale, a sophomore who was runner-up in the tournament a year ago. Hamlin was undefeated in team matches, defeating Murray at New Haven in a close match. Robert Booth, Penn senior, was ranked No. 3. Booth's only loss all season was to Murray in the tournament semifinals.

In the doubles, Crozier Martin and Robert Booth of Penn were ranked No. 1, with Murray and John Newbold of Princeton named No. 2.

The rankings follow:

Singles

1. Tad Murray, Princeton.
2. Francis B. Hamlin, Jr., Yale.
3. Robert Booth, U. of Penn.
4. J. Spencer Davis, Princeton.
5. Crozier F. Martin, U. of Penn.
6. B. Oscar Leff, U. of Penn.
7. David N. Watts, Princeton.
8. Edward Logue, Yale.
9. Harry Bernard, New Haven State Teachers.
10. Thomas S. Blair, Williams.
11. William Elfers, Princeton.
12. William Wulfeff, Williams.
13. John Newbold, Princeton.
14. Wilson Borkhuis, Colgate.
15. Julian A. Rice, Jr., Columbia.

Doubles

1. Crozier Martin—Robert Booth, U. of Penn.
2. Tad Murray—John Newbold, Princeton.
3. Francis Hamlin—Bailey Badgley, Yale.
4. David Watts—William Elfers, Princeton.
5. Wilson Borkhuis—Eugene Bowler, Colgate.
6. Thomas Blair—William Wulfeff, Williams.
7. B. Ozar Leff—Donald Shapleigh, U. of Penn.
8. William Barker—Lawrence Barker, Yale.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Frisch Must Miss His Bungalow

A year ago Frankie Frisch had a bungalow on the beach at Scituate, Mass. He spent his mornings running in and out of the salt water and lying around in the sand. After lunch he would drive up to Fenway Park, or National League Field, to sit in the dugout for a while and then climb the stairs to the radio booth on the roof of the grandstand.

He was a man with few cares and responsibilities. All he had to do was watch what took place on the field below him and tell it to a microphone. He joked and "kidded" with the players he had worked with and against. He was having the time of his life. But beneath that mask you could tell that Frankie missed it all—those battles with the Cubs, Giants and Reds, and the 100 and one other things that go with managing a big league ball club.

But today, with a fat two-year contract tucked away in his hip pocket, Frisch must wish he were back in that bungalow or radio booth. As a matter of fact, he probably wishes he were anywhere except Pittsburgh. It did not take the Pirates long to wipe the grin from the sun tanned face of the Fordham Flash and make him a rather difficult person to get along with. They have lost nine straight games in this young National League race and are making themselves comfortable in the cellar.

Frisch's trouble is coming at him from all directions. Viewing the situation from a distance, it seems he needs about everything before he can ever climb back to a respectable berth in the standing. Frankie still has that old McGraw system and the fire that goes with it. But apparently the Flash is working with a bunch of men who will not play the game according to the rules—on the field or off.

Gee At Syracuse

Before the start of the spring campaign, Russ Bauers and big Johnny Gee figured to be two of his key pitchers. But Bauers has not started a game and Gee, for whom the Pirates gave up $35,000 in cash and four players, is back with the Syracuse club of the International League. The 6 ft. 8 in. hurler injured his highly publicized left arm at training camp. There is no telling when he will be back in the National League.

For pitchers, Frisch has had to fall back on a group of veteran cast-offs from other major outfits. MacFayden, Butcher, Bowman and Sewell have had varied careers in fast company. Klinger has started four times and triumphed only once. He took the Cardinals on opening day. MacFayden has started three times without success. Bowman has gone three times and won one. Only Mace Brown has gone nine innings and gained a victory over the opposition.

Frisch Is Trying

However, Frisch deserves an A for effort. He is trying every player at his disposal. Since the beginning of the season he has averaged better than 15 men a game. One afternoon he established a major league record by parading 24 Pirates before the Bees, but lost anyhow. The following day he used 19, and lost again. Frankie must have lost faith in the saying that there is safety in numbers.

A check of the box scores reveals that Frisch has used Pep Young and Frank Gustine at second base, Lee Handley, Young, Will Brubaker and Arkie Vaughan at third, and Vaughan, Brubaker and Young at shortstop. Only Elbie Fletcher, the first baseman, has remained anchored in the infield. Fletcher is having his best year at the plate. Johnny Rizzo, Debs Garms and Bob Elliott have taken turns in left field, Elliott and Lloyd Waner have appeared in center and Garms, Paul Waner and Maurice Van Robays have worked in right. Vince Di Maggio is the latest arrival. Frisch got him from Cincinnati, in exchange for Rizzo. However, there seems no reason to get excited over the appearance of the Italian, who probably will never make himself a regular in the majors.

For catchers Frisch has Virgil Davis, Ray Berres and Joe Schultz. He has turned to all three at one time or another, but must consider Davis his first string man.

This outfit may blow the first division wide open before the end of September, as many critics predicted on opening day. But right now the Fordham Flash must find this world a very sad place in which to live.

Brown to Hold College Tennis Tourney May 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10—The annual New England Intercollegiate singles and doubles tennis championships will be held at the Brown University courts in Providence Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday (May 13-15) of next week, with 12 colleges expected to enter contestants for the sectional titles. The winners of both the singles and doubles will qualify for the National N. C. A. A. tournament, to be held at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa., the week of June 24.

To date, entries have been received from Amherst, Brown, Colby, Harvard, Trinity, Wesleyan, Williams, and Yale. Other colleges expected to submit entries are Dartmouth, M. I. T., Rhode Island State, and Springfield.

Entries received are as follows:

Singles: Amherst—T. Rodman, W. Lamar, D. Gray, T. Heisler; Brown—J. Benn, D. Price, G. Axelrod, H. Maass, Jr., or R. Baumann; Colby—C. Lord, W. Pinaristley, J. Chase, V. Dyer; Harvard—D. Burt, L. Gilkey, J. Palfrey, Jr., J. Stewart; Trinity—H. Cleveland, S. Mills, C. Fisher, J. Carpenter; Wesleyan—J. Von Maur, Harold Peters, J. Eisendrath; Williams—P. Shonk, W. Barnes, J. Larned; Yale—S. Cutler, R. Freedman, P. Steckler, S. Ehrman.

Doubles: Amherst—Lamar and Rodman, Heisler and Gray; Brown—Benn and Price, Axelrod and Maass; Colby—Lord and Pinaristley, Chase and Dyer; Harvard—Burt and Gilkey, Palfrey and Stewart; Trinity—Cleveland and Fisher; Miller and Carpenter; Wesleyan—Eisendrath and Von Maur; Williams—Shonk and Barnes; Yale—Steckler and Ehrman, Cutler and Freedman.

Competition will begin on Monday at 10 a. m., with the quarter-finals of both singles and doubles scheduled for completion Tuesday afternoon. Semifinal rounds will be played Wednesday morning and the title matches in the afternoon.

A banquet for all players and college representatives will be held Monday evening at which E. Tudor Gross, Brown, class of 1901, and winner of the first annual New England Intercollegiate singles title in 1900 and the singles and doubles championships in 1901, will be the special guest.

Fair Racing Hands

Gloria A. Kay of Leominster, Domina E. Spencer of Philadelphia, Pa., and Eloise Humez of Cambridge, co-eds at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who will be hosts today at the regatta on the Charles River Basin in which eight women's colleges have entered crews.

Husky Athletic Outfits Invade Durham Friday

Northeastern will make a wholesale athletic invasion of Durham, New Hampshire, tomorrow to play three contests with the Wildcats of the University of New Hampshire. Most important will be the New England College Conference League baseball game. The freshmen baseball nines also will play and the varsity track teams will compete.

A baseball victory of the Huskies will come close to giving Northeastern the league crown. The Huskies have won four straight league games, while New Hampshire has taken three. Latest achievement for Herb Gallagher's team was a double victory over Rhode Island last Tuesday.

Ed Barry, sophomore ace who has beaten both Rhode Island and Connecticut, will be the starting pitcher against the Wildcats. The Huskies have been winning games even though they have not been hitting quite up to expectations. Charlie Foster, who plays only when he pitches, leads with .375, but of the regulars Wally Sullivan and Sylvan Simon are tied at .370 each. Ed Colt is the only other regular batting over .300.

The varsity track team will be considerably weakened by the loss of Capt. Frank Mascianica who is definitely out with an injury. The invading cinder forces have only a forlorn hope against the well-balanced home team.

Harold Kopp's freshman baseball team is looking forward to an interesting battle against Irving Karelis, former Haverhill High star, who rates as the best freshman pitcher in New England. Led by Oscar Rhederian and Fred Antinarelli, the Husky Pups routed Harvard freshmen last Wednesday to maintain their undefeated record.

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Home Stand at National League Field as Red Sox Begin Road Trip Toward West

New York Giants Open Long Hive Stand of Improved Bees

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Home from a successful tour of the West, the unpredictable Bees open a three-game series with the New York Giants tomorrow at National League Field. The Hive stay runs through May 23 and includes—along with the Giant series—three with the Chicago Cubs, two with Pittsburgh, three with Cincinnati, and two with the Cardinals, in that order.

Having won five out of eight on western soil, the Bees are within calling distance of the first division, and if they enjoy the usual winning percentage of a home club, should be back among the contenders before you can pick up a resin bag.

Regulars Hitting

After a sour beginning, the Casey Stengals suddenly stepped forward with the most potent offense in the majors. For three afternoons in a row they hit and scored in double figures. With the campaign almost a month old, they have five batters in the .300 class. Les Scarsella, the first baseman, is hitting .357; Chet Ross, the rookie left fielder is a close second with .356; Eddie Miller, a much improved sticker this spring, has a .345 average along with his brilliant work at shortstop; Al Lopez is up to .310, and 'Bama Rowell, the kid second sacker, is now at .300. Also, little Rabbit Warstler is hitting .467 in his utility role.

Now that Stengel has uncovered a few hits and runs, the cold stare is directed on his pitchers. If they come through, "Old Case" will have plenty of fun with his new power at the plate. The Giants are above the Bees in the standing, but the locals mean to reverse this situation over the week end. Tomorrow, as usual, will be Ladies' Day at the Hive.

Sox Meet Yankees

Meanwhile, the Red Sox are continuing their American League pennant aspirations at Yankee Stadium and from there depart on their first western invasion of the year. They have caught the Yankees at a new low and expect to push them deeper into the cellar.

Much depends on the outcome of this approaching tour of the West, which begins at Chicago on Tuesday. The Yankee series includes three games. If the Red Sox hope to remain in the contending class, they must win on the road as well as at Fenway Park. They had unusual good fortune in the games here, as they won seven and dropped only two. Manager Cronin seems unable to locate nine-inning pitchers. Only Dennie Galehouse went the route against the western clubs in the recent stand at Fenway.

Hash Has Three

Cronin is fortunate in having Herbie Hash and Jack Wilson in the bull pen. Wilson has saved two games in a row, and young Hash, the Minneapolis rookie, has three wins and a lone setback in relief appearance. He gained No. 3 yesterday in the closing contest of the Detroit Tiger series. Replacing Galehouse with Nelson on first base and nobody out in the seventh inning, the freshman held the big bad Bengals to two singles and a solitary run through the tenth. He was assured of the decision when Johnny Peacock produced a pinch hit single with the bases loaded in the last of the tenth. Hash has now beaten the Athletics, White Sox and Detroit, and has given up only four hits in his 12 innings of winning ball.

* * *

Briefs . . . Cronin showed signs of awakening at the plate yesterday . . . He hit a pair of doubles, the second putting him on base with the winning run in the tenth . . . Detroit's biggest mistake was walking Ted Williams to load the bases and get at Jimmy Foxx in the fifth inning . . . Double-X promptly made the strategy look bad by pounding a long triple to right center . . . He now leads the league with 27 runs batted in . . . Doc Cramer paces the circuit with 31 hits . . . Lou Finney still leads the Red Sox with a .375 average.

* * *

Max West's second homer saved the Bees from a shutout at Cincinnati yesterday . . . Incidentally, it took the leading pitcher in the National League to stop Casey Stengel—Bucky Walters . . . He has won five in a row . . . Walters turned the trick by holding Rowell, Ross and Cuccinello hitless . . . The Bees have made only one run for Joe Sullivan in two games . . . If Cuccinello, West and Hassett ever begin to hit, and the other regulars maintain the pace they set in the West, the Bees will be talking pennant . . . The improvement of Eddie Miller at bat is not just another spurt . . . He has looked better all spring.

Sports Around the Hub

Lawson Little Visits Boston

Lawson Little, the two-time former winner of the British and U. S. amateur golf championships who is now making a successful invasion of the professional world, is currently in Boston giving a lecture on the fundamentals of golf and a demonstration of how golf shots should be made.

This lecture and demonstration is being given at Jordan Marsh's and is free to the public. It begins at noon and lasts for two hours or more, with the final appearance scheduled for tomorrow.

Little, who on the winter tournament swing this year won the Los Angeles open and the Bing Crosby Trophy for the low aggregate score in the 12 rounds of medal play on California's "golden golf trail," gives an interesting talk, with many anecdotes and stories on himself to lighten the discussion. Following the lecture, there is a question and answer period.

Upon concluding his last performance tomorrow, Lawson intends to head back to New York to prepare for the Goodall Round Robin tournament at Fresh Meadow C. C. May 16-19. Following that tournament, he will play in the U. S. open at Cleveland June 6-8 and the Inverness Four-Ball affair at Toledo June 13-16 before assuming his duties for the summer as pro at the Bretton Woods Golf Course in Bretton Woods, N. H.

* * *

Jimmy Demaret, the smiling Texan who won six of the tournaments on the pros' winter circuit including the Masters' at Augusta, is due to arrive in Boston tomorrow morning for a visit with Elmer Ward, former New England amateur champion and member of Charles River. Demaret, who at present is a strong contender for the open and P. G. A. crowns, is due to arrive here by air tomorrow morning along with Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager for the P. G. A. Ward plans an informal match for the afternoon.

* * *

Next Sunday on the Charles River Basin, the M. I. T. Nautical Association will hold its eighth annual Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Cup regatta. Races will begin at 10 a. m., with each college being represented by two crews. M. I. T. boats will be used exclusively.

* * *

The first outdoor fencing tournament ever held in Boston is due to take place on Boston Common tomorrow morning and afternoon, as the New England Division of the Amateur Fencers' League of America seeks to popularize the sport. Nationally known swordsmen and women are expected to compete, including Helen Mayer of Oakland, Calif., winner of three Olympic titles for Germany, and two New England champions—William Pecora of Cambridge and Nelly Gordon of Boston.

* * *

The Massachusetts Golf Association's 1940 campaign was set to get under way today, with tournaments at Framingham and Green Hill on the schedule. Ted Bishop and Howard Bushway will defend their four-ball title at Framingham, with Gerry Anderson, who formerly played for Holy Cross, defending at Green Hill.

* * *

Joe Wood, Jr., of Yale outlasted his brother, Steve of Colgate, yesterday to pitch the Elis to a 5-4 victory. . . The game went 10 innings. . . Steve drove in two runs with a homer and a single but was knocked out of the box in the seventh. . . Joe went the full distance, getting two hits and driving in two runs also. . . Both are sons of "Smoky" Joe Wood, coach of the Yale nine.

* * *

Boston College's varsity nine took an 18-1 beating at the hands of Seton Hall yesterday. . . Colby won a State of Maine series game from Bates, 5-4. . . Maine won the other series game of the day from Bowdoin, 10-7, coming from behind in the final two innings to overcome a 7-6 Bowdoin lead.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 9

At Lewiston, Maine: Colby 5, Bates 4.
At South Orange, N. J.: Seton Hall 18, Boston College 1.
At Brunswick, Maine: Maine 10, Bowdoin 7.
At New York: New York University 13, City College (N. Y.) 6.
At Middlebury, Vt.: Vermont 13, Middlebury 2.
At Middletown, Conn.: Amherst 12, Wesleyan 4.
At Burlington, Vt.: St. Michaels 9, St. Lawrence 8.
At New Haven, Conn.: Yale 5, Colgate 4 (10 innings).

Hockey Meeting

MONTREAL, May 10 (CP)—President Frank Calder announces the annual meeting of the National Hockey League will be held Saturday (at the Commodore Hotel) at New York. He gave no indication of any special developments at the meeting.

A's Send Out Pitcher

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Athletics have optioned Lester McCrabb, a right-handed pitcher from Quarryville, Pa., to Toronto of the International League. McCrabb was with Williamsport of the Eastern League last year.

Twilight Four-Ball Golf League

	Points For	Points Agnst
Weston	29½	15½
Winchester	23½	21½
Commonwealth	23	22
Brae Burn	22	23
Wellesley	21½	23½
Charles River	13½	19½

Results May 9

Wellesley 8½, Commonwealth 6½.
Winchester 7½, Brae Burn 7½.
Weston 11, Charles River 4.

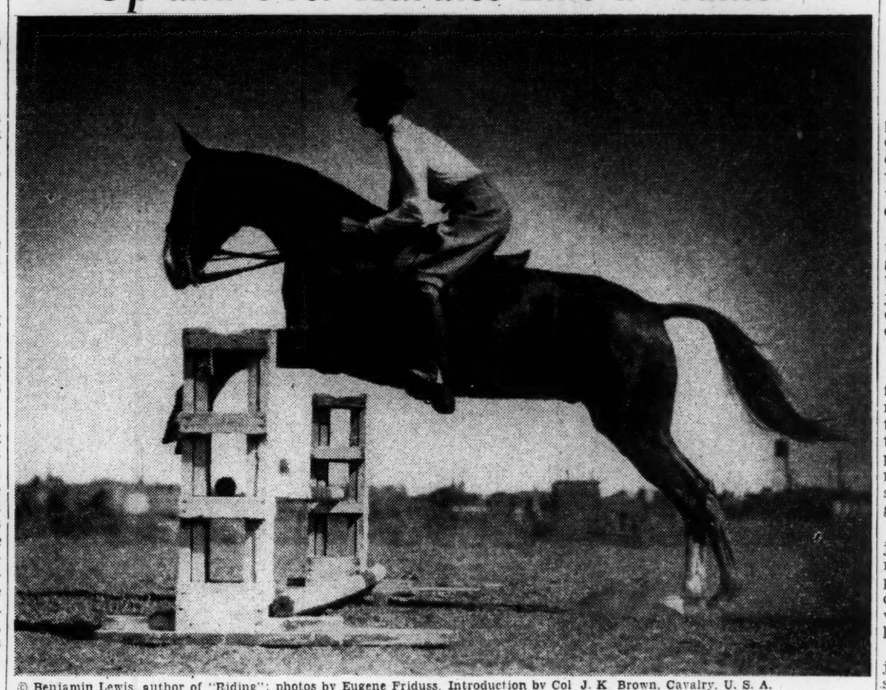
College Track

By the Associated Press

Result May 9

At Springfield, Mass.: Amherst 83, Springfield 52.

Up and Over Hurdles Like a Feather



© Benjamin Lewis, author of "Riding"; photos by Eugene Friduss. Introduction by Col J. K Brown, Cavalry, U. S. A. Publisher Garden City Publishing Co.

Here is a fine horse and horseman moving in rhythm of co-ordination very nearly perfect. Note the clearance on the saddle when the seat is raised and the thighs, knees, and stirrup take what little weight there was off the horse's shoulders.

Harvard Week-End Featured By Ball Game With Terriers

Twelve Harvard athletic squads will compete in 15 contests this week end. Featuring the schedule will be the varsity baseball game with Boston University on Soldiers Field at 3 o'clock, Saturday.

The varsity baseball team was due to play a return informal game with the Harvard Graduates on Soldiers Field, this afternoon, and the varsity golf team was set to play Williams at the Belmont Country Club today in the first of a series of week-end matches to decide the champion of the Northern Division of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf League. The golf team will play Holy Cross on Saturday morning and Yale, Saturday afternoon.

In contests tomorrow the freshman baseball team will play Phillips Academy at Andover; the varsity and second varsity 150-pound crews will race Princeton and Yale and the freshman 150-pound crew will race Yale in the Goldthwait Cup regatta at Derby; the freshman golf team will play Phillips Exeter Academy at the Belmont Country Club; the undefeated Harvard Rugby Club team will meet New York Rugby Club on Soldiers Field at 2:30; the varsity tennis team will play Cornell on the Divinity Courts at 2:30; the freshman tennis team will meet Dartmouth freshmen at Hanover; the varsity lacrosse team will meet the Boston Lacrosse Club on the field behind the Harvard Business School at 2:30; and the varsity polo team will meet Army at West Point.

In other collegiate contests locally tomorrow, M. I. T. will hold its annual varsity and freshman interclass spring track meet on the board track in Cambridge, while the Tech freshman tennis team will play Boston University yearlings on the M. I. T. courts. At Medford the Tufts varsity tennis team will entertain Trinity while the varsity nine will meet Mass. State. The Jumbo freshmen will meet Dean Academy in baseball and tennis. Out at Nickerson Field, Riverside, Coach Win Marling's B. U. track team will have its first meet of the season and will play host to W. P. I. and the varsity tennis team will meet Assumption. At Alumni Field, Newton, Coach Frank Leahy will put his football team through a regulation intra-squad game, with officials, rooters, and band.

Macdonald Out

Torby Macdonald, heavy hitting centerfielder on the varsity nine, will be benched for at least two weeks with an ankle injury. Coach Floyd Stahl will use either Capt. Tom Healey or Burgy Ayres, both pitchers, in the outfield. Captain Healey will pitch against Boston University tomorrow with Jack Schwede held in reserve. Bob Fulton will catch.

Boston University, which defeated Harvard 1-0 at Soldiers Field on April 24, is anxious to make it two straight over the Crimson. Carl Braun, who pitched part of the game against Harvard, is Coach Mel Collard's choice to face the Crimson with the veteran John O'Connell catching. The new Boston University infield has sophomore Paul Halloran at first base, John Chambers at second base, John Connolly at shortstop, and Sophomore Charlie Thomas at third base. The veterans John Di Nubla and Ralph Battman team with Carl Erickson, outstanding hitter, in the outfield.

Infield Set

With either Healey or Ayres in left field, Les Pitchford will play centerfield and Gene Lovett, right field. The infield will have Bill Tully at first base, Ed Buckley at second base, Fred Keyes at shortstop, and Gil Whittemore at third base.

In the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf League, Harvard, with victories over Brown and Dartmouth, and Yale with victories over Williams and Holy Cross, are tied for the lead. The winner of the week-end matches will play the victor in the Southern Division at Woodway Country Club, Stamford, Conn., next week end. The Harvard players for the matches will be chosen from among Capt. Ace Cordingley, Bob Graves, Watty Dickerman, Don Peddie, Gerry Davis, Pete Macgowan, Jack McCann, and Ted Allis.

Championship Game

The rugby game tomorrow will decide the championship of the Eastern Rugby Union. Harvard's team is supposed to be one of the strongest rugby teams ever developed in this country. It has victories over the Boston Rugby Club, Princeton, Long Island University, Queen's Rugby Club, and Yale to its credit. The Harvard team has not been defeated since 1938 and is favored to win the championship by turning back the strong New York Rugby Club team tomorrow.

Among the outstanding players on the Harvard club are: Bob Green, 1938 Harvard football captain; Dave Colwell, former Yale football star; Al Osgood and Fred Smith, former Princeton players; George Ditz, former Stanford great, and Tex Martin of Rice Institute in Texas. The game is the final one on the Harvard schedule.

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

May 9

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney rf	5	1	2	2	3	0	1
Cramer cf	5	1	2	3	3	1	0
Williams lf	4	1	2	2	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	5	1	1	3	11	1	0
Cronin ss	3	2	2	4	1	3	1
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	2	2	2	2	0
Desautels c	4	0	0	0	6	1	0
†Peacock	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Galehouse p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hash p	1	0	1	2	1	4	0
Totals	41	6	13	19	30	15	2
DETROIT							
Bartell ss	4	1	1	2	3	1	0
Campbell rf	5	1	0	0	3	0	0
Gehringer 2b	4	1	0	0	1	2	0
Averill cf	5	1	3	6	3	0	0
Greenberg lf	4	0	1	2	0	0	0
Fox lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
York 1b	3	0	2	2	8	0	0
Higgins 3b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Tebbetts c	5	1	1	1	6	0	0
Hutchinson p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trout p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Nelson	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Seats p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
‡Sullivan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	5	10	15	§28	9	0

†Batted for Desautels in 10th. ‡Batted for Trout in seventh. ‡Batted for Seats in eighth. §One out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Boston	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, Gehringer, Averill 4, Cronin, Foxx 3, Tabor, Peacock, Fox, Two-base hits, Bartell, Cramer, Cronin 2. Three-base hit, Foxx. Home run, Averill. Hits, off Galehouse, 8 in 6 innings, relieved in seventh with two on and none out; off Hash, 2 in 4 innings; off Hutchinson, 0 in 5 innings; off Trout, 0 in 1 inning; off Seats, 1 in 1 innings; off Benton, 3 in 2⅓ innings. First base on errors, Detroit 2. Left on bases, Boston 11, Detroit 9. Stolen base, Tabor. Sacrifice hit, Bartell. Base on balls, by Galehouse; by Hash 2, by Hutchinson, by Benton 2. Struck out, by Galehouse 3, by Hash 3, by Hutchinson 2, by Seats 2. Double plays, Tabor, Doerr and Foxx. Hit by pitched ball, by Hash, Higgins. Winning pitcher, Hash. Losing pitcher, Benton. Time, 2h. 12m. Umpires, Monash, Hubbard, Rommel and Rue. Attendance, 7,900.

Bees

May 9

CINCI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Werber, 3b	5	0	1	1	3	1	0
Frey, 2b	5	0	1	1	1	3	0
Goodman, rf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
F. McCor'k, 1b	4	1	2	3	11	1	0
Lombardi, c	3	0	0	0	5	1	0
Craft, cf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
M. McCor'k, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joost, ss	1	2	1	1	1	3	0
Walters, p	2	0	2	3	1	3	0
Totals	33	4	9	13	27	12	0
BOSTON							
Rowell, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Hassett, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
West, cf	4	1	1	4	2	0	0
Cuccinello, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Warstler, 3b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ross, lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Scarsella, 1b	3	0	1	3	9	0	0
Masi, c	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Miller, ss	2	0	0	0	3	1	0
Sullivan, p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
*Loane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnicle, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	5	10	24	7	0

*Ran for Sullivan in the eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	x	—4
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, West, Werber, Frey, F. McCormick, Walters. Two-base hit, Walters. Three-base hit, Scarsella. Home runs, West, F. McCormick. Left on bases, Boston 4, Cincinnati 11. Bases on balls, off Sullivan 3, off Barnicle 2, off Walters, Struck out by Sullivan 2, by Barnicle, by Walters 5. Hits, off Sullivan 7 in 7 innings; off Barnicle 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off Coffman, 1 in 2-3 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Sullivan (Lombardi). Passed ball Masi. Losing pitcher, Sullivan. Umpires, Ballanfant, Campbell and Klem. Time, 2h. 1m. Paid attendance, 3,450.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Result May 9

At Middlebury, Vt.: Middlebury 8, Vermont 4.

Boots and Saddles

The Art of Jumping

By John Ritchey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Every rider should be able to jump. Not merely as pleasure but as part of his riding equipment. Sometimes a rider may suddenly face an obstacle such as a puddle, small ditch, logs, or a fallen tree. Often it is easier, for both horse and rider, to jump these. In fact, a horse, having whims of his own, may suddenly decide to jump a small obstacle whether or no. At such times the rider who has no clear idea what to do in such cases may find himself in serious difficulties.

Most horses are able to jump three or four feet and any ordinary good rider should be able to follow through. A three and a half foot jump should be a standard requirement in any good course in equitation.

Special Training

Of course jumping in the hunting field is a vastly different thing and requires special training and practice. Here the rider is faced with the difficulty of terrain—unexpected jumps, ditches, fences and mud holes. Also he must execute such trying jumps often under great speed.

Then, of course, there is show jumping where the form of both rider and horse is extremely important. Here the rider faces a complex course with a great variety of different jumps and hurdles.

However, an ordinary course in jumping under a good instructor should be sufficient to permit the rider to negotiate the average jump encountered when hacking with some degree of confidence and ease.

Pace

What is the pace a horse is in when he is jumping? Roughly this could be said to be a stride of the gallop—higher and perhaps longer than the stride the horse was using when he approached the jump.

Now the problem of piloting the horse over the jump is to have a control over the body so that the animal's rhythm is unchecked. The rider leans forward, off the saddle when approaching the jump (the approach should not extend more than about 20 feet) remaining off the saddle over the jump and for a stride or two after the landing. If the rider's seat is balanced this process will appear easy and graceful in addition to being comfortable for both rider and horse. Be sure to continue for 20 or 30 feet before turning. Summary: Seat free, weight balanced in the stirrup and knees.

Do nots. Don't pull the horse's mouth when he is in the jump. Do not bump the horse's back. And do not shift the weight in the middle of a jump.

Neck and Head Free

The horse should have his neck and head free to help him over the jump. The same need for freedom applies to his back. And most important of all he needs to have a balanced weight since on the jump over any shifting of weight may upset his jump.

As for the rider—it is obvious that a close seat will subject him to effects of violent changes in pace and rhythm and if he lets himself be retarded in the jump he will receive a severe jolt that may unseat him. Most falls occur on the landing beat but the fall usually can be traced directly back to the beginning of the jump.

(This is the fifth in a series of six informal articles on the art of horsemanship.)

College Contests Here on Week End

Saturday, May 11

Harvard vs. Boston University at Soldiers Field in varsity baseball.

Harvard vs. Holy Cross in morning and Yale in afternoon in varsity golf at Belmont.

Harvard freshmen vs. Exeter in golf at Belmont.

Harvard vs. Cornell in varsity tennis at Cambridge.

Harvard vs. Boston Lacrosse Club at Brighton in varsity lacrosse.

M. I. T. varsity and freshman inter-class spring track meet at Cambridge.

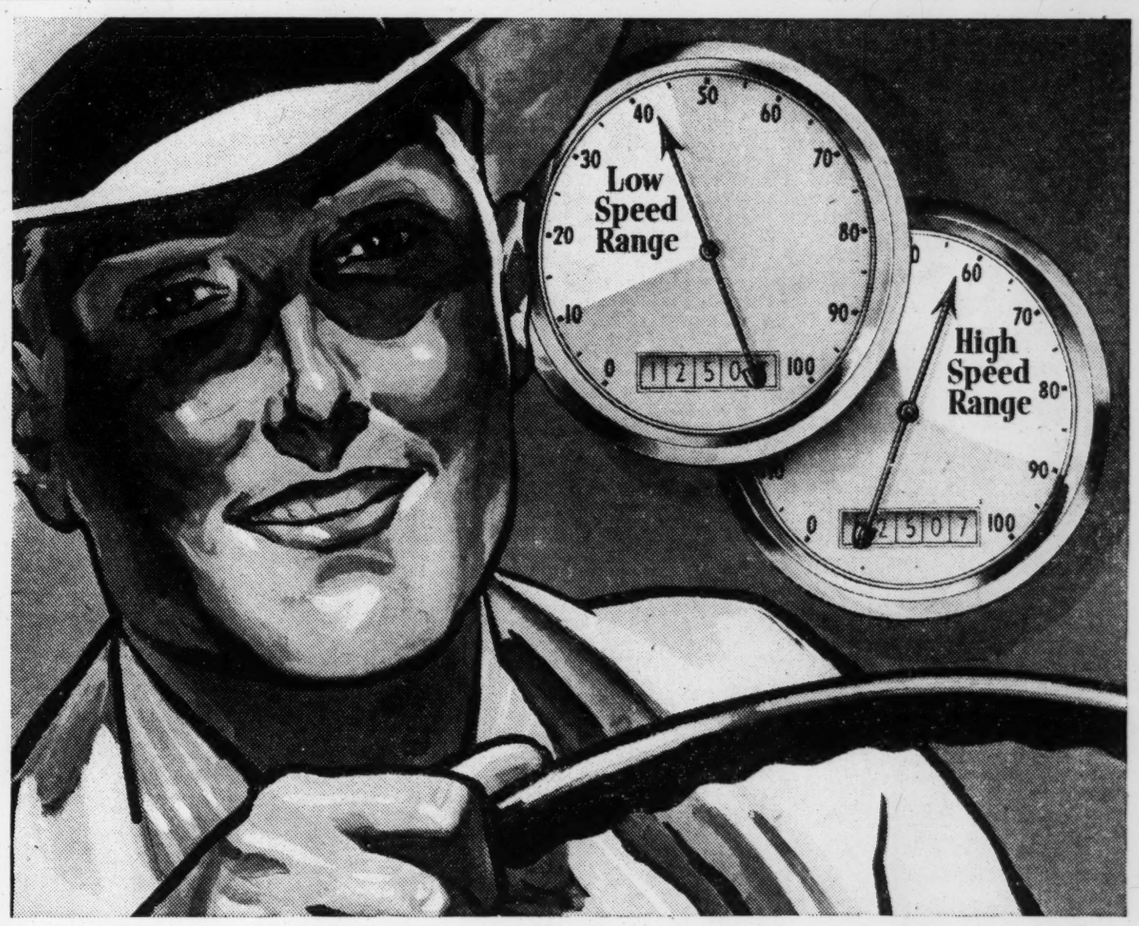
Tufts vs. Trinity in varsity tennis at Medford.

Tufts freshmen vs. Dean Academy in baseball and tennis at Medford.

Boston University vs. Worcester Tech in varsity track at Riverside.

Tufts vs. Massachusetts State in varsity baseball at Medford.

Boston University vs. Assumption in varsity tennis at Riverside.



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'Romeo and Juliet' in Olivier-Leigh Production—Radio Prospects

Shakespearean Revival As It Reaches New York

By John D. Beaufort

New York

Designed, directed, and produced by Laurence Olivier, "Romeo and Juliet" opened last evening at the Fifty-first Street Theater with Mr. Olivier and Vivien Leigh playing the two great romantic roles of English dramatic literature. The design is rich and elaborate, the settings thoroughly realistic. The direction is fresh and inventive, though Mr. Olivier and his assistant, Robert Ross, appear at times to have been more concerned with accommodating the scenery of Motley than the poetry of Shakespeare. Mr. Olivier has spared neither pains nor investment to make a good show.

In both casting and staging, Mr. Olivier has avoided turning this into a star vehicle for himself and Miss Leigh. The supporting players include several veteran actors and actresses as well as at least two young men—Wesley Addy and Edmond O'Brien—whose Shakespearean reputations have been waxing during recent seasons in the company of Maurice Evans. A high point of the evening's acting is the Friar Laurence of Alexander Knox.

* * *

As some of his film performances would suggest, Mr. Olivier makes Romeo a brooding, moody youth. The reading is doubtless legitimate but Mr. Olivier's interpretation sacrifices beauty for pirouetting, not to mention some over-violent hysteria. His angular movement introduces a sort of geometry to the proceedings which I found baffling. It is certainly agreeable to have a young, slim, manly Romeo, but it is unfortunate that the impression should be marred with excesses and with a vocal modulation which so often seems to be trembling on the treble clef. Mr. Olivier's best scene is the farewell in Juliet's room. Here he spoke his lines with tender sincerity and acted with little reliance on posture.

Miss Leigh is certainly one of the most beautiful Juliets you are likely to encounter and she plays with a refreshing vigor. Here is a truly youthful Juliet. Her comedy scenes are excellent. She moves with a graceful, darting swiftness. In many of her long speeches, however, she does not sustain the inner emotional quality. Miss Leigh usually begins well and she reaches her climaxes satisfactorily, but between times one is sometimes conscious of recitation rather than interpretation.

To really feel as well as to hear the quality of the lines, however, one must turn to the veterans—Dame May Whitty, Halliwell Hobbes, Ben Webster. In their readings, the great beauty of the language really sounds. Dame May has a grand time creaking about as the Nurse and Mr. Hobbes' Capulet is a figure of fun, for the most part, a gentleman who is master in his house only upon occasion. After a rather heavy-handed reading of the Queen Mab speech—perhaps due to nervousness—Mr. O'Brien began getting the hang of Mercutio and ended up by giving a commendable if not distinguished performance. Wesley Addy is competent as Benvolio. Other players include Wilton Graff, who presides with dignity over this Verona as Chorus and Prince; Cornel Wilde (Tybalt), Katharine Warren (Lady Capulet), Barbara Horder (Lady Montague), Frank Downing (Paris), Raymond Johnson (the comical servant), and Earle Grey (the Apothecary).

* * *

The incidental music is a tasteful and admirably performed embellishment, both instrumentally and vocally. Occasionally, the music interferes with the dialogue, but not often. As a whole, the production suffers somewhat from its elaborateness. The architecture of the tomb is of such a complicated nature that it distracts considerably from the play. A similar distraction is to be found in the two-level stage. As far as appearance is concerned, however, the costumes and settings are handsomely done.

Mr. Olivier deserves thanks for giving the classical theater representation in the current upsurge of activity on Broadway at the tag end of the season.

'Romeo and Juliet'

Shakespearean tragedy in a production designed and directed by Laurence Olivier. Assistant director, Robert Ross. Scenery and costumes by Motley. Lighting by Robert Edmond Jones. Music (some of which Mr. Olivier wrote) adapted, arranged, and directed by Alexander Steinert. Dances arranged by Ernest and Maria Matray. Duels arranged by Cornel Wilde. Technical scenic adviser, Norman Rock. Presented by Mr. Olivier beginning on May 9, at the Fifty-first Street Theater, with the following cast:

Chorus, Prince Escalus ..... Wilton Graff
Watchman ..... Morton L. Stevens
A Friar ..... Earle Grey
Two Church-going Women ..... Clara Speer, Nan Merriman
A Collier ..... Oliver Cliff
Sampson ..... William Barrows
Gregory ..... Joseph Tomes
Abraham ..... Robert Busch
Balthasar ..... Jack Merivale
Chief Officer of the Town ..... Walter Brooke
Tybalt ..... Cornel Wilde
Page to Tybalt ..... Ralph Brooke
Benvolio ..... Wesley Addy
Page to Benvolio ..... Ralph Grayson
A Third Woman ..... Patricia Knight
A Fourth Woman ..... Mary Kane
A Cook ..... Nancie B. Marsland
A Child ..... Virginia Burchfield
1st Peace Officer ..... Charles Prescott
2nd Peace Officer ..... Howard T. Stark
Capulet ..... Halliwell Hobbes
Lady Capulet ..... Katharine Warren
Peter, Capulet's Servant ..... Raymond Johnson
Montague ..... Ben Webster
Lady Montague ..... Barbara Horder
Four Soldiers ..... John Straub, Charles Martin, Tileston Perry, H. Robert Edwards
Mercutio ..... Edmond O'Brien
Paris ..... Frank Downing
Romeo ..... Laurence Olivier
Nurse ..... Dame May Whitty
Juliet ..... Vivien Leigh
Page to Mercutio ..... Ted Huish
Page to Paris ..... Brant Gorman
Rosaline ..... Hazel Brown
Old Capulet ..... Morton L. Stevens
Friar Laurence ..... Alexander Knox
Surgeon ..... Oliver Cliff
Apothecary ..... Earle Grey
Friar John ..... Morton L. Stevens
Watchmen in the Churchyard ..... Ted Huish, Ralph Brooke

'Johnny Apollo'

"Johnny Apollo," newly arrived at the Keith Memorial, is a shrewd combination of the routine with a sufficient dash of originality to separate it from the ordinary crime melodrama. Henry Hathaway, his cameraman, and an excellent supporting cast deserve credit for making this an entertaining movie which holds interest consistently, but which may prove overly brutal in places for some tastes.

Mr. Hathaway has directed the players with the generalship of a good football coach. He lets his veterans build up the situations and then sends in his young stars to carry the ball for the touchdowns. It is a smart trick. It helps Dorothy Lamour, and it provides Tyrone Power with the best role he has had for some time.

"Johnny Apollo" might be listed on the cinematic menu card as "father and son drama," with a goodly helping of hard-boiled gangster on the side. Mr. Hathaway tells the story of a father who is sent to jail for embezzling, and of the son who throws in his lot with criminals after watching the father's supposed friends quickly take in their "Welcome" mats at his approach. So Robert Cain, Jr., changes his name to Johnny Apollo, enters the rackets with Mickey Borden to "earn" money for his father's parole, and is subsequently prevented from making a jail break by the elder Cain whom the boy has joined in prison.

Edward Arnold gives a slightly new edge to the father role that he has been playing in Hollywood. Lloyd Nolan also makes more of a treacherous gangster under Mr. Hathaway's direction than has been his wont. Charley Grapewin gives a skillful performance as the seedy, loyal, and bibulous "mouthpiece" who is put "on the spot" by Mickey for "doublecrossing" the gangster to help Johnny and "Lucky" Dubarry (Miss Lamour). The minor characters are, as usual, performed with assurance. Philip Dunne and Rowland Brown have made the screen play from an original story by Samuel G. Engel and Hal Long.

"Curtain Call," the second feature on the program, is a comedy about a would-be playwright and her disillusionment on Broadway, with the blossoming of true romance for compensation. Barbara Read, Alan Mowbray, Helen Vinson, Donald MacBride, and John Archer are in the cast.

* * *

'Til We Meet Again'

In "'Til We Meet Again," now at the Metropolitan, the story of a love affair between a murderer (George Brent) returning to the United States to be executed and a young woman (Merle Oberon) who has been told by her physicians that she has not long to live is clumsily told and unconvincingly acted. The scene of the romance is a liner bound from Hong Kong to San Francisco. Subsidiary characters are played by Pat O'Brien, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Binnie Barnes, and Eric Blore.

The companion film on the program is "Tear Gas Squad," a police melodrama, with Dennis Morgan, Gloria Dickson, and John Payne in the cast.

Heifetz Film at Fine Arts

"They Shall Have Music," with Jascha Heifetz as a featured player, has been added to the program at the Fine Arts. The other film is "Marseillaise," French production, with Louis Jouvet, Pierre Renoir, and Lise Delamare in the cast.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Broadway Melody of 1940—Capitol (Allston), and Strand (Malden).

Of Mice and Men—Paramount (Newton), Codman (Dorchester), Franklin (Dorchester).

Grapes of Wrath—Central Square (Cambridge) and Colonial (Natick).

Rebecca—Strand (Dorchester), Oriental (Mattapan), Coolidge Corner (Brookline), University (Cambridge), Rivoli (Roxbury) and Embassy (Waltham).

Judge Hardy & Son—Cameo (South Weymouth), Lexington (Lexington), Coolidge (Watertown), and Community Playhouse (Wellesley Hills).

Pinocchio—Granada (Malden), Community Playhouse (Wellesley Hills), and Strand (Quincy).

Ninotchka—Park (Everett).

Seventeen—Bellevue (Roslindale).

Shop Around the Corner—Fellsway (Medford).

The Great Victor Herbert—Broadway (Somerville).

News of the Screen

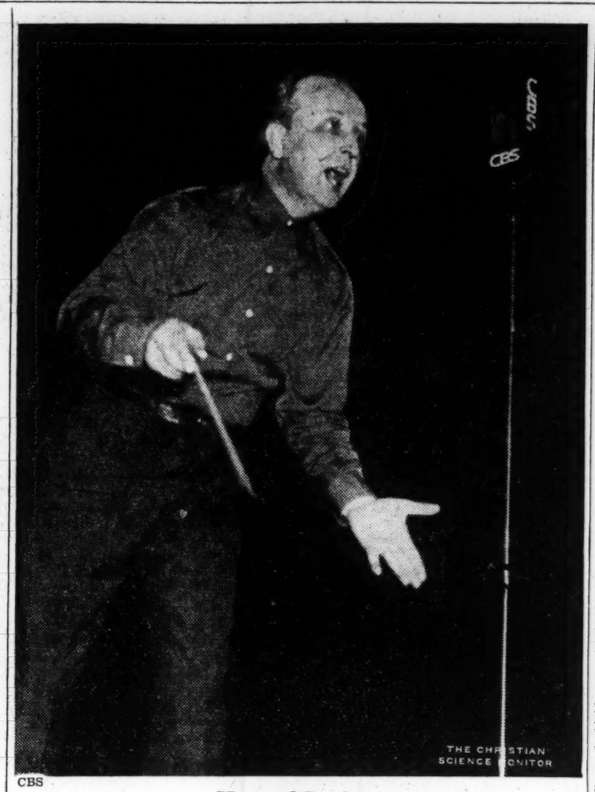
New York

Mildred Natwick, who has been seen in a number of Broadway plays, flew to Hollywood to make her first film appearance, the leading feminine role in John Ford's "The Long Voyage Home," adapted from plays by Eugene O'Neill. The film is now in the final stages of shooting and Miss Natwick expects to be gone for not more than two weeks.

At the Pops Tonight

Friday, May 10

Coronation March from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
"The Moldau," Symphonic Poem ..... Smetana
"To a Wild Rose" ..... MacDowell
Waltz Scene From "Faust" ..... Gounod
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Overture to "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppe
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Song of the Volga Bargemen ..... Arranged by Glazounoff
"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar



CBS

Howard Barlow

Who begins conductorship of summer series of concerts for Columbia, beginning Sunday, WEEI, 3 p. m.

Martha Scott of 'Our Town' Cast for Frank Lloyd Film

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Martha Scott, after playing in most of the United States in stock companies, not only got a break on Broadway, but was starred in Hollywood the same year.

This was the result of her work in Thorton Wilder's "Our Town," the screen version of which is about ready for release. As if that were not enough for one year, Miss Scott has now been chosen by Frank Lloyd to play a leading role in his picture, "The Howards of Virginia."

"The funniest part about the whole things," said Miss Scott, who seems still a little dazed by her good fortune, "is that I turned down Mr. Lesser when he first called to ask me if I would play in the screen version of 'Our Town.' I had already been flown to Hollywood to test for the role of Melanie in 'Gone With The Wind'; and I had tested for Mr. Lesser, too, Then, after quite a while, when he called up from Hollywood and asked me if I wanted to come out to play the role, I said no."

This tactical error, Miss Scott said, was quickly remedied by her New York agent, who put her on a plane for the Coast before she could get her breath, telling her to assure Mr. Lesser that she had changed her mind.

Miss Scott hadn't really intended to refuse the role, anyway. It was just that Mr. Lesser called during a blizzard in New York, waking her from a sound sleep and she was not fully awake. But all this didn't do any harm; for Mr. Lesser, deciding that she was pretty hard to get, and convinced now that she was the only one for the part, wired her agent quite an advance in the price he had been offering, even while she was on the plane on her way out to Hollywood.

"I would never have known enough to hold out for more," Miss Scott says, "because I thought what they offered in the first place was a good deal more than anyone could possibly deserve."

I suppose that story is as old as Hollywood. The sequel must decide whether an arrangement of this sort can be profitable for everyone concerned. Mr. Lloyd is so sure it will be that he has now joined Mr. Lesser in the responsibility for Miss Scott, and they will share her services, each using her for one picture a year, leaving her six months for stage work in New York if she wants it.

About that, Martha Scott isn't so sure. She had played on the stage for seven years after being graduated from Ann Arbor, and had achieved very little beyond a few summer parts, and some radio work, too infrequent to be profitable. Devoting oneself to an art that doesn't do any better for the apprentice than that, she says, isn't very appealing. So if Hollywood likes her, she'll meet it more than half way.

The production, it may be added, is Mr. Lloyd's first independent picture for Columbia release after his long stay at Paramount, and many another first-string director is watching to see what happens. Frank Capra, after drifting from the Columbia fold, finally decided upon a Warner Brothers release. Ernst Lubitsch, also a Paramount graduate, has joined forces with Sol Lesser in a United Artists release. These are not primarily independent productions in the usual sense, though they are a good deal nearer to it than anything Hollywood has had in some time.

'Show Boat' Again on Radio; World's Fair Program Listed

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Radio's old "Show Boat," begins a new weekly cruise on the networks, after three years in dry-dock; Alfred Wallenstein begins a series of the 21 operas of Mozart, some of which have been rarely heard; opening ceremonies for the New York World's Fair of 1940 are scheduled to be aired; Frank Black begins a special series of three concerts in the aftermath of the regular NBC symphonic season; Howard Barlow begins his regular summer series of concerts with the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony; and Sigmund Spaeth inaugurates a new literary quiz, "Fun in Print," among features of week-end radio entertainment.

* * *

Tonight

Talks:

President Roosevelt will speak before the Eighth American Scientific Congress, CBS-WEEI; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Representative Dudley A. White (R) Ohio will deliver the keynote address at the Oberlin College Mock Political Convention, MBS-WAAB, 9.

Variety:

Kate Smith celebrates her ninth anniversary in radio by playing a dramatic role in Ben Schoenfeld's "Johnny Appleseed" and singing some of the Irving Berlin music to the new Broadway show "Louisiana Purchase," in all-Berlin program, CBS-WEEI, 8.

"The Show Boat," in dry dock since 1937, starts on a new voyage of song and story with a crew comprised of actor-comedian Hugh Studebaker as Captain Barney; Virginia Verrill and Dick Todd, vocalists; comedian Marlin Hurt and his mythical maid "Beulah"; Bob Trendler's Show Boat orchestra and Bob Strong's dance band, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Buffalo, N. Y., salutes the United States Antarctic Service Expedition with greetings from the wife of a member; humorous news comment; latest baseball information; music by the Shrine Chanters male chorus, and orchestra directed by Bob Armstrong, NBC-Read-WNAC, 11:30.

* * *

Saturday

Drama:

Dudley Digges plays the leading role in a drama dealing with the part played by Benjamin Franklin at the Constitutional Convention, "The Favorite Chapter," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Serious Music:

The Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Symphony Orchestra and Chorus schedules a program including choral works by the American composers, Edgar Stillman Kelley and C. Hugo Grimm, with Dr. Grimm directing his own works; and Liszt's Second Piano Concerto, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

"Frank Black Presents," a series of three NBC Symphony Orchestra concerts under Dr. Black's direction, begins with Mischa Mischakoff as violin soloist with the orchestra in Max Bruch's Second Concerto in D Minor, Op. 44, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Alfred Wallenstein begins a weekly festival of Mozart operas with Act One of the "Magic Flute" performed by a cast including Vivian Della Chiesa and Genevieve Rowe, sopranos; Hardesty Johnson, tenor; Raoul Nadeau, baritone, and Chester Watson, basso, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Special event:

The New York World's Fair of 1940 gets under way with Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the Fair board; Grover A. Whalen; Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia; Gov. Herbert Lehman and Dr. Joseph Gavaert, Commissioner General for Belgium, scheduled to speak at the opening ceremonies; Kate Smith and the Fair's glee club end the ceremonies by singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3; CBS-WEEI, 3:30.

* * *

Sunday

Premieres:

"Invitation to Learning," a series designed to stimulate reading. CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

"Fun in Print," a literary quiz based on anything in the world of print to be conducted by Sigmund Spaeth; authors Hendrik Willem Van Loon, Courtney Ryley Cooper; James B. Wood, department store executive; and Nellie B. Miller, stenographer, first program guests, CBS-WEEI, 6.

Talks, forums, features:

Ted Malone's Pilgrimage of Poetry will bring him to the home of William Cullen Bryant, Roslyn, L. I., NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

"Salute of the Americas," World's Fair radio feature, brings talks and music from Ecuador, CBS-WEEI, 2.

University of Chicago Round Table will dispense with politics and international affairs to take up subject, "Babies Cost Money." NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Scenes from the play chosen by the New York Drama Critics' Circle as outstanding in 1940 season are scheduled to be aired in annual dinner of critics, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Serious music:

Music Hall begins "Sinfonietta" series with Maurice Baron's transcription of variations on Schubert's "Forellen" Quintet: Sibelius' "Pelléas and Melisande" Suite; first movement of Rubinstein Concerto in D Minor, with Henrietta Schumann, piano soloist; Debussy's "Petite" Suite, scheduled, NBC-BLUE-WBZ, 12 noon.

Howard Barlow inaugurates Columbia Broadcasting Symphony's summer season with an American program including Deems Taylor's Suite from "Peter Ibbetson"; Bernard Herrmann's Nocturne and Scherzo MacDowell's "Indian" Suite; and William Schumann's Second Symphony, in C Minor; Aaron Copland, composer, to be commentator for first five programs; concerts extended to 90 minutes, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Drama:

A. M. Sullivan's "A Day in Manhattan," a verse drama, will be offered by Columbia Workshop, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

* * *

Monday

Features:

Three Massachusetts communities, Leominster, Framingham, and Maynard, will receive radio salutes in Monday, Tuesday, Thursday series; Governor Saltonstall and Senator David I. Walsh, scheduled in premiere Leominster program, Yankee-WNAC, 9 a. m.

Special World Peace program from New York Fair to feature talks by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. August Belmont, Harvey D. Gibson, Thomas J. Watson; songs by Lily Pons and Lawrence Tibbett; MBS-WAAB, WRUL (short wave), 2:30.

Drama:

Loretta Young and Fred MacMurray will play the leads in "True Confession," Cecil B. DeMille production, CBS-WEEI, 9.

"Gallant American Women," formerly afternoon program, becomes evening network feature, continuing to portray roles that outstanding and "unsung" women have played in building of United States, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Music:

Andre Kostelanetz's "Tune Up Time" introduces voices for the characters of Walt Disney's Donald Duck, J. Worthington Foulfellow and Jiminy Cricket. CBS-WEEI, 8.

Alfred Wallenstein

Who will conduct a series of Mozart operas beginning Saturday, WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox-Yankees baseball game	Western Serenade
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Red Sox-Yankees baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox-Yankees baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Negro male quartet	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch		Speaker
4:00 "Behind the Stars"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Red Sox-Yankees baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Red Sox-Yankees baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red Sox-Yankees baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Time for Dancing"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Name It and Take It": quiz program	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Concert Orchestra	Ireene Wicker, songs	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Sports Review	"Superman": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines		"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Richard Himber's Orch.	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce and His Gang	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Leland Olds, talk	Walter Kidder, songs		Celia Page, soprano
8:00 Kate Smith Hour: dramatic sketch;	"Yesterday's Children": dramatization	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	"Fifth Row Center": dramatization	"Melodic Moods"
8:15	"Death Valley Days":		Alfred Wallenstein's	"Melodic Moods"
8:30 Abbott and Costello; orch.; News	dramatic sketch		"Sinfonietta"	Variety program
8:45				Tenor and piano
9:00 Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Show Boat"; variety program	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Oberlin College Mock Convention	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"This Amazing America": quiz program	'What's My Name': quiz program	'Command Performance'	
9:30 "First Nighter" dramatization			'Command Performance'	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				
10:00 "Grand Central Station"; drama	Sport program	Don Ameche Variety Program	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Sport program		News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 President Roosevelt	Sport program	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:45 President Roosevelt	Sport program	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Saxie Dowell's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; "Masterworks	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Saxie Dowell's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:30 on the Air"; recordings	"The Music You Want"	Buffalo Salutes the Byrd Expedition	Adrian Rollini's Trio	"Day's End"
11:45	"The Music You Want"		Woody Herman's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular Music	Gene and Glenn: songs	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	Variety Hour: Rakov's	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Shopping talk	Orchestra; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	'Good Morning Melodies'
8:30 "Accordiana"	Variety Hour: Rakov's	"Birthday Salute"	'Jacobson's Rhythm'	Studio program
8:45 "Musical Clock"	Orchestra; soloists	"Birthday Salute"	'Jacobson's Rhythm'	Studio program
9:00 Greenfield Choir	News; talk; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 The Home Gardener	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 National Hillbilly	"Breakfast Club"; soloists; orchestra	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Champions		Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "String Time"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Lincoln Highway": dramatic series	"The Marriage Clinic"	"Organesque"
10:15 'Shorter Work Week'	Rakov's Orchestra		"The Marriage Clinic"	"Children's Corner"
10:30 "In Record Time"	Al and Lee Reiser	"Interior Decoration"	"The First Offender": dramatization	"Going Shopping With You"
10:45 "In Record Time"	Charioteers Quartet	"Bright Idea Club"		
11:00 News; Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Symphony Orch. and chorus	"Shorter Work Week"	children's program	Studio Radio Club	"Melodies of Old"
11:15	Wm. Hargrave, baritone	Ed McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	"On With the Dance"	Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra; vocalist	"Conducted by Krueger"	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	Weather; musicale		"Highlights, Halftones"	Five Star News
12:00 "Country Journal"	News; Noonday Revue	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Country Journal"	Noonday Revue; stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 News Service	National Farm and Home Hour	"Buck Rogers in the 25th Century": drama	Italian music program	'Musicalogues'
12:45 "Waltz Time"			Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 Men's Glee Club	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Fencing Tournam'nt		Marimba Melodies	"Hits and Bits"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Mass.	"Luncheon at the Waldorf": interviews	Stamp program	"Hits and Bits"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45		"Call to Youth"	Sports Matinee	Short Story Editor
2:00 Baron Elliott's Melodies	Rav Kinney's Orchestra	"I'm an American"	News Service	The Norsemen
2:15	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Sport program	Nancy Mace and Dick Hale, song recital
2:30 Nat'l Guard talk	Howard Rope, baritone	"Campus Capers": variety program	"Road to Romance"	
2:45 Harvard Guardian	"Major, Minor, Marian"		Interviews	News Service
3:00 Columbia Concert Orchestra; News	Opening Ceremonies: New York World's Fair of 1940; Mayor La Guardia; Gov. Lehman	"Golden Melodies"; string ensemble	Boston Bees-New York Giants baseball game	"Starlit Hawaiians"
3:15		Dol Brissett's Orchestra	Boston Bees-New York Giants baseball game	Organ Concert
3:30 Opening of New York World's Fair		Dol Brissett's Orchestra		"Melody Mart"
3:45				"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session"; college debate	Club Matinee: variety	Radio Music Festival	Boston Bees-New York Giants baseball game	Eugene Simas, songs
4:15	Club Matinee: variety	Les Brown's Orchestra		"Consolairs"
4:30 "Buffalo Presents"	Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Boston Bees-New York Giants baseball game	Musicale
4:45 "Buffalo Presents"	Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band		"Melody Mirror"
5:00 Eddie Duchin's Or.	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Teachers College Choir	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Eddie Duchin's Or.	Authentic Peruvian music from Lima, Peru	Teachers College Choir	Junior Broadcasting Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Sports Review		Sonny James' Orchestra		"Melody Mirror"
5:45 So. American Way	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Sport program	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	Sport program	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Peace talk	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	News Service	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
6:45 The World Today		Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "People's Platform: informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten"; variety	"For the Children"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:15	"Message of Israel"		"For the Children"	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers";	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Interviews	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 dramatizations	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	20th Century Music	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	Woody Herman's Orch.	"The Favorite Chapter"; dramatization	New England Federation of Men's Glee Clubs	Hans Buchwald's Hour of Music
8:15 dramatizations	John Gunther, news			
8:30 Wayne King's Orchestra; War news	Radio Guild Drama	Saxie Dowell's Orchestra	"Nobody's Children": orphans' histories	The Rhythmettes
8:45	Radio Guild Drama	Saxie Dowell's Orchestra		"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Concert Music	"Hawaii Calls": native Hawaiian music	New England Candlepin Bowling Championships
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Concert Music		
9:30 Orchestra; soloists;	Hot Shots; Glen Wilty's Orchestra	NBC Symphony Orch.; Frank Black, conductor	Mozart Opera Series: Act I, "Magic Flute"	New England Candlepin Bowling Championships
9:45 "Saturday Night				
10:00 Serenade	"Melody in the Night"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalist	Alfred Wallenstein, conductor	News Service
10:15 Rep. Patman, Texas	"Melody in the Night"	Rep. Martin Sweeney	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 "Dance Time"	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:45 "Dance Time"	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.			Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; Weather	News Service	Oberlin College 1940 Republican Mock Convention: Rep. Chester C. Bolton, Ohio	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Music	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Weather Service		Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:30 Wendell L. Willkie, talk	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	"Fun at the Fair"		"Day's End"
11:45	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	"Fun at the Fair"		News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc
For Saturday, May 11		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour
7:00 p. m.—The Christian Science Monitor Views the News
7:30 p. m.—Listeners Mail Bag
7:45 p. m.—Pathways to Peace (transcribed)
8:30 p. m.—Brown University Series: Dramatic Workshop Presentation: Poe's "Fall of the House of Usher"
8:30 p. m.—Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Military March, HA15, 9.62meg., 31.17m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Light Music, JZK, 13.16meg., 19.7m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"At the Black Dog," GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Paris—9:30 p. m.—News in English, TPA, 11.72meg., 25.6m.; TPB, 11.84meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52meg., 31.51m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Weekly Economic Review, DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8m.
Rome—10:25 p. m.—Musical Program, 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents "Another elegant musical show" —S. D. B., The C. S. M.
JACK HALEY · MARTA EGGERT · SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
HIGHER AND HIGHER with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
SHUBERT THEATRE, West 44th Street. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. $4.40 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., $2.75 to $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"Hilarious Comedy" —Watts, Herald Tribune
H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. West of Broadway
Evenings 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY and THE THEATRE GUILD present
ALFRED LYNN LUNT and FONTANNE in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT
ALVIN, West 52 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining" —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Melvyn Douglas · Jean Arthur · Fred MacMurray
TOO MANY HUSBANDS
at 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45 P.M.
TOM'W thru MONDAY PLAZA 58th St. bet. PARK & MADISON

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
Madeleine Carroll · Brian Aherne · Louis Hayward
"MY SON, MY SON!"
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "I ALWAYS SAY"—produced by Markert. Symphony Orchestra. 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR.

Commerce and Finance

21 Nations of Western Hemisphere Found Inter-American Bank

Business and Industry

Bank Is Begun For Americas By 21 Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—A new venture in international co-operation, designed to promote trade, good will, and understanding among the nations of the New World, was inaugurated here today as representatives of the United States, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Ecuador, and the Dominican Republic signed the convention establishing the Inter-American Bank.

Founded in a belief that "economic and financial co-operation among the American republics is an essential factor in fostering the welfare of and maintaining solidarity among these republics," the bank will not only help finance inter-American trade but will also be available for the settlement of financial problems arising between American nations.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, signed for the United States, while the Ambassadors of Mexico and Colombia and the Ministers of Ecuador, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic signed for their respective nations. After the ceremony, the original convention was deposited in the Pan American building here.

Since it is hoped that all of the 21 republics now making up the Pan American Union will eventually become members of the bank, its capitalization of $100,000,000 is alloted among the various nations on the basis of the total dollar value of their 1938 trade.

Thus Argentina, Brazil, and the United States were each expected to purchase 50 shares at $100,000 a share, Mexico and Venezuela were each expected to take 35 shares, Chile, Colombia, and Cuba 30 shares, Peru 25 shares, Uruguay 20 shares, Bolivia 15 shares, Guatemala, Panama, and the Dominican Republic 10 shares, and Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Paraguay five shares.

Although but six nations so far have joined the bank, it is expected that more will do so as the time goes on and its expected contribution to increase trade becomes apparent. Only Panama and El Salvador have notified the bank that their present economic condition does not warrant their purchasing of the required number of shares at the present time.

As outlined in the by-laws, the Inter-American Bank has nine purposes and powers. They are:

What Bank Could Do

1. Facilitate the prudent investment of funds and stimulate the full productive use of capital and credit.

2. Assist in stabilizing the currencies of American republics; encourage general direct exchanges of the currencies of American republics; encourage the maintenance of adequate monetary reserves; promote the use and distribution of gold and silver, and facilitate monetary equilibrium.

3. Function as a clearing house for, and in other ways facilitate, the transfer of international payments.

4. Increase international trade, travel and exchange of services in the western hemisphere.

5. Promote the development of industry, public utilities, mining, agriculture, commerce and finance in the western hemisphere.

6. Foster co-operation among the American republics in the fields of agriculture, industry, public utilities, mining, marketing, commerce, transportation and related economic and financial matters.

7. Encourage and promote research in the technology of agriculture, industry public utilities, mining and commerce.

8. Engage in research and contribute expert advice on problems of public finance, exchange, banking and money as they relate specifically to the problems of American republics.

9. Promote publication of data and information relating to the purpose of the bank.

Immunities Specified

Particular interest is aroused here by the clause stipulating that the bank's assets, obligations and property of all sorts will be exempt and immune from expropriation, moratoria and exchange and debt control.

These immunities are considered to be particularly significant in the light of Mexico's appropriation of American-owned property, the suspension of payment on many American-owned bonds in Latin America and the exchange of controls that have grown up in various Latin American countries since the start of the depression.

It is believed that these immunities will enable the United States to use the bank for the advancement of funds to Latin American nations in cases that might not appeal to private investors, without, however, monopolizing the Latin American investment market.

A four-fifths vote of the bank's board of directors will be necessary for all decisions, while each nation will be given 20 votes for its minimum shares, regardless of whether they are five or 50. Each additional share will bring one additional vote, although no government will be permitted to have a voting power in excess of 50 per cent of the total voting power of all the other participants.

The bank may begin operation when at least a total of 145 shares of stock are subscribed for by at least five governments.

World Livestock Estimates

NEW YORK (AP)—Total livestock in the world, according to the latest estimates—cattle, 697,900,000 head; hogs, 294,700,000; sheep, 634,500,000.

Barriers to Inflation in U. S. Viewed as Almost Insuperable

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some people with very good reputations in the Street keep saying that what with the administration's happy-go-lucky fiscal policies and with the war, we shall have inflation upon us soon. But some others stubbornly stick to their skepticism, say inflation has been just around the corner much longer than prosperity used to be, and that it won't come.

They give the following reasons.

The Federal Government is much stronger than it used to be. It has powers over the security and commodity markets, over business price policy, and over farm prices, that it never had before. So long as people are worried about inflation, no Administration would take the risk of letting it occur, in the sense of a steep increase in the price of commodities.

How to Keep Prices Down

Any emergency serious enough to cause or threaten a shortage of the essentials of life or of industrial raw materials would be serious enough to throw added power to the Government. That added power would be in the form of controls to be used against "profiteers" to stop short any important price rise.

Moreover, the Government's fiscal policy would carry much further certain policies which grew up during the last war.

In the first place, it would jack all the known tax rates up to tremendously higher levels. The probable effect on corporate earnings after taxes is well known in Wall Street, where every news item which indicates we might be drawn into the war tends to put stocks down. The possible effect on private incomes is shown by the Bone bill, reported to have 50 Senate votes, which would take practically all incomes over $100,000.

The effect of this would be to curtail civilian outlays and also all corporation outlays except to meet government war orders. This would have a deflationary, not inflationary effect. In fact, whereas during the World War the political inertia was against raising the taxes, today if we should go into another war or severe national emergency, the inertia or initial popular pressure would be toward keeping taxes up round 100 per cent.

Slump Seen If U. S. in War

Incompetent economic "planners" in bureaucratic position might—or might not—further depress business by hostile statements, tax threats, encouragement of labor trouble, veto of activities, etc., at the outset of the war. With the hope of private gain frowned upon, and with a sharp increase of Washington control powers, it would be quite possible for business, and even commodity prices, to go into a severe slump, and such a slump is definitely expected in Wall Street in case we enter the war.

This slump is approximately what happened, in fact, in Great Britain at the beginning of the war. There was no financial crisis, as in 1914, but there were reported to be a million men still out of work in Great Britain eight months after the beginning of a total war in which the British nation had hoped or intended to employ its utmost energies. It is true that commodities have risen some 30 per cent since the war started, but Britain, it must be remembered, has to buy practically all her staple supplies abroad, and even her control over empire producers could not save her from the need of a price rise. Some of this rise, incidentally, includes the increase in the cost of shipping.

But while holding down prices, the government would have another weapon to prevent inflation. Inflation is usually the end-product of a fiscal rake's progress which goes (1) sell bonds till the money market gets very tight; (2) ease this or get around it by borrowing from the central bank, (3) force the central bank to issue additional legal-tender money. But by keeping the money market artificially easy, the government could avoid the whole career. And its means of keeping the money market easy are extremely impressive

Barriers to Inflation

To the present $6,000,000,000 of excess reserves the Federal Reserve could add $2,500,000,000 by buying governments and another $2,500,000,000 by cutting back reserve requirements; the President could add $3,600,000,000 by marking gold up to $41.67 and the Treasury could add $1,800,000,000 more from the Stabilization Fund. That would bring them to round $16,000,000,000, with gold still piling in. How could money get tight? And if it didn't the government wouldn't need to take the old legal-tender route. Only when some really shocking piece of fiscal policy had to be taken to face the war emergency would public confidence in the certainty of rising prices despite all the controls produce an irresistible upsurge of prices.

But even here the government's powers should not be under-estimated. It could gather in forced "loans." This seems to be coming, in our next real financial emergency. One of the most important things said by Sir Simon in the House of Commons recently is that if the government finds it too expensive to finance from voluntary lenders it will consider compulsory loans. These have heretofore been the devices of tyrants, benevolent or otherwise. But we cannot safely feel that we are sure against such measures. They just probably won't be called forced loans; by other names they will smell sweeter.

There was a certain amount of pressure even way back in the Liberty Loan drives, and people are a good deal more rough-shod in their feelings about the stand-out and the individualist today than they used to be. Corporations, savings banks, insurance companies, and particularly commercial banks, would be wonderful places to put government bonds, and the government probably wouldn't miss a trick in doing it. This would mean a corresponding fall in the rate of investment in other enterprises, if there proved to be any shortage in credit.

All Must Bear War Burden

There is one point only where the government would have a more difficult time and might be tempted to avoid the situation by money-manufacture. That arises out of the fact that a major war can no longer be financed from the wealthy, or even from the moderately well-off. It will have to be financed even from the ill-clad, the ill-fed, and the ill-housed third of the population, because there are so many of them.

Doing this would be a painful operation for a government which has stayed in power by sponsoring this underprivileged group. But it would have to be done; the government would have to be made strong enough to do it.

And here again we have a British precedent, in the Keynes plan (not pump-priming this time), calling for a substantial compulsory saving on the part of everybody getting down to round $20 a week. This saving would be in blocked accounts, to be released after the war. The Labor Party is dead set against it, and naturally. But it's a clever device and Britain may easily feel pushed into it.

In this country it could be done by a sharp step-up in the pay-roll taxes of the Social Security Act, which are a form of forced investment in Government securities, also by heavy increases in the excise and sales taxes. And whatever may be conjectured about how the rich man or the corporation might pay its taxes without pulling in its belt, these taxes would decidedly cut down civilian consumption, and thereby have a deflationary influence fully offsetting the inflationary influence of the government spending the money.

Pound Drops to New Low as Netherlands Invaded by Germany

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Foreign currency dealings were thrown into confusion in Wall Street today, with the British pound plummeting to an historical low, but the stock market opened calmly. A few shares were slightly higher, several off 25 cents to more than $1.

With Amsterdam heretofore the chief neutral financial center in Europe, the German thrust into the Netherlands has widespread repercussions in international dealings.

President Roosevelt's quick action in freezing all Dutch and Belgian wealth in the country, however, was probably a factor in preventing liquidation of American securities.

After considerable difficulty in bringing together bids and offers, sterling finally traded at $3.05, which was 9½ cents under the historic low of 1932, and compared with last night's close of $3.34¼.

Initial dealings in commodities showed diverse trends. Rubber futures jumped the full 2 cents permitted—the Netherlands East Indies are one of the world's leading producers — while cotton dropped 50 to 85 cents a bale.

Int'l Telephone Co. 1939 Net 76c Share

NEW YORK (AP) — The International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation in its annual statement reported 1939 consolidated net income of $4,894,491, equal to 76 cents a share on the capital stock.

Net income for 1938 was $6,889,846, or $1.08 a share.

The accounts of Spanish, German and Polish subsidiaries were not included in the earnings figures for either year.

Sosthenes Behn, President, said that gross earnings and net income for the first eight months of the year were above the comparable figure of 1938. But following the outbreak of the European war the company's operations were affected adversely by new taxes, rising raw material costs, exchange restrictions and other factors.

The war, Mr. Behn asserted, has thus far had no adverse effect on the company's South American operating telephone properties.

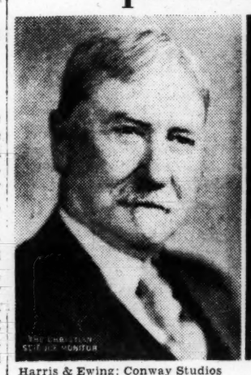
Brokers' Loans Rise $9,673,440 in Month

NEW YORK (AP) — Collateral loans of New York Stock Exchange member brokers at the end of April totaled 579,486,870, a rise of $9,673,440 over the $569,813,430 a month earlier, the exchange reported today.

Face amount of government securities pledged as collateral for borrowings, included in the total April 30, was $22,544,675, against $24,726,000 at the end of March.

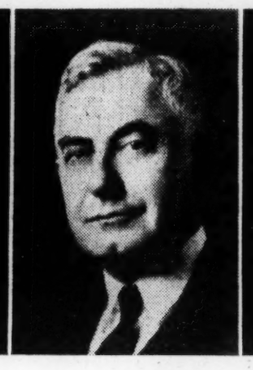
The latest brokers' loans aggregate was more than double the $241,599,043 low point since 1929 reached Aug. 1, 1932, but relatively small compared with the record high of $8,549,383,979 attained Oct. 1, 1929.

Speakers at Convention of Mutual Savings Bankers



James A. Emery

Ralph H. Bollard



C. L. Campbell

Dr. F. Cyril James

Hon. Leland Olds

Harris & Ewing; Conway Studios

Savings Bankers Hear Federal Policy Decried; Elect Converse

Excessive taxation, mounting public debt and restrictive policies adversely affecting private business were charges made against the Federal Government in the third and final day of the annual convention of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks in session at the Statler Hotel here.

Myron F. Converse, who rose from office boy to President of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, was elected President of the Association.

Sees Good Signs

In his address, the new President said he regarded the fact that mutual savings banks of the nation had more depositors and a greater total of depositors than ever before in history as an encouraging sign for the future.

"Such deposits, exceeding $10,000,000,000, are distributed among 15,500,000 accounts, a remarkable evidence of wealth widely held," Mr. Converse said. "Beyond doubt these facts prove that the average citizen has not surrendered the American ideal of personal independence won by his own efforts.

"In another direction we see many signs of too free spending by all departments of government and by a numerous body of the public as well, seemingly without fear of overwhelming debts. The situation is paradoxical, but emphasizes the vital influence of saving to provide a balance against reckless spending."

Dr. F. Cyril James, principal and vice chancellor of McGill University, Montreal, summed up much of what had been said late yesterday at the annual dinner last night when he criticized governmental regulation and called for the preservation of the ideals of capitalism and democracy.

"All of our tradition forces us to oppose the idea of government regulation and control," Dr. James said. "We have seen a prosperous economy created throughout Canada and the United States by the powerful forces of private enterprise. Even though some of the circumstances have changed, we are eager to offer to individuals continued scope to benefit themselves and the community."

Must Be Constructive

He termed this desire "the rallying point of sanity if capitalism and democracy are to be preserved, but he hastened to add that if government control is to be opposed intelligently, the opponents must be better equipped than the government to solve the fundamental problems which confront society."

He said research in the field of finance is more important today than ever before.

James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, said the National Labor Relations Act, in its present form, was a major obstruction toward economic recovery.

"The Act has seriously impaired normal American employment relations," he declared. "It has developed discord, friction and class feeling. It has frequently and seriously contributed to the interruption of production and service."

Must Revive Initiative

The first step toward recovery, he said, "is the revival of the American spirit—the recognition

Ralph H. Bollard, vice-president of Dillon, Read & Co., New York, deplored what he called the evil of private placement of bond issues, saying that the practice had developed into the unbelievably large total of $2,500,000,000 in the five years ended Dec. 31, 1939, and last year constituted 43 per cent of all domestic and note financing.

He stated that every one of the 45,000,000 savings depositors in the United States have been injured by this private placement procedure, though it had been fosted by the faulty legislation of the Securities Act.

"Right here I want to go on record," he said, "as in complete approval of the fundamental purposes of the Securities Act—full disclosure and adequate protection of the investor. And I am confident the investment banking community generally likewise fully approves these fundamental purposes. The faults of the legislation which have caused this evil of private placements, and which are otherwise undesirably affecting public financing, are matters of detail. They can be readily cured by Congressional amendment of the law without destroying its basic advantages."

that the flow of initiative in enterprise finds its source in the individual and not the state."

Mr. Emery declared American industry can adapt itself "to anything but permanent uncertainty with respect to essential public policy," adding:

"As this absorbs too great a proportion of national income, or threatens hitherto accepted principles affecting the foundations of individual right and security, it inevitably begets grave doubt; saving is discouraged, investment hesitates, employment declines and every form of activity falters, confronting an impenetrable future.

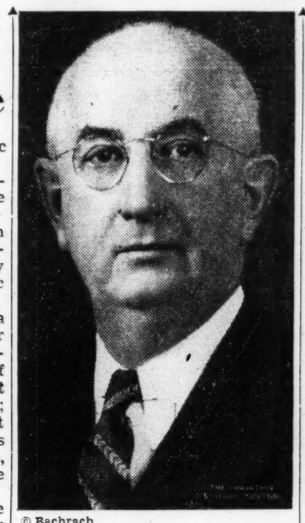
C. L. Campbell, President of the Connecticut Light and Power Company of Hartford, said politicians regard the 24,450,000 users of electricity in American homes as "just so many votes."

"One of the problems that confronts utility management, therefore," Mr. Campbell asserted, "is how to deal in a sensible way with this situation, where, because of the 24,000,000 possible votes, the companies that supply these voters are under direct attacks from the politicians.

General Attack

"They are attacked first, upon the ground the rates charged are too high, and secondly, that officers and employees of the companies either are dishonest and unfit to be in the company of decent people; or else so stupid and blind to their own interest that they ought to have conservators appointed over them, and, of course, the conservator would be the government.

"Presumably, government has demonstrated its entire fitness to serve as a conservator by making not even the slightest pretense of keeping its own expenditures within its income. Unfortunately indeed is the poor widow or orphan dependent upon that type of conservator for the preservation of her savings."



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Myron F. Converse

SEC Orders Utility Hearings on Illegal Sums for Politics

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission has ordered hearings to determine whether the North American Company and Union Electric Company of Missouri had made illegal political contributions.

The commission said its investigators had obtained information indicating that the companies had spent sums on politics which were not shown on the books of the companies as reported to the commission.

Three separate orders against both companies were issued under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

No definite date was fixed for the hearings, except that the commission said hearings would not be started in less than 20 days.

All three orders said that commission investigators Herbert S. French, Paul J. Cotter and Harry C. Coles, Jr., "have reported to the commission evidence . . . tending to show that for a long period of time conditions and practices of the character below enumerated may have existed with respect to St. Louis County Gas Company, Union Electric Company of Missouri. . . ."

U. S. Loans to Chile And Colombia Raised

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced the Export-Import Bank had increased loan commitments to Chile from $5,000,000 to $12,000,000 and to Colombia from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. The original loan to Chile was made last September, and the loan to Colombia about 60 days ago. Mr. Jones said neither country had yet started using the funds.

Mr. Jones said all of the money would be used to finance imports from this country and that these would consist chiefly of industrial supplies.

April Steel Output Above '39

NEW YORK (AP)—April production of open-hearth and Bessemer steel ingots totaled 3,974,706 net tons, a drop of 7 per cent under the 4,264,755 for March, but a rise of 19 per cent over the 3,352,744 in April 1939, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced.

German Thrust Freezes Huge Sums in U. S.

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Invasion of the Low Countries froze in the New York money markets the largest foreign-owned liquid assets yet affected by the Nazi conquests.

The Netherlands, long one of the richest trading areas in the world, were estimated in informed quarters to have on deposit here about $200,000,000 in balances callable on short notice, together with a substantial portion of the $700,000,000 of the Bank of the Netherlands gold reserves.

About $850,000,000 in American securities are owned in the Netherlands. Amsterdam long has traded and invested heavily in American stocks and bonds and was one of the chief foreign sources of capital for the financing of American railroads in the last century.

Belgium, it was said, has about $165,000,000 in short-term balances here and approximately $121,000,000 in holdings of American stocks and bonds. Some of her gold reserve, totaling around $600,000,000, was reported to have been sent here for safe keeping.

Rivaling Holland as a storehouse of liquid wealth is Switzerland, which mobilized her forces in fear the Nazi lightning eventually would strike to the south and east.

Switzerland, it was estimated, has nearly $400,000,000 in liquid balances in this country and holds about $375,000,000 in American stocks and bonds on the last official count. Since the war started, Swiss holdings are believed to have increased through transfers of capital into American stocks and bonds.

A large part of Switzerland's monetary gold store, totaling more than $500,000,000, also has been sent to the United States for safe keeping, mostly in the past year.

The seizure of Denmark tied up about $67,000,000 in Danish short-term balances here. Norway's balances, also frozen, amounted to about $29,000,000, in addition to gold reserves shifted to the United States.

Loew's Reports Rise In Net Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—Loew's Inc., producer, distributor and exhibitor of motion pictures, for the 28 weeks ended March 14 reported net profit of $6,789,828 after charges, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $3.79 a common share, compared with $6,368,847 of $3.68 a common share in the like 1939 period.

"Due to war conditions abroad, Loew's Inc., has revised its table of amortization of film costs, applicable to all pictures released subsequent to August 31, 1939, by re-allocating such costs in the proportion of 70 per cent to domestic and 30 per cent to foreign, instead of the previous respective allocation of 65 and 35 per cent," the company said.

"In addition," it was added, "the company has accelerated the amortization rates on such pictures. As a result of such revision and re-allocation, approximately $865,000 more has been charged off to amortization expense during the 28 weeks ended March 14, 1940 than would have been deducted had the company's amortization procedure not been revised."

Olds Explains Federal Policy Toward Power

"When investors come to understand what the Government is trying to do," declared Chairman Leland Olds of the Federal Power Commission today, "they will cooperate before it is too late, in the effort to reform the power business,—a business which is still inherently sound."

Mr. Olds spoke at the 20th annual meeting of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, at the Hotel Statler. He observed that "the recent trend of government power policy has been the natural reaction to the situation created by those who thwarted the purpose of regulation."

Not Attack on Business

He pointed to "a fundamental error on the part of those who speak of the recent trend of power policy as an attack on private business, who criticize government for competing in an industry which is private in character: actually, under the law, the business of supplying electricity is a public business, whether performed by a governmental agency or entrusted to private operators."

Mr. Olds declared the present problems of the industry to be "a result of the practical elimination of competition, without the substitution of any equally effective incentive to control costs.

"Regulation by State public service commissions was supposed to provide such a substitute. But the courts, under pressure from utility lawyers, have held that the rates of any particular utility enterprise must be based upon the costs of that particular enterprise, not upon comparative cost standards. Upon this basis, the incentive to keep costs down vanished," he held.

Says Critics Misunderstand

"Investing interests have been generally critical of the more recent developments in Government power policy. I think this has resulted from a misunderstanding," Mr. Olds said, "and I am going to attempt the rather difficult task of clarifying the question. It is my hope that in the near future the Government, investors and the progressive forces in the power industry will join in a program which will strengthen the companies, because it serves the fundamental interest of the consumer.

"The interest of institutional investors, and in fact all bona fide investors, in the power business, it seems to me, is to see to it that the power companies are conducted at all times as if they face vigorous competition. The virtues which have endeared private initiative to the people of this country were forged in the heat of competition, and many of the present problems of the industry may be directly traced to the twilight of those virtues in the atmosphere created by a monopoly which had practically check-mated regulation.

"The extent to which the Government will have to go, in expanding the publicly-owned portion of the business, will depend largely upon the industry itself. If the governmental objective is quickly achieved, investors may expect to see little further extension of municipal, state, Federal and co-operative power undertakings," he added.

War Seen Damaging To U. S. Agriculture

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—A dark picture of the effect of the conflict in Europe on American agriculture—through the loss of markets to those nations—was painted today by Milo Perkins, President of the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation.

"The real, staggering blow of this war and the peace that will follow is not appreciated by the farmer," Mr. Perkins told members of the California Farm Debt Commission.

Within a short time, he said, the United States will be forced into a "kind of self-sufficiency that will mean an adjustment more savage than anything that has gone on before."

Montgomery Ward & Co.

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co. reported sales for the three months to April 30, the first three months of the company's current fiscal year, totaled $115,228,534, compared with $102,289,291 in the corresponding 1939 period.

Transportation Bill Rejected By the House

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House virtually killed, so far as this session of Congress is concerned, a general transportation bill designed, among other things, to bring water carriers under the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

By a vote of 209 to 182, the members sent the measure back to a Senate-House conference committee with instructions to reinsert provisions protecting water carriers, railroad labor and agriculture.

Majority Leader Sam Rayburn of Texas expressed doubt that the legislation would be considered before adjournment of this session of Congress, although Representatives Clarence Lea (D) of California and Robert Crosser (D) of Ohio, two House conferees, said there still was a possibility that an agreement might be reached.

Vote Split Party Lines

The final vote, splitting party lines, nullified the repeated efforts of Roosevelt Administration leaders to obtain a general bill which would provide for uniform regulation of all major forms of transportation except air, which is covered by the Civil Aeronautics Authority Act.

The legislation, which came before Congress officially more than 15 months ago, in addition to the water carrier provisions, would have streamlined the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and would have made dozens of changes in the ICC act intended to improve the financial condition of railroads.

Its rejection by the House resulted primarily from the decision of Senate and House conferees to strike out three amendments written in on the House floor last summer.

One, sponsored by Representative Vincent Harrington (D) of Iowa would require the ICC to obtain assurances, before approving a consolidation of carriers, that no jobs would be eliminated.

Another, by Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York would permit water lines to reduce their rates to meet rail competition as long as the charges were compensatory.

The third, offered by Chairman Marvin Jones (D) of Texas of the House Agriculture Committee would guarantee that farm products moving to seaports for export would enjoy the same low transportation charges applicable to manufactured products destined for export.

Sees Much Good in Bill

After many speakers pointed out that there was no disagreement over what the compromise Senate-House draft contained—the only fight being over additions to it—Mr. Rayburn told the members just before the vote was taken:

"There is so much good in this bill that it seems to me that we are taking on ourselves a great responsibility to vote to kill all railroad legislation."

At the outset of the debate, Mr. Lea, one of the sponsors of the legislation, asserted that the opposition to elimination of the Harrington proposal arose from an "interunion" dispute among the railroad labor organizations.

He asserted that A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, on April 29 had informed him he would accept elimination of the Harrington amendment, but on May 1 Mr. Whitney and the heads of some other labor unions announced they favored recommittal of the bill since that provision was eliminated.

"The provisions stricken from the bill, against which complaint is now made, were eliminated with the suggestion and approval of Mr. Whitney," Mr. Lea said.

Excess Reserves Up $20,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that lendable excess reserves of banks increased $20,000,000 to a total of $6,130,000,000 in the week ended May 8.

The board attributed the rise to Treasury purchases of gold.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	2,000,000
Previous day's sales	847,530
1940 volume to date	79,913,078
1939 volume to date	87,574,055

Stock Market Very Erratic; Trading Heavy

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—War stocks soared, tumbled and turned erratic in today's market in the wake of the bewildering German smash at Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Confused trading trumped in and out of the market with such rapidity that at times the ticker tape was as much as 5 minutes behind. The stock exchange had the largest attendance since the outbreak of hostilities last fall, and the session was one of the speediest since then.

Losses fa the worst ranged from 1 to more than 5 points. Recoveries appeared after midday and declines were reduced. In addition plus signs were to be seen here and there near the final hour. Dealings slowed in the afternoon, but transfers were at the rate of approximately 2,000,000 shares.

Principal losers included U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, Westinghouse, Loft, and International Paper.

Resistant were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Stel, Boeing, South Porto Rico Sugar, Phelps Dodge, and American Smelting.

Lagging in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Creole Petroleum, Aluminum, Ltd., Gulf Oil, Cities Service, and American Cyanamid "B."

Propping stocks that may benefit by greater Allie dpurchasing demand was the assertion last Tuesday of Sir John Simon, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, htat the "sky is the limit" for his country's military expenditures. One analyst estimated the Allies probably have between $8,000,000,000 and $11,000,000,000 to spend for supplies abroad.

On the other hand, the Nazi whirl at Holland added to market confusion over United States trade prospects with neutral nations.

Heavy selling smashed down on foreign and domestic bonds for losses of 1 to around 7 points today.

Loans of the lowland countries were mostly untraded near the end of the session because bids were so low.

Belgian 7s were quoted 60 bid and 89⅞ asked at one time, after closing yesterday at 98⅛.

Widest losers in actual trade included Italian, Canadian, Japanese, Queensland, Denmark, Uruguayan, German, and Australian issues.

A rush of offerings of U. S. Government bonds forced prices back well over a point in some cases.

Off fractions to more than 2 points were Goodrich 4¼s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s of '66 "B," International Mercantile Marine 6s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66 and Firestone Tire 3½s.

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP) — The German thrust into the Netherlands and Belgium may have far-reaching repercussions on world finance and commerce.

Here are some of the major aspects:

The Netherlands, through her East Indian possessions, is one of the world's chief sources of rubber, tin, and petroleum.

The Dutch West Indies include the island of Aruba, great oil refining base, where Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey owns the world's largest refinery.

Belgium, through her Africa possession, the Congo Free State, is the third largest copper producer in the world. European Belgium is highly industrialized. Her population of 710 to the square mile is the most dense in Europe. She has large coal deposits and is a big producer of textiles and steel.

Amsterdam is one of the leading financial centers of the world. Dutch bankers have long held a world-wide reputation for their financial acumen. Dutch investors played an important part in financing the building of American railroads.

Holland also carries a good part of the world's seaborne commerce, with one of the largest European merchant fleets, rivaling in tonnage those of France and Italy, substantially exceeded only by England, Germany, and Norway.

Dealings Heavy In Grain Market

CHICAGO, May 10 (AP)—Heavy dealings in the grain pits in the wake of Germany's western attack today caused an immediate price rise of 2½ to 5 cents for principal cereals after which the market fluctuated nervously and without definite direction.

The choppy trade that followed the early price advance was a result of profit taking, which at times cut gains about in half.

Except for speculative buying due to the psychological effect of the war's spread and some purchasing credited to mills, the wheat market demonstrated that many dealers were confused by developments and the uncertainty of the European situation.

Wheat closed 3-4⅛ cents higher than yesterday, May $1.08⅞-¾, July $1.08⅜-⅝; corn 1½-2⅛ higher, May 68¼-⅛, July 69-68⅞; oats ¼-1¼ higher and rye 3 higher.

Large Wool Clip Sold

BAKER, Ore. (AP) — John P. Clancey, Boston wool buyer, has purchased the Archibald wool clip of Idaho for 28 cents a pound. The clip of 45,000 fleeces was one of the largest in the nation.

—1940— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	4	67¾	67¼	67½	M'y 9
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	49¾	49	49	−1
9	7⅛	Adams Express	57	7⅛	6¾	6¾	− ⅝
27½	21	Adam-Millis (1)	4	24	23½	23½	− ½
19½	16⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅝
58⅛	45⅞	Air Reduc (1a)	25	46¾	44	44	−2½
7⅜	5⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 3
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	16	6	5⅞	6	− ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	4	1⅛	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	5	11	10½	10½	−1
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	12¾	11¾	11¾	−1¼
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	M'y 9
25⅞	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(¼e)	98	26½	24¼	24¼	−1⅜
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y 9
182	171	Al Ch &Dye (6)	3	180½	178¼	178¼	−2
14	11¾	Allied Kid(.80)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	M'y 6
16¾	13½	Allied Mills	15	15½	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅞
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	43	8¼	8	8	− ¼
73⅞	63¾	Allied Strs pf(5)	4	72½	72	72	−1⅞
41⅞	32¼	Allis-Ch M (½e)	50	34¼	32½	32½	−1
16	13¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	4	14⅜	14	14	
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	3	2	2	2	
18	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
58½	53	Amerada Cp(2)	13	57	54⅝	54⅝	−3¼
21	17	AmAgCh(.30e)	2	17½	17¼	17¼	
75	41¾	Am Airlines	32	73	69	69	−4½
12¾	9⅝	Am Bank Note	12	10½	10	10	− ½
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	16	8⅞	8¼	8¼	− ⅞
45¾	35	Am Br Sh (.30e)	3	41½	41½	41½	M'y 9
116½	112	Am Can (4)	15	114¼	112	112	−2
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	5	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛	−1⅞
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	130	33¾	29¼	29½	−1⅜
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	15	50½	48¾	48¾	−1⅝
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C(.80e)	23	22½	21⅞	21⅞	− ¾
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf(5)	4	112½	111¾	112½	Apr22
140½	133	Am Chicle (4a)	1	140	140	140	− ½
9¾	6	AmColtype(¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	5	7½	7⅛	7⅛	− ¼
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	8	14¼	13	13	− ½
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am&For Pow	19	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
24¼	18	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	7	18¾	18	18½	−1
28¼	21¼	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	6	22¾	22	22	−2
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ¼
50½	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	76	49	43¾	43¾	−3⅞
6⅝	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	21	6	5⅝	5⅝	
38	32⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	+ ⅜
66¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	7	63½	61½	61½	−2
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	4	30½	30⅛	30⅛	−1¼
6⅜	5	Am Internat'l	5	5⅜	5	5⅜	
45	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	45	45	45	Apr26
57	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	7	55	53	53	−2¼
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	51	20¾	18¼	18¾	−1⅝
63	51⅛	Am Loco pf (1k)	7	61½	59	59	−1½
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	5	13⅝	13¼	13¼	− ¼
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	4	3	3	3	
25	21½	Am Metal (1e)	7	22	21¾	22	
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼		Am Power & Lt	42	3½	3¼	3¼	− ⅜
63¼	51¼	APL 6 pf(2¼k)	11	55	54	54	−2
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	20	46	44½	44½	−1¾
10⅝	7¾	Am Rad & St S	183	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅝
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	51	15½	14	14⅜	− ⅜
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	65	66	65	−2
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅜
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat 1½g)	2	10⅛	10	10	− ¾
54	46	Am Sm & R (1e)	18	50	48¾	49½	+ ⅛
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	6	144⅝	144¼	144¼	− ¼
70	60	Am Snuff (3a)	4	60	60	60	M'y 9
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F(½e)	37	29½	27⅛	27⅛	−1⅝
14⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	5	13¾	13¼	13¼	−1⅜
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	4	15⅜	15	15	−1¼
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	19	21½	20½	20½	+ ½
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅜
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	5	17¼	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅜
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	28	170¾	172	172	−1½
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	4	88	87¼	87½	− ½
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	9	89⅞	88¼	88¼	−1⅞
151	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	3	151	151	151	M'y 7
5¾	4⅝	Am Type Fdrs	18	4⅝	4½	4½	− ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	25	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅞
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	2	100	99⅞	99⅞	− ⅛
12	7	Am Woolen	87	11¾	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅛
52½	39	Am Wool pf(3k)	23	50¼	46	46	− ¾
8½	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	56	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
45½	39	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	M'y 9
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	256	30⅞	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	3	36	35½	35½	− ½
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.15e)	5	19½	19½	19½	− ½
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	2	13½	13½	13½	+1
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	2	3⅝	⅜	3	M'y 4
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	33½	33½	33½	−1½
110⅛	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109⅝	109½	109½	− ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Armour Ill	120	7	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
64¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	10	58⅜	57½	57½	− ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	37	Arm Cork (½e)	4	38¼	37½	37½	−1½
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	− ⅛
9½	7⅛	Artloom Corp	7	7	6¾	6¾	− ⅜
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	8	7⅝	7¼	7¼	− ⅜
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	4	76	73	73	−2½
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	41½	41½	41½	M'y 6
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	47	21¾	20¼	20½	−1¾
57½	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	3	53½	53	53	−1¼
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	37	16⅞	15½	15½	−1¾
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	19	18½	18½	− ½
22½	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	1	19½	19½	19½	M'y 8
27⅛	20½	Atl Refining (1)	48	26¾	25¼	25½	−1
110	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	M'y 7
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (¾e)	48	9	8¾	8¾	− ¼
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	7	48	48	48	− ⅜
77	63	Atlas Pow (1½e)	5	78¾	77	77	−1
8⅜	6	Atlas Tack	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y 9
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	3	3½	3¼	3¼	− ⅜
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	166	7⅝	7	7	− ⅛
		B					
19¼	14	Bald Loco ct	325	19⅞	17⅞	18⅜	− ⅜
6⅜	4⅝	Balt & Ohio	35	4⅞	4½	4½	− ½
8	5¼	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6	5¾	5⅞	
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	3	12	12	12	M'y 9
16⅜	13¾	Barber As (½e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ½
8⅜	6¼	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.30e)	14	11⅜	10⅞	11	
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	6	34½	33½	33½	−1¼
35¾	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	8	33¼	30⅜	30⅜	−2⅞
112⅛	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112	112	112	
105	104⅞	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	− ¼
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	M'y 8
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem (.40e)	4	9⅜	9	9	− ½
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	74	35½	32⅜	32⅝	−2⅛
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	17	22	21½	21½	− ½
56¾	53½	Ben In L pf(2½)	2	55	54	54	M'y 3
39	34⅜	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	34⅛	33½	33⅝	− ⅜
87¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (2¼e)	427	89¾	85¾	86¼	− ¼
125¼	115	Beth S 7% pf(7)	6	125½	125	125	− ¼
34½	24	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	− ⅝
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	2	20	19½	19½	−1¼
11⅜	9¼	Blaw-Knox	26	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	+ ½
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
28⅜	19¼	Boeing Airplane	148	24½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅜
19⅝	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	8	28⅛	27¾	27¾	−1
29¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	9	27½	26	26	−2
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	25	23⅜	22⅝	23	
25⅞	21¼	Borg-Warn (½e)	24	21⅜	20	20	−1⅝
23¼		Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr2a
37¼	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	5	37¼	35⅞	35⅞	−1⅜
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	14	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ¼
13¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	66	13½	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅜
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	32	22¼	20	20	−2⅛
39⅝	38	Briggs & Str (3)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	− ½
53¾	50¼	Bristol M (2.40)	4	50	50	50	−1
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	30	3½	3¼	3⅜	− ⅜
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y 8
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	98	23½	22½	22½	−1½
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y 6
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	8	62⅞	62¾	62⅞	M'y 8
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	3	21⅛	20	20	−1⅛
37½	35	Brown Sh (1e)	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	M'y 8
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	9	25¾	23½	23½	−3½
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
6¼	4⅝	Budd Mfg	28	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
4¾	4¾	Budd Wheel	16	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	19	32½	30½	30½	−1⅝
33	28¾	Bullova Wat(2a)	15	28⅞	25½	26	−3¼
21⅝	16	Burling Mill (1)	29	19⅜	18⅜	18¾	− ⅝
12½	10	Bur Ad M(.20e)	19	10⅛	9⅞	10	− ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Bush Terminal	6	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	6½	Butler Br (.15e)	10	6½	6½	6½	
20¼	10⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¼	22	22	− ¼
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	13	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
13⅜	11	Byers (AM) Co	5	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝	−1
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	2	13	13	13	− ⅜
		C					
26⅞	21½	Calif Pack (¾e)	3	23¼	22¾	22¾	− ½
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	61	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	26	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
19½	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	23	17¾	16⅛	16⅛	−1⅜
23½	16½	Can Dry	63	20	18½	18½	−2
6⅜	4¾	Canadian Pacific	22	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	− ¼
40½	37¼	Cannon M (½e)	5	37¾	36	36	−1¼
6	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
31½	23	Carpenter (½e)	11	32⅝	29½	29½	−2⅞
3⅜	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	13	3	3	3	
75	66	Case (J I) Co	4	68	66	68	M'y 9
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	26	50¾	49	49	−1⅛
35½	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	120	33¾	31½	31⅝	−3
12½	8⅝	Celotex Corp	28	8¾	8½	8½	− ½
26¼	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	24⅞	4	4	+ ⅜
3⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	12	2⅝	2½	2½	− ¼
5⅝	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4⅝	4½	4½	M'y 6
11¼	6¾	Cent Violetta S	15	11¾	10¾	11	+ ½
6	5	Century Rib M	2	5	5	5	M'y 2
41½	35½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	16	37⅝	36½	36½	− ⅞
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	25	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	− ½
21½	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
30¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	6	28½	27¾	27¾	−1¾
29½	15	Checker Cab	5	22½	20¼	20¼	−3¾
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	28	40¾	39⅝	39⅝	− ¾
97½	93¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	M'y 7

—1940— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅜	43¼	Ches Corp	7	43½	43½	43½	
21½	11½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y 7
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	5				
1⅜	⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2½	1½	Chi Great W pf	7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
12⅛	9⅝	Chi Mail Order	2	10	10	10	M'y 6
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	6				
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf				¼	M'y 9
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	2	11⅞	11¼	11¼	− ⅝
35⅞	33¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	33½	33¼	33¼	M'y 3
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	47	47	47	M'y 6
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	5	¼	¼	¼	M'y 8
¾		C R I & P 6% pf	2				M'y 8
¾		C R I & P 7% pf	1				M'y 8
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	4	11	10½	10½	
16⅛	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	7	13⅝	13½	13⅝	− ¼
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	5	5¾	5½	5½	− ¼
91⅝	79½	Chrysler (2½e)	176	85½	81⅛	81⅛	−5¼
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	8	13⅛	13	13	
4½	2⅞	City Stores	2	3	3	3	
40¼	28	Clark Eq (1¼e)	3	38	36½	36½	−1½
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	5	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
41½	34⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	36¼	35½	35½	−1
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (1½e)	26	40	37⅞	38	−3½
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	5	126	125	125	−1
63	60½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	− ¼
20	15¼	Colgate P (½)	47	15¼	14	14	−1½
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins&A(2¼e)	3	30½	30	30	−1
23½	17	Col Fuel & Iron	34	24	21½	21½	−1½
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.90e)	9	24¾	24	24	− ⅜
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.90e)	6	24½	24	24	− ⅜
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	85	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	− ¼
93½	86	Col G&E pfA (6)	3	89¾	88¾	89¾	+1
8½	6½	Colum Pict	3	6½	6¼	6¼	− ¼
23½	19½	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 1
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	2	93½	93	93	− ½
48	41	Comli Credit (4)	28	40⅝	39	39⅞	−1⅜
108⅛	104	Comli Cr pf (4¼)	1	105½	105½	105½	M'y 8
56	46¾	Comli Inv Tr (4)	14	47½	46	46	−2
113	107	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	107	107	107	
16⅝	13	Coml Solvents	121	14¼	13	13	−1⅜
1½	1	Com'th & South	182	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	6	67¼	64½	64½	−3¼
33	30⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	123	32⅜	31⅜	31⅜	−1⅛
6¼	4¾	Conde Nast	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y 9
24⅜	21¾	Congoleum (1)	7	21½	21	21	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	11	9½	9½	−1½
31½	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	52	30	28⅛	28⅜	−1
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (3¼e)	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	− ¾
9⅞	7⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	65	8¾	8	8	− ⅛
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	70	31⅛	30½	30½	−1
110¼	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	108⅝	108	108	−1
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¾k)	4	9½	9⅛	9⅛	− ¾
4½	3½	Consol Cp	1	4	4	4	
3⅜	2¾	Consol Oil (.80)	70	3¾	3½	3½	− ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	2	2	2	2	
4½	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ¼
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y 3
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	
19½	14⅝	Container (½e)	39	18⅞	17	17	−1⅜
15⅜	12⅛	Cont Bak (A)	31	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝	−1½
1⅝	1	Cont Bak (B)	16	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
9	6	Cont Bak pf (8)	6	89	88	88	−1½
49¼	41¼	Cont Can (1e)	15	45⅜	44¼	44¼	− ¾
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	3	116	115¾	115¾	− ¼
9¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	8	8½	7½	7¾	− ⅜
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	40⅛	39½	39½	− ¾
43¼	31½	Cont Motors	98	37⅜	35½	35½	− ¼
25	22⅛	Cont O Del (¼e)	12	23¾	23	23⅜	− ⅛
33	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	7	30	29	30	− ½
41	25½	Cop'weld (.40e)	25½	23½	23½	− ⅛	
70	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	69	65	65	−4½
65½	58½	Corn Prods (3)	20	58⅝	56	56	−3
179	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	179	176	176	−3
		Coty Inc (1¼e)	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
		Coty Internat'l	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24¼	19⅛	Crane Co	12	20	19¼	19¼	− ⅞
105	98	Crane cv pf (5)	2	97¾	97½	97½	−1⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Netherlands Trade Shows Pinch of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—As war began for the Netherlands, statistics already on hand begin to mirror the extent to which this country's foreign trade has declined due to hostilities begun last year.

From January, 1939, to August, 1939, there was a rise in the value of exports from 79,000,000 florins (guilders) to 92,000,000, but in September the value fell sharply to 66,000,000 florins, and October brought a further fall to 52,000,000 ($1 = approximately 1.80 florins). Although after this there came a slight rise, the value of exports remained far below that of the last months of peace. Even in February, a "good" month, it was 62,000,000 florins.

Similar Tendency in Imports

A similar tendency is to be seen in imports. From 112,000,000 florins in January, their value rose to 127,000,000 florins in August, after which September registered a fall to 106,000,000 florins. A recovery followed to bring import values above the August level, but the figure of 117,000,000 in February is again considerably below that of August.

The figures show that since August exports have fallen more than imports, and that hence the percentage of imports covered by exports has greatly decreased.

Value (in 1,000,000 florins)

	Imports 1940	Imports 1939	Exports 1940	Exports 1939	Per cent of imports covered by exports 1940	Per cent of imports covered by exports 1939
January	139	112	72	79	51.5	69.9
February	117	105	62	73	53.3	69.2
March	—	123	—	97	—	78.9
April	—	122	—	82	—	67.6
May	—	123	—	91	—	73.4
June	—	139	—	98	—	71.0
July	—	132	—	93	—	70.3
August	—	127	—	92	—	72.2
September	—	106	—	66	—	62.6
October	—	124	—	52	—	42.0
November	—	157	—	75	—	47.8
December	—	147	—	68	—	46.0
Total	256	1517	134	966	52.3	63.7
	1940	1939	1940	1939		
January	1402	1647	460	1114		
February	913	1696	458	1171		

By comparing the figures of weight and value it will be seen how greatly prices have risen here.

Scrap Price Is Again Advanced

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Number 1 heavy melting steel scrap has advanced 50 cents a ton, second such gain in the past two days, to a new range of $17.50-$18 a ton.

Metal dealers reported a scarcity of available scrap. Scrap quotations are generally termed a sensitive barometer to broad industrial activity.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon, May 10

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.15	$3.33½	$8.2397
Cables	3.15	3.34	8.2397
France—franc	.0180	.0180½	†
Belgium—belga	††	.1658	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2242	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	††	.5308	$
Sweden—krona	.2380x	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0196x	.0196x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0347x	.0347x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0053x	.0053x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234x	.0234x	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso*‡	.2225	.2280	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso ‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	17.00	.1700	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3026	.3206	.6180
Java—florin	.5368	.5368	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.1950	.2075	*
Shanghai—dol	.0475	.0487	*
Sta Stlmnts—dol	.3700	.3950	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8100	.8250	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. ‡Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. †Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Inactive Issues

Quotations on odd-lot and inactive issues usually published on this page on Fridays will be omitted today.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s 43-40 June	100.20	100.20	100.20
33 3⅜s 43-41 ch	103.6	103.4	103.4
29 3⅜s 47-43	108.29	108.23	108.23
25 3¼s-45-43	109.4	109	109
9 3¼s 46-44	109.31	109.31	109.31
11 4s 54-44	114.6	114.6	114.6
9 2½s 45	108.16	108.14	108.16
25 2s 48-46	110.23	110.23	110.23
6 3¼s 49-46	111.15	111.15	111.15
5 4¼s 52-47	120.14	120.14	120.14
5 2½s 48	107.24	107.24	107.24
7 2s 50-48	103.12	103.12	103.12
2 2¼s 52-49	112.6	112.6	112.6
5 2½s 53-49	105.10	105.10	105.10
17 2½s 52-50	106.2	105.10	105.20
25 2¾s 54-51	107.16	107.8	107.8
83 3s 55-51	110.16	110.8	110.14
2 2¼s 53-51	103.26	103.10	103.10
137 2¾s 60-55	108	107.11	107.11
19 2¾s 59-56	106.15	106	106.14
20 2¾s 63-58	106.8	106.8	106.8
66 2¾s 65-60	106.10	105.31	105.31
Home Owners Loan			
60 2¼s 44-42	104	104	104
30 3s 52-44	107.11	107.4	107.4
12 1½s 47-45	101.16	101.14	101.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
31 Alleghany cv 5s 44	82½	82	82
14 Alleghany cv 5s 49	74½	73½	73½
50 Alleghany 5s 50 st	44½	43½	43½
10 Allegh Val 4s 42	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	99¼	99¼	99¼
20 Allis Calm cv 4s 52	109	108⅜	109
6 Am For P5s 2030	62	61½	61½
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	105	104¼	104¼
66 Am T&T 5½s 43	107 5-32	107 1-32	107 1-32
22 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109⅛	108¼	108¾
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109¼	108¾	108¾
11 Am WW&E 6s 75	108¼	108	108
12 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103⅛	102¾	102¾
3 Ark&MRyB&T 5s '64	98½	98½	98½
5 Arm Del 4s '57	103⅜	102½	102½
11 Arm Del 4s '55	103¼	102½	102½
26 AT & SF 3s '95	106⅛	105¾	105¾
1 AT & SF adj 4s '95 st	86½	86¼	86¼
12 AT & SF 4½s '48	104⅛	103¾	103¾
1 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 Atl & Cha A L 5s '44	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
6 A C Line 1st 4s '52	70¼	69¾	70¼
5 A C Line 4s '52	65½	65½	65½
1 A C Line 4½s '64	52	52	52
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	74	74	74
21 B & O '95 st A	26½	25⅝	25⅝
5 B & O '95 st C	28	28	28
11 B & O 2000 st D	26¼	25½	26
7 B & O '96 st F	26¼	25½	25½
23 B & O cv '60 st	12	11⅝	11⅝
9 B & O 1st 4s '48	67¾	67⅜	67⅜
5 B & O PLE&WV 4s '51	56	56	56
7 B & O S W '50 st	44⅝	44½	44½
28 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	116	115½	116
14 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	134¼	133	133
237 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108¾	108	108
7 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	106¼	105½	105½
23 Boston & Me 5s '67	51	50	50⅛
13 Boston & Me 5s '67 st	49¾	48¾	48¾
4 Boston & Me 5s '55	50	50	50
9 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	110	109½	109½
54 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	91	90	90
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
10 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	114	113⅛	113⅛
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97¾	97½	97½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	107	107	107
9 Buf R & P '57 st	38	38	38
1 Bush Termb 5s '55	45	45	45
15 Call Gen Pow 4s 66	105½	103¾	104
15 Can Nat 5s 69 July	93¼	92⅞	92⅞
16 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	94¼	93¼	93¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	92	89¾	89¾
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	90⅜	90	90
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	90¼	90¼	90¼
22 Can Nor 6½s 46	102	101¼	101⅝
7 Can Pac 5s 44	102	101¾	101¾
4 Can Pac 5s 54	73	73	73
7 Can Pac 4½s 46	74	71	71⅛
13 Can Pac 4½s 60	70	68	68
8 Can Pac 4s perp	59	59	59
1 Can Foundry 6s 41	93	93	93
10 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
7 Cen New Eng 4s '61	51½	51	51
3 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	107¾	107¼	107¼
16 Cen Pac 5s 60	47	46	46
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70	69¾	69¾
6 Certain-td 5½s 48	82	81½	81½
2 Ches&Ohio 2¾s 2030	104¼	104¼	104¼
31 C & O conP 4½s '92	99½	98¾	98¾
5 C & O rfg 3½s 63F	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Con of Ga 5½s 57	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	88½	88½	88½
2 CB&Q 4s '77	83½	83½	83½
43 CB&Q 4s 49	101	99½	99½
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	96¼	96¼	96¼
11 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	16⅛	15	15
2 Chi & Erie 5s 82	99½	99½	99½
111 Chic Gt West 4s 59	30	29¼	29¼
43 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
15 CMSP&P a 5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 CM&SP 4s 89F	27½	27½	27½
6 CM&SP 4½s 89C	27	27	27
1 CM&SP 4½s 89E	27	27	27
13 CM&SP gen 4s'39	26½	26	26
1 ChicNW 6½s'36	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Chi&NW gm 5s'87	16	16	16
2 Chi & NW 4¾s'87	17	17	17
11 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	2½	2⅜	2½
12 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9½	9½	9½
2 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	63¼	63¼	63¼
29 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 C R I & P 4s'88	15½	15½	15½
18 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	6⅝	6½	6½
39 CRI&P rfg 4½s'34 ct	5¾	5½	5½
5 Ch Ter Hte & SE rfg 5s'60	56	56	56
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'53	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	105½	105½	105½
11 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	95	94¾	95
2 Childs Co 5s'43	52¾	52¾	52¾
193 City of NY 3sB'80 wi	96½	94½	94½
93 City of NY 3sI'80 wi	95	94	94
12 Cin Gas&El 3¼s'66	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛
4 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	108¾	108¾	108¾
13 CCC&StL 4½s'77	49¾	49	49
8 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	65½	65½	65½
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s'91	46½	46½	46½
1 CCC&StL 4s'90 StL	66¼	66¼	66¼
8 Cleve Elec Ill 4¼s'65	108	108	108
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	82	82	82
9 Cleve Un Term 5s'73	74¼	73¼	73¼
2 ClevUn Aerm 4½s'77 C	69	68	68
2 Col F&I 5s'70	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Col & So 4½s'80	28	28	28
28 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	116	115½	116
14 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	134¼	133	133
237 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108¾	108	108
7 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	106¼	105½	105½
23 Boston & Me 5s '67	51	50	50⅛
13 Boston & Me 5s '67 st	49¾	48¾	48¾
4 Boston & Me 5s '55	50	50	50
9 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	110	109½	109½
54 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	91	90	90
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
10 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	114	113⅛	113⅛
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97¾	97½	97½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	107	107	107
9 Buf R & P '57 st	38	38	38
1 Bush Termb 5s '55	45	45	45
15 Call Gen Pow 4s 66	105½	103¾	104
15 Can Nat 5s 69 July	93¼	92⅞	92⅞
16 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	94¼	93¼	93¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	92	89¾	89¾
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	90⅜	90	90
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	90¼	90¼	90¼
22 Can Nor 6½s 46	102	101¼	101⅝
7 Can Pac 5s 44	102	101¾	101¾
4 Can Pac 5s 54	73	73	73
7 Can Pac 4½s 46	74	71	71⅛
13 Can Pac 4½s 60	70	68	68
8 Can Pac 4s perp	59	59	59
1 Can Foundry 6s 41	93	93	93
10 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
7 Cen New Eng 4s '61	51½	51	51
3 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	107¾	107¼	107¼
16 Cen Pac 5s 60	47	46	46
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70	69¾	69¾
6 Certain-td 5½s 48	82	81½	81½
2 Ches&Ohio 2¾s 2030	104¼	104¼	104¼
31 C & O conP 4½s '92	99½	98¾	98¾
5 C & O rfg 3½s 63F	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Con of Ga 5½s 57	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	88½	88½	88½
2 CB&Q 4s '77	83½	83½	83½
43 CB&Q 4s 49	101	99½	99½
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	96¼	96¼	96¼
11 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	16⅛	15	15
2 Chi & Erie 5s 82	99½	99½	99½
111 Chic Gt West 4s 59	30	29¼	29¼
43 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
15 CMSP&P a 5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 CM&SP 4s 89F	27½	27½	27½
6 CM&SP 4½s 89C	27	27	27
1 CM&SP 4½s 89E	27	27	27
13 CM&SP gen 4s'39	26½	26	26
1 ChicNW 6½s'36	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Chi&NW gm 5s'87	16	16	16
2 Chi & NW 4¾s'87	17	17	17
11 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	2½	2⅜	2½
12 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9½	9½	9½
2 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	63¼	63¼	63¼
29 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 C R I & P 4s'88	15½	15½	15½
18 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	6⅝	6½	6½
39 CRI&P rfg 4½s'34 ct	5¾	5½	5½
5 Ch Ter Hte & SE rfg 5s'60	56	56	56
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'53	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	105½	105½	105½
11 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	95	94¾	95
2 Childs Co 5s'43	52¾	52¾	52¾
193 City of NY 3sB'80 wi	96½	94½	94½
93 City of NY 3sI'80 wi	95	94	94
12 Cin Gas&El 3¼s'66	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛
4 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	108¾	108¾	108¾
13 CCC&StL 4½s'77	49¾	49	49
8 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	65½	65½	65½
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s'91	46½	46½	46½
1 CCC&StL 4s'90 StL	66¼	66¼	66¼
8 Cleve Elec Ill 4¼s'65	108	108	108
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	82	82	82
9 Cleve Un Term 5s'73	74¼	73¼	73¼
2 ClevUn Aerm 4½s'77 C	69	68	68
2 Col F&I 5s'70	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Col & So 4½s'80	28	28	28
3 Ill Cn Sta 3½s'63	107¾	107¾	107¾
13 CC&StL 4½s'77	49¾	49	49
8 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	65½	65½	65½
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s'91	46½	46½	46½
1 CCC&StL 4s'90 StL	66¼	66¼	66¼
8 Cleve Elec Ill 4¼s'65	108	108	108
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	82	82	82
9 Cleve Un Term 5s'73	74¼	73¼	73¼
2 ClevUn Aerm 4½s'77 C	69	68	68
2 Col F&I 5s'70	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Col & So 4½s'80	28	28	28
3 Ill Cn Sta 3½s'63	107¾	107¾	107¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Lorillard Co 7s '44	124½	124½	124½
4 Lorillard Co 5s '51	128	128	128
5 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85¼	84¾	85¼
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102	100	100
14 Lou & N 4½s 2003	93½	92	92
2 Lou & N 1st 4s 2003	86	86	86
6 Lou & N 3½s 2003	82¼	82	82
5 Lou & N So Jt M 4s '52	82	82	82
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	110	110	110
10 Manati Sug 4s '57	44½	44	44¼
40 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	82¼	82	82
2 Marion St Shov 6s '47 st	75½	75½	75½
22 McKess & Rob 5½s '50	97½	97½	97½
37 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104¾	104¾	103⅝
5 M & S cn 5s 34 ct	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
6 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15⅛	14¾	15⅛
1 M-K-Tex ui 5s 67	5½	5½	5½
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	13	13	13
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	28⅝	28½	28½
4 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	13⅛	13	13
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1½	1½
26 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19⅞	19¼	19⅞
64 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19	18¼	18¾
15 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18⅞	18¼	18¼
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 Mob&O Mont 5s '47	22⅝	22½	22½
28 Mob & Oh 5s '38	36½	36¼	36½
30 Mob & O 4½s '77	31	30¼	30½
26 MonWPa PubSv½s'60	109⅞	109¾	109¾
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	111	111	111
52 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	103¾	102¼	102½
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	35¾	35¼	35¾
3 Mor & Essex ½s 55	32¾	32¾	32¾
12 Mor&Essex3½s2000	42¼	42	42¼
15 Mount St'Jo 3¼s '68	109⅜	108¾	108¾
65 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106¾	106⅛	106⅛
7 Nat Distill 3½s '49	105¼	104¾	104¾
55 Natl Steel 3s '65	104⅝	103¾	103¾
16 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	104½	103⅝	103⅝
1 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	127½	127½	127½
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	104	104	104
12 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104½	104	104
11 N Ori & NE 4½s '52	55½	55	55
1 N Yconn Rm 4s '53	68½	68½	68½
4 NO Tex&M 5½s '54ct	38½	38½	38½
2 NO Tex&M 5 B '56A ct	36	36	36
2 NY&Greenwd L 5s'46	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5 NY & Putnam 4s'93	45	45	45
NY&Qns E&P 5½s 65	109½	109	109
NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58	58
NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¾	52	52¼
NYC 3¾s'46	81	80½	80½
NYC cv 3¼s'52	57⅝	57	57
NYC&HR 3½s'97	77¼	77¼	77¼
NYCh&StL 6s'41	80	80	80
NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	64½	63⅝	63⅝
NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	54¾	53	54
NY Conn RR 4½s'53	102	102	102
NY Dock cv 5s'47	56½	56½	56½
NY Edis 3¼s'65	108½	108½	108½
NY Edis 3¼s'66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
NY G El H&P 5s'48	125	125	125
NY G El H&P 4s'49	117	117	117
NYNH&H cv 6s'48	19¾	19½	19½
NYNH&H clt 6s'40	34⅛	34	34
NYNH&H 4½s'67	18⅞	18¾	18¾
NYNH&H 4s'47	18	18	18
NYNH&H 4s'55	18	18	18
NY O&W rfg 4s'92	5⅞	5¾	5¾
NY O&W gen 4s'55	2¾	2¾	2¾
NY & R Gas 6s'51 A	106	106	106
NY Steam 3½s'63	106¾	106	106
NY S&W gen 5s'40	11½	11½	11½
NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5¼	5¼	5¼
Niagara Falls P 3½s'66	110½	110½	110½
NL&O Pow 5s'55 A	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	104	103½	104
Norf Sou 5s'61 A	15½	14¾	14¾
Nor Am Co 4s'59	108	108	108
Nor Am Co 3½s'49	105½	105½	105½
NorPac6s 2047	59⅝	58¼	59⅝
NorPac5s 2047D	54½	53½	53⅝
NorPac 5s 2047D	54½	53½	53⅝
NorPac 4½s 2047	48¼	47¾	48
NorPac 4s '97	69⅝	69	69
NorPac3s 2047	42⅝	42	42
NorStar Pow 4½s '67	110¼	109	109
Ogden&LCha 4s '48	57	57	57
Ohio Ed 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	109¾	109	109
OklahoG&E 3¾s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
OreRE&Na 4s '46	110¾	110¾	110¾
Or-WashRR&N4s '61	106½	106½	106½
Otis Steel 4½s'62A	74	74	74
Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	60	60	60
PacGas&El 3½s '66	109¾	109	109
PacGas 3¾s '61	111½	111	111
PacG&El 4s '64	112¾	112½	112½
PacT&T 3¼s'66B	110¼	110	110¼
Panhandle EPL 4s '52	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜
PenCo4s '52 E	106	106	106
Pennsylvania 5s '64	104¾	104½	104½
Pen GI Sand 4½s '60	107	107	107
Pen Ohi&Det 4½s '77	101	101	101
PenP&LI 4½s'74	108½	107½	107¾
PenP&LI 3½s'69	104¾	104¾	104¾
PenRR gen 5s'68	110¼	110¼	110¼
PenRR gen 4½s '65	103½	102½	102½
Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90⅝	90¼	90½
PenRR gen 4½s'81	99⅛	99	99
Pen RR 4½s'84 E	99	99	99
Pen RR 4½s'81	99⅛	99	99
Pen RR 3¾s'70	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝
Pen RR 3¼s'85	86¼	86¼	86¼
PenRR 4½s'80	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜
Pen RR 4½s'84	99⅛	99	99
Pen RR 4½s'81	99⅛	99	99
Pen RR 3¾s'70	90⅝	90¼	90½

Economic Replanning To Offset Machines

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 10—That the advance of American invention to radically new frontiers may necessitate broad social and economic replanning of community life and work, a task toward which Americans should be thinking and advancing before maladjustments increase, emerged as one of the prime conclusions of the three-day "new frontiers" symposium at the University of Rochester, which ended its sessions last night.

Corollary to this came the happy verdict that youth's defeatist feeling, to the effect that America's depression-ridden industry and "decadent" social institutions have nothing to offer in the way of jobs or worthy life goals, was routed in the three-day engagement, as far as local students were concerned. It further appeared that the testimony of the dozen and more top-flight industrialists at the round tables and public meetings, already is rousing widespread national interest in the almost patriotic necessity of recognizing and conquering the new frontiers looming in American life.

If new industries, the product of accelerating technical advance, are to spring up and make going concerns obsolete, if new home leisure is to send women into competition with men on new fronts, if new inventions are to pose intricate problems of governmental referring to prevent abuses, then, it was realized, social and government students and industrial thinkers must keep pace by steadily improving their concepts of desirable social organization and order, and by taking vigorous steps to realize these concepts.

The educational implications of the symposium, at which industrialists, college professors and students sought better ways, of preparing youth for jobs and jobs for youth, are already receiving serious study at the University of Rochester, Dr. Valentine disclosed, while comments of visiting educators indicated that vocational guidance instruction and preparatory courses for industry would see definite revision in other schools.

Businessmen, cross-questioned at the forum, had asked for more grounding in industrial fundamentals in the young men they hired, more actual contact with the business world rather than acquaintance with theory, and more teaching in straight-thinking.

The symposium, in the opinion of Dr. Valentine, served to reveal businessmen as human, fallible, and likable and by no means solidly conservative men or grim ogres. Speakers at the final sessions were David M. Goodrich, Chairman of the Board of B. F. Goodrich Company; David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America; David O. Selznick, President, Selznick International Pictures, Inc., Mary Van Kleeck, Director of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, and Rufus E. Zimmerman, Vice-President, United States Steel Corporation.

Human "Frontier" First

The industrialists in attendance, by and large happily testified that industry sees vast new horizons of recovery and employment ahead, to be won under the private profit system, largely through the development of new products produced by technological advance. Two score and more new inventions, ranging from television to such a "Man from Mars" device as a pocket-size radio telephone with each person having an individual wave length as his private phone number, were listed as present or pending developments.

These advances were interpreted to mean that the man in the research laboratory is today's "number one frontiersman," and not the practical mechanic of the Henry Ford type.

The horizon smashing under way in Europe today intruded briefly on the closing deliberations when war was labeled by speakers as the destroyer of industrial advance, and its precursor in Europe, economic or "white" warfare, was termed the very negation of the use of technology for social purposes.

The thesis that the human frontier should be second to none in the consideration of industrialists and educators, which had persisted like the special voice of conscience through all the sessions, was argued anew last night by Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Whereas, many business speakers had relied chiefly on better distribution or lowered costs to consumers to speed America toward a better physical life, Miss Van Kleeck asked whether the entire community — businessmen, trade unions, Government—would not need to be enlisted to make sure that the "good life" got around to all, and she forthrightly listed as jobs for modern frontiersmen, especially youth, the task of taming America's waste of natural resources and the inauguration of assistance for laborers who have been tractored out by new invention.

Other women speakers included Hortense M. Odlum, President of Bonwit Teller, Inc., of New York; Elizabeth Grover, Manager of Women's Department, Chase National Bank, and Vera Wilson, publicity director of Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

Working Women Defended

Miss Van Kleeck advanced the proposition that since technological advance has taken much of the work out of the home, and since this same march of invention has lessened toil in industry, there is no reason why women today should not find satisfying work outside the home during their new leisure hours. Such a step would not mean the destruction of the home, but rather the greater development of those within it, she argued. Mother would not have to perform home-canning and similar hardships, nor to manage on a small budget. Children, placed perhaps in part-day nursery schools, could earlier develop pose and community sense. Home would be happified with horizons widened, she declared.

Larger, however, than this question and indeed in Miss Van Kleeck's view the "number one" frontier facing America today, is the organization and reorganization of the total life of the community so as to take full advantage of the new resources made available by technology.

"We must see to it that we use these new resources for raising the standard of living. It is a task for the entire community, and that includes Government, business, trade unions—and the colleges. It is first the job of the colleges. They must set minds free. They must suggest the blueprints and techniques to be followed by the others."

Among the actions required along the entire economic-social front, Mr. Zimmerman of United States Steel declared that men replaced by new inventions in industry will have to be educated in other skills. Whose responsibility this is, whether state, business, or community, remains to be seen, he said. He pointed to the expenditure of $300,000,000 by his concern on modernization during the depression as evidence of the magnitude of today's inventive progress.

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Mary Van Kleeck

Director of Industrial Studies at Russell Sage Foundation, one of several women speakers at the "New Frontiers" Institute held at the University of Rochester.

California Governor Delays Ouster of State Prison Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Gov. Culbert L. Olson has announced that he will oust the State Prison Board from office "at such time and under such circumstances as may be proper."

His delay in making this decision effective arises from the fact that there is a temporary restraining order issued by the Superior Court of Marin County against it. Governor Olson says he cannot submit to the order of the court, but will not act immediately.

He claims his right to remove the Prison Board under Article X, Section 1, of the State Constitution, which provides for appointment of the board of five by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and further specifies, "The Governor shall have the power to remove either of the directors for misconduct, incompetency or neglect of duty, after an opportunity to be heard upon written charges."

Written charges were filed against the Board last October by John Gee Clark, State Director of Penology, and supplemental charges were filed in November. Members of the Board are A. R. O'Brien, T. N. Harvey, Edward L. Abbott, and John D. McGilvray. The term of office of Donald Kolts, the fifth member, expired Jan. 15.

Hearings Were Held

Hearings on 19 charges, including inefficiency, neglect of duty, sponsoring cruel and inhuman treatment of prisoners, and allowing unsanitary conditions to exist in San Quentin Prison, were held, extending over 18 days; the transcript of the hearings was then studied by Governor Olson, and he announced his intention of ordering the removal of the entire Board.

The Board made a blanket denial of the accusations, and the Governor dismissed four of the 19 charges at the close of the hearing, but declared that the charges which he considered valid were such as to justify discharge of the Board. The evidence, he maintained, presented "a picture of prison conditions which should not be allowed to continue."

"The matters which in and of themselves require an order of dismissal," declared the Governor, "are nearly all bound up with the practice of inflicting cruel and corporal punishment within the prison. In this category are not only the current forms of punishment, but the failure to record punishments inflicted, as required by law. . . . In addition to these is the furnishing of inadequate or badly chosen food, which has caused unrest in the prison."

All witnesses who testified on the subject during the hearings agreed that prisoners were flogged and that this was a long-continued practice in the prison. They differed as to the severity of the beatings. The Governor found this practice to be in violation of the Penal Code, Section 681, which prohibits cruel or corporal punishment of prisoners. The occurrences which brought this matter to a focus were a series of floggings on or about March 22 and 23, 1939, following a "food strike," when 40 prisoners were put into solitary confinement, and flogged. Most of these prisoners were boys between 18 and 25 years old.

The Governor maintained that the members of the Board must have been cognizant of these conditions, and that during the hearings they took the attitude of condoning the acts of the guards in inflicting this kind of punishment. They also indicated their approval of these practices, the Governor maintained, by reappointing the warden of the prison on March 15, 1940, with full knowledge of the facts developed at the hearing. The "food strike," the Governor found, was no riot, but a peaceful attempt to lay before the warden well-founded grievances over the food.

The Governor also pointed out that the Board had assented to the punishment known as "standing on the spot," which the guard in charge of solitary confinement described as "more severe than any whipping we ever have given."

Other Charges Held Valid

The section of the penal code requiring that records be kept of all punishments had been violated, the Governor said, because there was no notation of flogging or "standing on the spot," obviously for the reason that these punishments are illegal.

Cudahy Told President News Four Hours Before Invasion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—President Roosevelt picked up the White House telephone about 9 o'clock last night. Ambassador John Cudahy was on the trans-Atlantic telephone from Belgium.

"This is the night," he told the President.

Four hours later—just before 1 a. m.—Ambassador Cudahy called Secretary Cordell Hull at the State Department. His message:

"Luxembourg invaded by land and air by Germany; German planes attacking Holland and a Brussels airport."

Secretary Hull put down the receiver. The United States knew officially what the news tickers at the White House and State Department were reporting:

Germany had invaded Belgium for the second time in the twentieth century.

Ahead of All Else

The Ambassador's official telephonic reports were ahead of the fastest newspaper and radio bulletins. This country's Government was as fully informed of blitzkrieg developments as humanly possible.

Mr. Cudahy's work enabled the President to act with full vigor and dispatch to meet the crisis as it affected the United States.

When the Ambassador's call at 9 p. m. had ended, President Roosevelt scarcely put down the receiver. Throughout the evening and into the night in his study on the second floor of the White House he had the telephone constantly in hand.

Gen. Edwin M. Watson, Secretary to the President, in praise of Mr. Cudahy's reporting, said the Ambassador had called the turn on every move in the German invasion of Belgium.

At the dinner hour General Watson received the first official word of the impending invasion from Mr. Cudahy and relayed it to President Roosevelt, who directed him to notify Secretary Hull, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and the Belgian Minister, Count Robert van der Straten-Pontholz.

Before Mr. Cudahy's first warning, Mr. Roosevelt had been dictating the speech he was to deliver tonight to the eighth Pan American Scientific Conference and by radio to the world.

But with the first alarm the President stopped. What happened to the speech? "He probably tore it up," said Press Secretary Stephen Early.

From the time Mr. Cudahy's flash reached the White House, action became accelerated both in the President's offices and across the street in the State Department.

Secretary Hull, immediately informed,—and probably by the President himself—remained at home until near midnight. There he talked once with Mr. Cudahy who substantiated the alarming reports by then streaming off the news tickers.

For two hours the Secretary tried in vain to reach Ambassador Bullitt at Paris, in vain to reach American Minister George A. Gordon at The Hague. Mr. Hull talked briefly with Ambassador Kennedy in London.

Washington Tells Paris

An official American telephone call—presumably the White House—is believed to have reached Paris so early in the evening, however, that France's first warning of the German Blitzkrieg came from Washington, causing the French Cabinet to go into immediate session before Belgium sent word of the invasion.

By midnight, when lights in Europe's capitals were blacked out, the State Department was ablaze. Mr. Hull and an inner circle of advisors assembled in the Secretary's office in the southwest corner of the old building to keep a night's vigil.

So quickly did the President, Secretary Hull, Assistant Secretary of State Berle and others, act, that in less than two hours an entirely accurate though informal declaration of the United States attitude was ready.

Clocks in the White House offices showed 1:35 a. m. as Press Secretary Early met the press in an unprecedented conference and asked the newspapermen what is likely to become a famous quotation in this war—"Who invaded?"

Meanwhile in New York City, Dr. Alexander Loudon, Minister of the Netherlands to the United States, sat in a hotel room, learning of the invasion of his country by radio.

Later he talked with his Government in the early morning hours and learned that Holland's army was doing its best to retard the invasion.

Early this morning Dr. Loudon flew to Washington and by 10 a. m. reached the State Department and conferred with Secretary Hull.

The President, meanwhile, after a sleepless night, met leaders of the State, War and Navy Departments at 10:30 and considered pressing problems on American neutrality.

Thus did the American Government, in the first 13 hours of the dreaded event, move swiftly to keep abreast of the most shattering attack upon European civilization in modern times.

Water Hyacinth Control Is Costly in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Control of the beautiful water hyacinths in Florida during the present fiscal year has cost the Government $137,000, Col. Lewis H. Watkins, U. S. District Engineer here, announced.

"Hyacinths had multiplied in our inland waters so rapidly that they were recognized as a serious menace by an act of Congress in 1899. From 1905 to 1939 the Government allotted from $5,000 to $10,000 yearly to keep these waterways open."

Old Trade Routes Traced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Flagstaff, Ariz.

Commerce in the American Southwest does not date from the coming of white men. Seven hundred years ago, or in even more-remote times, this region was threaded by a network of regular trade routes. The many tribes, usually at peace with one another, did a thriving business in manufactured articles, natural substances, and birds.

A study of this traffic has been made by Dr. Harold S. Colton, Curator of the Museum of Northern Arizona at Flagstaff. By considering material dug from old ruins, archeologists have mapped the main arteries of pre-Columbian trade. Many modern highways follow the old trails. The Indians, like modern road builders, sought the lines of least resistance.

Stock in Trade

Pottery was the principal stock carried by aboriginial merchants. This accounts for the fact that utensils from widely separated areas so often are found together, and for false conclusions sometimes reached by amateur archeologists.

Other manufacturers transported far were stone axes, nose and lip plugs of red argillite or turquoise, baskets, pipes, copper bells, textiles, and dyes. Sea shells were prized for their beauty, as dishes, and for making fish hooks and ear rings.

Among natural substances were quarried stone, turquoise, salt, and an insect secretion used to imbed gems or beads in ornaments.

Live parrots and macaws, snared in Mexico, were tenderly borne over mesas and deserts to Northern Arizona, where the Hopis loved them for their brilliant plumage and came eventually to worship them.

Paint Monopoly

An unusual monopoly was enjoyed by the Havasupais, whose descendants still live in the depths of the Grand Canyon. The Havasupais dug and traded a certain red paint with which other Indians smeared their faces and bodies, especially for ceremonials. Just why that particular paint should have been deemed superior to that from numerous similar deposits, is not clear.

When the Spaniards came, their women adopted the Indian cosmetic as their favorite rouge. It was supposed not only to adorn but also improve the complexion.

Whether the Indian trade was entirely on a barter basis, or if they had something comparable to the shell wampum of the Atlantic seaboard, is a mystery that Dr. Colton has not been able to solve. He thinks there may have been some standard medium of exchange which served as cash much as silver jewelry serves the Navajos of this century.

Ernest Douglas

'Clean-Up' in Scalise Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 10—William L. McFetridge, newly elected President of the Building Service Employees' International Union, had today pledged himself and the executive board of the union to eliminate "waste, graft and corruption" from the union. Mr. McFetridge succeeds George Scalise, who resigned from the Presidency of the union after having been indicted on an extortion charge made by Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County.

"It will be the policy of the organization to see that fair treatment is accorded to each and every member and to every affiliated local, and to eliminate waste, graft and corruption," Mr. McFetridge said. "Everything possible will be done to organize the unorganized and to see to it that the people who come under our jurisdiction receive the benefit of organization in better wages and working conditions."

Mr. McFetridge's pledge followed the first meeting of the union's new executive board which convened here yesterday after adjournment of the organization's national convention on May 8.

Mr. McFetridge would not discuss how he would go about cleaning up the union. In this connection, however, the executive board moved to amalgamate three of Mr. Scalise's so-called "vest-pocket" locals of window washers in New York City with Local No. 2 there. It was said that the amalgamation would eliminate complaints involving jurisdiction and irregularities.

Mr. McFetridge, Thomas J. Burke, Vice-President, and Paul B. David, Secretary-Treasurer, were served with subpoenas by Mr. Dewey's men to appear before the grand jury in New York on May 27 in connection with the indictment of Mr. Scalise. The three union officials are planning court action in New Jersey to quash the subpoenas.

Despite the fact that three new Vice-Presidents were elected by the convention, the controlling board of the union remains in the hands of the Chicago group, with New York City, and other parts of the east contributing about one half of the membership of the union not represented. Mr. McFetridge saw no "particular significance" in this, explaining that Chicago is the home of the organization.

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37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra 0063

BUY IN BRAINTREE

Complete Stock of Everything for the Gardens and Lawns at Very Attractive Prices.

"*A Breck Store*"

Warren Hardware & Radio

4-10 Elm St. Tel. Bra. 0246 or 1133

THE CAMCO SHOP

Buy NoMend Hosiery for Mother

Tested and Approved by Better Fabric Testing Bureau

369 Washington St. Tel. Bra. 1375M

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford The New Ford V8 on Display

Authorized Sales and Service

Harvard Automobile Co.

1230 Massachusetts Avenue TRO. 0460

HAYDEN, Incorporated

Formerly Fred Hayden

28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2508

HOUSE PAINTING INTERIOR and EXTERIOR PAPER HANGING

Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors

Estimates Given

Fiske's

3 BRATTLE ST., CAMB. KIR. 8681

PAYSON PARK BEL. 2265

833 BEACON, NEWTON CEN. NEW. 2183

FISKE'S

Mother's Day Boxes and Special Candies Sunday, May 12

Cambridge Trust Co. General Banking and Trust Service

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

TRUST DEPARTMENTS

MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

Mother's Day is Coming May 12th

Don't forget flowers from

Brattle Sq. Florist

29 Brattle St. Kir. 7088 Trow. 9839

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

FOR MOTHER'S DAY
Give Whitman's Chocolates
Sampler, $1.50 lb.
Fairhill, $1.00 lb.
Harvard Cooperative Society
Harvard Sq., Cambridge

Just to Make New Friends
We are featuring a new Tuftless Mattress for three days only.
Reg. 27.50 — now 19.95
ANDERSON & RUFLE
30 Dunster Street Tro 3344
High grade furniture at low prices

Raisins

"dress up" cakes, puddings, sauces
George H. Stockwell
Groceries—Provisions
86 Brattle Street Kir. 7515

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

Clean Up and Paint Up with Bay State Paints
WILSON LUMBER CO.
OPP. B. & M. DEPOT TEL. CON. 290

DEDHAM

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

EAST MILTON

E. E. WADSWORTH, Inc.
CHRYSLER—PLYMOUTH
SALES—SERVICE
BETTER USED CARS
424 Adams St., Milton Blu. 0470

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's

Greater Annual May Sale
Now On!!

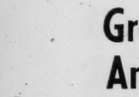
McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
63rd BIRTHDAY SALE
Now Going On!
Outstanding special values in all departments

See Our Bridal Display
Everything in paper for your Trousseau
Also Engraved and Non Plate-Invitations, Announcements and At Home Cards. Gifts and Gift Wrappings.
ADAMS BOOKSTORE
165 NO. MAIN STREET

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.

Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meat Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream Eggs

C. H. WATSON & SONS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
MEAT, FISH, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Quality and Service for Over 50 Years
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2046
We Are a Red & White Store

Greeting Cards for Mother's Day
and every occasion
Ask for Norcross Cards. They are Rice exclusives.
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. Stationers

helen's
New Line of Slips
Sizes 34 to 44
Tea Rose and White in Satin and Crepe
$1.00 $1.69 $1.95
381 MAIN STREET

Women's Dresses and Coats for Summer
Latest styles and colors
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES FOR MEN
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street Tel. 3133

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

RED & WHITE
Special on
Red & White Mayonnaise and Sunspun Salad Dressing
Two Fine Dressings

Harper Method Shop
Telephone 3430
for a
Manicure, Marcel, or Permanent
The Harper Method Shampoo gives satisfaction.
520 MAIN STREET—Second Floor

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal St., Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

Choice Meats
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

MUNSEY'S
Heating and Appliance Co., Inc.
"Haverhill's Service Center"
and
Haverhill Camera Exchange
Complete Stock—Lowest Prices
12 Winter Street Tel. 2379

OLDSMOBILE
Cadillac—LaSalle
General Motors Truck
MARBLE MOTOR CO.
144 Lafayette Sq. Tel. 5383

MEN!
Go places with clothes that do things for you
Hart Schaffner & Marx
at
GERROS' MEN'S SHOP
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

Gifts for Graduation
Watches—Jewelry
Cameras
ALBERT W. HUNKINS
165 MERRIMACK STREET TEL. 5365
"HAVE THEM CLEANED RIGHT"

NEW YORK
CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

Mitchell & Company
MERRIMACK STREET
LINENS
for the June Bride
Dinner Cloths, Luncheon Sets at popular prices.
ART LINEN SHOP—STREET FLOOR

ATHERTON'S
"Complete Home Furnishers"
"Over 40 years of faithful service"
"ON THE BRIDGE" HAVERHILL

Timely Suggestions . . .
- Rugs (Domestic or Oriental)
- Curtains—Overdrapes
- Blankets—Bedspreads

PHONE 1-6-4
Individual Family Laundry
Launderers—Dry Cleaners

HINGHAM

For Mother's Day
CHOICE PERFUMES and CANDY
Gobelin, Whitman, Durand, Wenz
Dykeman's Drug Stores
HINGHAM 0360-1277
AT THE SQUARE AT THE CENTER

HOLYOKE

It's SMART to be comfortable
You'll love these new Spring styles in
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
Of Every Description
AGENT—RALPH H. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building 598 Dwight St.

For Mother's Day
Slips and Gowns of Pure Silk. White and Rose. $1.00, $1.98 and $3.98
The LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

Complete Stock of Summer Shoes
for Men and Women
in all white and two-tone color combinations
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
275 ESSEX STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE (Continued)

MOTHER'S DAY GIFTS
Beautiful, practical and appropriate
Cherry & Webb's

"You'll find it at Treat's"
SEEDS and GARDEN TOOLS
of every description
Everything for the Home and Market Gardener, including fertilizers—sprays . . . *all reasonably priced.*
TREAT HARDWARE CORPORATION
"THE HOUSE THAT STANDS FOR QUALITY"
582 ESSEX ST. DIAL 15115 25 B'WAY

See it for yourself

CHRYSLER—PLYMOUTH
the low-priced beauty with the Luxury Ride!
C. W. Dillon, Agent
Tel. 24522 1-15 Oxford St.

LEOMINSTER

CW Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Cragin & Wilkins Co., Inc.
TEL. 1200

LEXINGTON

Susan M. Thatcher
Exclusive Sportswear
Slacks, Play Suits
Hosiery—Handbags
1711 Massachusetts Avenue
Lexington 0441

Garden tools, lawn mowers, seeds, fertilizers, painting supplies, wire cloths, kitchen furnishings.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
FAIR OAKS DAIRY
H. DALRYMPLE
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
Tel. Lex. 0384-M 3 Sheridan St.

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts, Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

Durand's Chocolate Shop
DOROTHY DAY, Owner
Mother's Day, May 12
Make Your Own Selection of Chocolates, Hard Candies and Fancy Mints.
Assorted Chocolates 60c lb.
1780 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1821-R

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Chamberlain's Leadership Smoked Shoulder ..... lb. 20c
Alive or Strictly Fresh Boiled Chicken Lobsters ..... ea. 29c
Fresh Green Peas ..... 2 lbs. 25c
Ex. Fancy Summer Squash ..... lb. 10c
Cal. Navel Oranges ..... doz. 39c
Pepperedge-Farm Old Fashioned Whole Wheat and White Bread
1770 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0326

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435
A delightful, new and different fruit and vegetable store now open in your community.
Be sure to visit the delightfully new
ROYAL FRUIT STORE
1733 Mass. Ave. Lexington Centre

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
HUBERT D. BRODERIC
147 Milk St., Boston Tel. Hubbard 2800
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Tel. Lex. 0900

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m., Mondays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Don't Forget Mother on Mother's Day
Sunday, May 12th
LOWELL, MASS.

for Better Heat at Lower Cost You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Give your precious furs the care they deserve
Cherry & Webb's operates the *only*
CERTIFIED COLD FUR STORAGE VAULTS in Lowell.
Phone 7661. A Bonded Mesenger will call for your coat.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

Josef's
Salon of individual hair styling and permanent waving
DIAL 6331
502 Hildreth Bldg., Lowell, Mass.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

New Bedroom Furniture
does wonders for a house. Replace "wornouts" from our fine new collection.
W. B. Gifford
97-99 MARKET STREET

Next Sunday, May 12
MOTHER'S DAY
Remember your Mother with a Gift of Quality, from Goddard's
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 2-3737
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
The House of Quality

Looking for Fine Wedding Gifts?
Why not make your selections from our attractive line of Stangl Pottery?
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION STREET

GRADUATION GIFTS
Beautiful and Useful Gifts for the Graduate
Prices Reasonable
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION CORNER BUFFUM STREET

Lonvals
Women like to shop here for
Men's Neckwear, Hosiery, Shirts and Pyjamas
328 UNION STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

56 Summer Street
Moderately Priced Gifts—Greeting Cards
Telephone 6279

Distinctive Apparel
for
Women—Misses—Juniors
Dresses—Coats—Suits
Hats—Sportswear
At Popular Prices

Hardwick's INCORPORATED
EXCHANGE STREET AT MIDDLESEX
MALDEN MASSACHUSETTS
FREE PARKING

Joslin's
A Modern Department Store Serving Malden and Its Environs
TEL. MALDEN 3600

SAFE STORAGE FOR YOUR FURS
- Guardite Gas and Vacuum
- Chilkill • Freezing Vaults

The charge is small— 3% of Fair Valuation

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for MOTHER'S DAY
MAY 12th
160 Pleasant St. Malden 0500

BRINE Sporting Goods
16 EXCHANGE STREET MALDEN 6928
Rackets Restrung
Bancroft Racket
Forest Hills Model
Strung with $5.50 Gut
Reg. $12.50 now $8.95

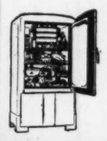
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE

For Personal Service, Quiet and Restful Atmosphere. Moderate Prices
82 Pleasant St., Malden
Tel. 0465-W

Russo's RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

AT KOTZEN'S
LOOK at the size at the name at the price

KELVINATOR
6 cu. ft. size
priced at only
$114.75
Plus small carrying charge for Budget Payments
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

BUY
$1000.00

On the Installment Plan
Fellsway Co-Operative Bank
Inc. 1915 353 Main Street, Malden

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Casey Floriet Company
93 Maple Street Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

Headquarters for
Paint, Garden Supplies
Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 0900 531 Main St.

Mother's Day Packages
Hopkins
Ice Cream

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
May We Serve You?

OUR GARDEN SHOP
158 ESSEX STREET

Come in, browse around. There is no parking problem on Essex Street.
Fertilizer—Seeds
Garden Tools—Coal—Oil
C. B. & F. H. GOSS Inc.
Tel. 0794—0795

NEEDHAM

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service

23 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

HELENE'S
for Better Hats
Gordon Gloves
Hand Bags
Tel. Need. 1355-J Theatre Block

FLOWERS For Mother's Day
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
HIGHLAND AVE., COR. ROSEMARY ST.
Tel. Needham 0652 Needham, Mass.

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nge.

NEW BEDFORD

Perry THE FLORIST
FLOWERS AND PLANTS FOR MOTHER'S DAY
Telegraphed Anywhere
72 Spring St., West of Y. W. C. A.

BUSH & CO., Inc.
EST. 1865
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790—7232

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

STAR STORE
Don't Forget
Mother's Day
Sunday, May 12th

Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor.
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Phone 1849
Prompt Delivery

NEWBURYPORT

Mother's Day Sweets
CANDIES
in attractive boxes. Mail her some
FOWLE'S
Tel. 111 17 State

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A MAN'S BEST FRIEND
IN TIME OF NEED—IS HIS BANK ACCOUNT
The longer you have it, the more you appreciate it.
COME IN TODAY AND START ONE
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

FUEL OIL
COAL · COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St. New. No. 7304

Mandell's
311 WALNUT STREET
"The Store for Men and Boys"
NEWTON HEADQUARTERS FOR PALM BEACH SUITS—$16.75
Jantzen Bathing Suits, McGregor Polo Shirts
All Wool Gabardine Slacks, $5.95
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
Stetson Hats

NEWTON CENTER

A - B - C
ALWAYS BETTER CLEANING
Dry Cleaners, Inc.
WES. New. 2600
We Call in All the Newtons

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

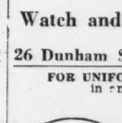
NEWTON-WEST NEWTON (Continued)

Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
WEST NEWTON SQUARE

GIFTS FOR MOTHER'S DAY
Holeproof Hosiery
Barbizon Slips
Hubrite Dresses
Gloves—Handbags
Costume Jewelry—Slippers

NORWOOD

GERTRUDE'S PASTRY SHOPPE
BREAD ROLLS
FANCY PASTRY
Old Fashioned Crullers
641 Washington St. Norwood 0948-M



FUR STORAGE
2½% of Valuation
Special, Cloth Coats Cleaned Glazed Stored—$1.95
Cliff's Band Box
Phone Nor. 1068 168 Walpole St., Norwood

TOWN SQUARE HARDWARE AND SUPPLY CORP.
Carrying a Full Line of
Paints and Wallpaper
Garden Tools and Sporting Goods
FREE DELIVERY
599 Washington St. Norwood 1080

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch and Clock Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
American Gas and Oils
Elm St. Garage
A. W. Miner, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

Don't Forget Sunday Is Mother's Day
ENGLAND BROTHERS

GOOD BOOKS
are Real Friends
The OPEN BOOK
You are invited to visit our new quarters in the
ONOTA BUILDING

STORE YOUR FURS
with Furriers
We know how to Protect Your Furs
Brookner Fur Shops
281 North St. Dial 2-2962

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Shop at
SEARS
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
Silk Hosiery and Handkerchiefs
for MOTHER'S DAY
BATCHELDER'S
83 EAST STREET

QUINCY

CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
De Soto-Plymouth Distributor
SALES—SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
68 Washington Street Gra 4730

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m., daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Did You Know at
Gibson's Piano Store
You can buy, in addition to
NEW and USED PIANOS
RCA and PHILCO RADIOS and COMBINATIONS
Victor • Columbia • Decca Records
Also Latest in Sheet Music
Enjoy the best in records and music. Slightly used Grands. Attractive Spinets.
333 NEWPORT AVE. WOLLASTON
CALL GRAnite 8570

COLD **FUR** STORAGE
QUINCY FUR SHOP
1249 Hancock Street, Quincy
VAULTS ON PREMISES
2 Minute Service
2% of Valuation

Flowers for Mother
SUNDAY, MAY 12TH
MOTHER'S DAY SPECIAL
A Real Surprise
Quintette Box of Choice Assorted Flowers $2.50
Something new at Quint's
Gorgeous array of Flowers and Plants.
Quint's GREENHOUSES
HANCOCK STREET

Open a No Minimum Balance Checking Acct.
Checks 7½¢
GRANITE Trust Company Quincy
Member F. D. I. C.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

Dorothy Benham

Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
MILLINERY
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave. Malden, 147 Pleasant St. Waltham, 433 Moody St.

BADGER BROS. GARAGE
We are in the market for new or good used cars.
COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE ON ALL CARS
570 Adams Street Pre. 2704

Bradford and Caswell Co.
We carry a full line of Choice Meats and Groceries
Also
Matchless Brand Canned Goods
Glass Jar Spiced Grapefruit
Glass Jar Spiced Cantaloupe
Deliveries in Quincy and Milton
2 Brook St., Wollaston GRA. 9330

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
for Every Purpose
WESTLAND'S 1555 Hancock

Don't forget Mother on the 12th it's MOTHER'S DAY!
Phoenix Hosiery
$1
in the four shades that go best with Summer Costumes.
REMICK'S

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
THE STREAMLINER SUPER MARKET
60 Franklin Street
Also
1177 Hancock Street
Pre. 1234

If you are interested in buying a Dependable Used Car, see what Buick has to offer this month.
Best bet's Buick!
SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.
1125 HANCOCK STREET

"ZORIC" One of the world's greatest dry cleaning sensations. Clothes are really cleaner and stay cleaner longer.
OLD COLONY Launderers—Cleansers
100 Quincy Ave. Pres. 5000

Order Now!
Low Spring Prices
'blue coal' New England Coke
CITIES SERVICE OILS
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
PRESIDENT 0047

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

Texaco Products
Gas, Oil, Complete Lubrication are offered with a friendly smile at
Johnson's Service Station
1213 North Main St. Tel. Rea. 1215

UPTON LUMBER CO.
Lumber of all kinds
Cedar Bean Poles
Tel. No. Rea. 45-2

Banana Pecan Ice Cream
Made with Fresh Bananas

TORRE'S PAVILLION
Reading and Wakefield Line

Garden Rose Bushes
Pot Grown—35 Best Varieties
75c EACH
Ask for free Rose List
Open Evenings and Sundays until 9 P. M.
Reading Greenhouses, Inc.
857 Main St., Reading Rea. 1600

Heating Oil and Service
See us about our Budget Plan
CHAPIN OIL CO.
134 High St., Reading, Rea. 0599

Everything for the Lawn and Garden
GARDEN TOOLS
SEEDS—FERTILIZERS
FRANCIS BROS.
Hardware and Housewares
181 HAVEN STREET Reading 0132

SHARON

JOHN COLANERI
TAILOR and CLEANSER
Post Office Square Tel. 2091

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

FLOWERS
DAHLIAS—GLADS—PERENNIALS—for your garden
BEATRICE'S GREENHOUSES
630 So. Main St., Sharon, Mass. Tel. 776

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision PHONE SHARON 2191

SHARON—Mansfield

Mansfield Public Market
Grocers and Provisions
S. S. Pierce's Products
Phones 275 and 276
4 North Main St., Mansfield

SHARON-STOUGHTON

Spring is Paint Up Time!
Choose Your Colors Now!
A Complete Inside and Outside Job for as Little as $5.05 a Month!
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
Have you tried shopping this new, modern, economical way at Somerville's outstanding quality self-service food store?
One visit will convince you how pleasant and convenient it is.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. AT DAVIS SQ.

TEELE SQ. SWEET SHOP
Large Variety of Beautiful Mother's Day Packages
Soda Fountain Luncheonette
NEXT DOOR TO TEELE SQ. THEATRE

J. A. MARSH COAL CO.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park St. Som. 0319

LIFE · AUTOMOBILE · FIRE · ACCIDENT · PLATE GLASS · BURGLARY · COMPENSATION · LIABILITY
71 COLLEGE AVE. SOMERVILLE PHONE SOM 0780
Realtors WEDGWOOD Insurance
A.B.&L.K. DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE PRESS

J. W. Howard *Flowers*
For Mother's Day
Cut Flowers—Potted Plants
Grown on the Premises
Come and see our extensive Hothouses
328 Broadway Som. 0416-7

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

R-U-G-S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

Call me for personal insurance service—
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Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Phone 6-3750
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Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches of Beauty Culture
WHERE HAIR STYLING IS AN ART
Women's Shop Building
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Wall Paper
⅓ less than book prices
Direct Factory Buyer
You save the middleman's profit
Paper in stock
A. C. LEWIS CO., Inc.
6 TRESCOTT STREET
Just around the corner from Main St.

Flowers
for Mother's Day
MAY 12TH
HALL the Florist
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The C B & Y
REGENT MAYONNAISE
Made expressly for us and of the highest possible quality in jars of 4 sizes.
COBB BATES & YERXA CO.
"The Complete Food Store"
Taunton, Mass Phone 940

For Mother
- Barbizon Slips
- Berkshire Hose
- Lynn Umbrellas

The SEELEY Co.

WAKEFIELD

1907 1940
BOOTHBY'S
The store where friends meet friends.
Ladies', Children's and Infants' Wear
376 Main St., Wakefield Cry. 0325

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WATERTOWN

'38 Ford Club Cab with Heater $575
'39 Ford Cabriolet $655
COOMBS of
MOTOR CO.
49 NO. BEACON
WATERTOWN
Mid. 7650 OPEN EVES.

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wellesley 1738
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
ROASTING CHICKENS
4 Lb. Average
Serve one Sunday for a delightful dinner, 29c
583 Washington St. Wel. 2820

WELLESLEY HILLS

RIVERDALE MARKET
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

WEYMOUTH

RHINES LUMBER CO.
Rough and Finish Lumber
Windows and Doors
Floors and Cabinet Work
148 Commercial St. Phone Wey. 1640
Weymouth, Mass.

Weymouth Lumber Co.
44 Mill Street, South Weymouth
Builders' Supplies—Paints
Tel. Wey. 1225

WINCHESTER

The Winchester Paint Co.
INC.
PAINTS
WALL PAPERS
LINOLEUMS
542 Main St. Winchester 1280

MASSACHUSETTS

WINCHESTER (Continued)

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Seafood—Fruit—Vegetables
Tel. Winchester 0380 553 MAIN ST.

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Daily Always On Time
CLEANSERS
TAILORS · FURRIERS
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$5 to $6 Enna Jettick Shoes only $3.95
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WHITMAN LUMBER
INCORPORATED
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Sherwin-Williams Paints
Building Supplies—Millwork
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Candies or Ice Cream
of which she will approve for Mother's Day and *every day*. A thoughtful gift which is *always* appreciated.
HAM'S
Beach Ocean 0057 Winthrop Centre 0760 Highlands 1668

B. N. SAMUELS, Inc.
46 WOODSIDE AVE. OCE. 0860
Remember Mother's Day . . . May 12
with Whitman's, Durand's, or Schrafft's Candies
or a Set by Yardley, Early American or Evening in Paris

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Custom PERMANENT WAVING
By Hodges Hairdresser OF HOTEL BANCROFT
SOFT, LUSTROUS NATURAL WAVES
Dial 4-2433 Ask for Mr. Hodges

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

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Cotton Dress Fabrics
Fine English Gingham ..... 59c yd.
Fine American Chambray ..... 47c yd.
Fine American Seersucker ..... 39c yd.
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European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1.5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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FURS RENOVATED, REMODELLED
Dressmaking. Madame de Labertauche, 54 Bradshaw Road; phone Watford 5114.

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(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

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CHORLEY WOOD, Herts.—Attractive home offered to one or two guests; overlooking Chesham Valley; Baker Street 35 minutes; good garden; comfortable, quiet home; moderate terms. Box W-1323, BCM/CSM, London.

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James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

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LIGHT LUNCHEOUS and DAINTY TEAS
HOMEMADE
PIES, CAKES, JAMS, etc.
15-17 Marina Court Tel. Bexhill 1707

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST LEONARD'S ROAD
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FAMILY GROCERS
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Local Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Orders Collected and Goods Delivered to all parts of town and district
TOWN HALL SQUARE Phone Bexhill 120

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ENGLAND

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J. Arscott Ltd.
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS
Light Luncheons Afternoon Teas
45-47 St. Leonards Road Tel. 408
51-53 Devonshire Road Tel. 405

Longley's
DRAPERS
Noted for Household Linens and Blankets
Devonshire Rd. Ph. Bexhill 390

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"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
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Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Summer Underwear
Vest and Pantee Sets from 2/11½
Summer Pyjamas and Nightdresses in Dainty Designs
Summer Dressing Gowns and Swim Suits
S. N. COOKE LTD.
20 New Street and City Arcades
Also at 18 Wood Street, Stratford-on-Avon. Ireland's Mansions, Shrewsbury
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Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
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Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks Silver and Cut Glass

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Designs
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GLOVES, WOOL
BUZZACOTTS
LAUNDRY, DRY CLEANING
424, Moseley Road

BOURNEMOUTH

Speedy Kleen
Original and Best Ultra Rapid Cleaners
FOUR HOUR SERVICE
SPEEDY-KLEEN (1935) LTD.
177-179 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
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Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
At Your Service
TEL. 2016

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BUILDING, HEATING *and* DECORATING CONTRACTOR
Bournemouth West
Special attention given to all jobbing work Phone 2741

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Fashion Specialists
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Telephone 6750/6751

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COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
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The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

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BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 8000

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ANDERSON & McAULEY
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Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD LINEN, DOWN QUILTS, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, LINGERIE, KNITWEAR AND GOWNS
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Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2283 HOVE

ENGLAND

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Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

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Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
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Massingham
Come and See the
NEW SPRING STYLES in LADIES' MOCCASIN SHOES
STOKES CROFT AND HIGH STREET

Madame Elsa
40 TRIANGLE WEST, CLIFTON
(Opposite Picture House)
Costumes, Day and Evening Gowns
Specialists in O. S. and W. S. Sizes
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Exclusive Agents
FOR BRISTOL AND DISTRICT

Jolly & Son Ltd.
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CIVIL, SPORTING, and LADIES' TAILORS
Every Garment made on these Premises
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(E. J and V. E. King)
THE BROADWAY
63 HIGH STREET BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

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Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
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Quality—Value—Service

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
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Cabinet Making and Upholstering
Specialists in Curtains and Loose Covers
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ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries Twice Daily

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BRUNNER'S
Café
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

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93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

SHIRERS & LANCES
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

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SALON DE BEAUTÉ
47 High Street, Cobham, Surrey
All Branches of Hair and Beauty Culture—Permanent Waving
Agents for Elizabeth Arden and Cyclax

CROWBOROUGH

CARR & CO.
2 BROADWAY
Groceries and Provision Merchants
TEL. 62

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ENGLAND

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Phone Croydon 1126-7
W. D. HAYWARD
Printer and Stationer
46 George St., 11 and 12 Park St., Croydon
Printing Orders of every description executed at very short notice.

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The Gingerbread House

9e College Road
Harrow
Phone Harrow 1760
"The Homemade Cake Shop and Tea-room of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

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Outfitters for Men and Boys
Competent Service
Agent for Burberry Coats
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Tel. 1068 Tel. 1070

IPSWICH

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING
RINGS
CROYDON & SONS
30 and 32 Tavern Street, Ipswich
Telephone 4116

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Corder & Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Leigh
MILLINERY SPECIALIST
LADIES' WEAR
50 Victoria Road, Surbiton

T. J. S. GUILFORD & CO. LTD.
Printers and Bookbinders
We specialize in Library Repairs, Etc.
Telephone KINgston 0752 47, LONDON ROAD KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

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FAMILY GROCERS
FOR
HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS
PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION
DELIVERIES IN KINGSTON, MALDEN and NORBITON
156 LONDON RD., KINGSTON
TELEPHONE KINGSTON 2414

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HIGH CLASS WORK
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EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR DRY CLEANING

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KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- 150 DEPARTMENTS
- PRESENT STAFF OVER 2000
- A NON-COMBINE STORE
- A MAGNIFICENT ESCALATOR HALL

KINgston 1001

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Minehead's most modern store
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DRAPERS MINEHEAD TEL 250

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OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
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One of the Nicest Cafes in the District

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GOWNS—MILLINERY
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A. P. BLACKBEARD
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285 Torquay Road,
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Boots and shoes made to order

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Bring Us Your Garden Requirements

A. P. WHITE
PINNER NURSERY
CHURCH LANE, PINNER
Phone: Pinner 40

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

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COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
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60 DEPARTMENTS OF FASHIONS, FURNISHING AND MAN'S SHOP
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Tel. SOUTHSEA 2323

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You Need a Good Laundry
then
Franco-British
20a, South End, Croydon
Phone Cro. 1901

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The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES you get them from the
Hygienic Bakeries
Branches throughout Richmond and District
Head Office & North Rd., Richmond, SURREY

Ladbroke 2070 Est. 1864
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Wright Bros Ltd RICHMOND, SURREY
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EARLY CLOSING DAY-WEDNESDAY

Williamsons Ltd.
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Branches at:
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Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
collected and delivered. Tel. RICHMOND 1871
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND

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STATIONER, BOOKSELLER and FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH ST.
SEVENOAKS 840
Tara Grip-fix

SOUTHAMPTON

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
ABOVE BAR
SOUTHAMPTON 4788

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LONGMORES LTD.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
SUTTON COLDFIELD
CHESRO *Frocks*
IN TOOTAL FABRICS
SOME EXCLUSIVE MODELS

JAMES WALKER
Chemist
We specialize in all makes of perfumery, etc.
Agents for COTY, YARDLEY, INNOXA, etc.
Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Phone SUT. 2021

DODD'S DRAPERY STORES
82, Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Underwear for Ladies and Children.
General Drapery of every description.
WOOLS and HABERDASHERY
Tel. Sut. 1856

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Ph.: VIGILANT 3105 Extension All Depts.
W. R. WOODWARD, F.R.H.S.
Garden Architect, Nurseryman, Florist
Head Office: CHEAM NURSERIES, TATE ROAD (CHEAM), SUTTON (Branches)
11, High Street Cheam (Floral Dept.) Nonsuch Nursery Ewell Road Cheam

ROSEMARY
Blouses
Millinery Knitwear
Dressmaking
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ENGLAND

SUTTON—Surrey (Continued)

CHILPRUFE and JAEGER at
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Telephone VIGILANT 0606

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WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
SUMMER FASHIONS and HOLIDAY WEAR
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay
Phone 4314 (2 lines)

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay
For Reliable Grocery
PALK & SONS
48 Union Street, Torquay

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Noted for Sausages
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CHARLES M. BISHOP A.M.I.M.E. M.I.M.T.
Automobile Engineer and Agent
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ELLACOMBE (Near Schools)
TORQUAY
Complete Overhauls and Repairs

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KENT COUNTY STORES
PROVISIONS
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
Fruit, Vegetables, Flowers
Also "Grape-Nuts" Co. Products
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Charming Frock Fabrics by Liberty & Co.
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Opp. Central Station Phone 2727 (5 lines)

Expert Shoe Fitters
JOHN E. ALLEN LTD.
31 Mount Pleasant and
23 High Street

RAWSONS
J. RAWSON & SONS LTD
MOUNT PLEASANT
Authorised Sales and Service
Depot for AUSTIN, MORRIS, RILEY, VAUXHALL
PHONE 1460-1

MAISON ARTHUR
Permanent Waving
Eugene or MacDonald
by Experts Only
30 High Street Phone 352

LINDSAY HERMITAGE LTD
21 High Street
Tunbridge Wells Tel. 220
for
PIANOS and RADIOS

WORCESTER

YATES
for MODELS in Fur Coats, Gowns, Coats, Suits, Wool Frocks
96 HIGH STREET WORCESTER
Directors: C. C. Connop, K. G. Connop
Phone 4105

WORTHING

CHAS. BEAUMONT
Coal and Coke Merchant and Boiler Fuel Expert
Offices, 49 High Street WORTHING
27 Rowlands Road
Phone: Worthing 3800-3801

Phone 263 Phone 263
LAMBERT'S
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS
LADIES' KNITWEAR
HOSIERY AND MILLINERY
23 to 27 The Broadway, Worthing
100 Fur Coats, Capes and Coatees in stock
Estimates for Remodels and Coats made to order.
Furs received for cold storage

Wales

CARDIFF

KELLY'S
"THE GROCERS"
Whitchurch, Phone 882
"The Home of Pure Food"
KELLY'S STORES, Whitchurch

Phone 337 *Established 1857*
W. J. METTERS
TAILOR
26, CHARLES ST., CARDIFF

STEPHEN S. SHAIL
Decorator and Electrical Contractor
113 MERTHYR ROAD
WHITCHURCH, CARDIFF
Telephone: Whitchurch 424

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Enough Said

"Look here, young man," said the playwright, "this report doesn't say very nice things about your work at school."

"Well, father, I was reading in today's paper about the play you had produced last night and—"

"Better have your dinner, young fellow."

The Best Policy

(Boston Post)

Boston Dorothy Dennis, New York singer, was happy last night at the return of her purse containing $100.78, and Fred Resnick, a cab driver, was happy because his honesty had solved an acute financial problem that threatened to deprive him of his earning power.

On Sunday Miss Dennis took a taxi to a Washington street movie house. When she went to buy her ticket she found her small black purse was missing.

Resnick, unaware that the purse had slipped down behind the rear seat of the cab, drove away. On Monday Miss Dennis reported the loss to police, but was unable to say what cab she had taken.

Monday night Resnick got a shock when he came across the purse while cleaning his cab. Yesterday he took it to police headquarters where he met Miss Dennis. The singer rewarded him with $20 for his honesty.

"I really never expected to get it back," she told Resnick and said she wished she could have given him more. "When I get back to New York I will shout from the housetops about the honesty of Boston people."

Resnick was overjoyed at the reward. "You know," he told Captain Frank McNabb, "I just bought this taxi and I didn't even have enough money this morning to buy two gallons of gasoline on my way to headquarters. I just kept an eye on the gas needle and prayed that it would last. This fine reward means more than you can think. By tomorrow night I had to get my new taxi setup and hackney license and I hadn't the slightest idea where I was going to get the $7 to pay for them."

Breaking one of the crisp $10 bills, he paid for the licenses and carefully tucked the rest away in his pocket.

"That is for the wife. We have been married 10 years."

Possibly

Dad: "Johnny, what is this '60' on your report card?"

Johnny: "Do you suppose it's the temperature of the school-room?"—Grit.

The Truth

Archaeologist (exploring cavern): "Ah, here are some very interesting paintings. Evidently Neolithic in origin, don't you think?"

Guide: "I dunno their names, Professor, but it was that bunch of kids I took through here yesterday. They marked up the walls somethin' awful!"

Another Line

The following conversation took place between the proprietor of a well-known Market Street wholesale firm and a voice on the telephone:

"Hello! How are you?"

"Well, thank you."

"How is business?"

"Very good."

"Sorry, please ring off! I must have the wrong number!"—The Advocate.

The Hat Trick

A short time ago a local man took a little evacuee boy who was staying with him on a railway excursion. The boy was looking out of the window, when the man slipped the hat off the boy's head, pretending it had gone out of the carriage.

The boy was perturbed at the loss, but the man consoled him by saying he would whistle it back.

Sure enough he whistled and the hat reappeared.

Not long after the youngster flung his host's hat out of the window, shouting: "Now, whistle it back!"—Montreal Star.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

Bombyx—the Silkmoth

The silkmoth is the mother of the silkworm. The eggs that she lays on the back of a mulberry leaf hatch into the larvae that turn into the caterpillar worms that spin the cocoons from which comes the product known as silk. Each cocoon yields from 600 to 1500 feet of double filament silk. White mulberry leaves are the favorite food. They make the best silk—but common lettuce will do in a pinch.

Letter Puzzle "D"

How many objects beginning with the letter shown can you find in this picture? A careful search should reveal more than fifty. Check your results with the list appearing elsewhere on this page

Daily Quotation

MAN may give without loving, but he cannot love without giving.—BOWDEN.

Sign of Culture

No one can be regarded as cultured who does not treat every human being, without a single exception, as of deep and startling interest.—John Cowper Powys.

Alphabet Puzzle Answers

Daisy, dam, dancer, dandelion, deck, deer, degree, demijohn, depot, derby, design, desk, dessert, devilfish, dial, diamond, diary, dibble, dice, dig, dime, dinosaur, dip, dipper, dirk, dish, diver, dock, dog, doll, dome, door, dormer, dory, dove, dovetail, dozen, dragonfly, drapery, drawer, driving wheels, dromedary, drum, drumsticks, dry, duck, duffle, dumbbell, duplicate, dust, duster, dwelling.

Geographical Oddities

Mississippi Jetties

One of the most amazing strokes of good fortune that ever occurred in the history of engineering was when the United States built the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River. By narrowing the outlets of the river by construction of the jetties, the engineers believed that the increased speed of the current would carry the river silt out to sea to prevent silting-up of the channels and keep them open to navigation.

In theory and in actual practice this idea was a complete failure. Nevertheless, by building the jetties the engineers incidentally created a method of silt disposal that is a success and saved the entire investment represented by the building of the jetties. What actually happened is that owing to the narrowing of the river outlets, the tide from the Gulf of Mexico backs up the river for a far greater distance than it did before the jetties were built. During the period of high water slack, the salt water, being heavier than the fresh water, settles to the bottom, and the silt-laden fresh water piles in on top of it.

With the ebb of the tide, the silt begins to settle just as it always did near the mouth of the stream, but it now sinks only to the salt water rushing along near the bottom. Due to the greater density of the salt water, the silt gains sufficient buoyancy to be kept in suspension, and is carried out to sea with the ebb tide.

A Verse for Today . . .

And he led them on safely, so that they feared not.—Ps. 78:53.

Odds and Ends

Reflected Light

One type of glass building block has interior prisms which refract sunlight so as to lessen glare.

Professional Women

A survey of 12,000 American professional and business women revealed that although 7 out of every 10 were married, 48 per cent had dependents and 17 per cent had the entire responsibility for a household of from 2 to 8 persons.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Coke Is Made?

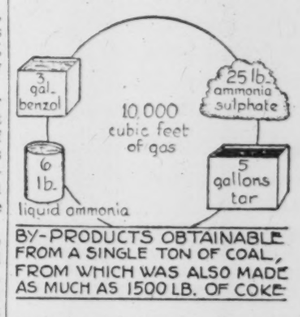
Coke is a form of fuel made by heating coal or other substances in containers from which the air is largely excluded, thus driving off the volatile ingredients. The first patent for making coke from coal was granted in 1681.

Coke may be made from peat, petroleum, and pitch, as well as from coal. In this brief article, however, we shall consider only coke made from coal.

Coal which, on heating, cakes or becomes semi-fluid, is the most suitable for the manufacture of coke. However, coal which does not cake may be blended in various proportions with caking coal and a satisfactory coke may be made from the combination.

An early need for coke was to serve as a substitute for charcoal as fuel for metallurgical processes, the timber from which charcoal was made becoming scarce at that time. This early coke was made by a process similar to the making of charcoal from wood. A direct development of this early process was the "beehive" coke oven, which is dome-topped and resembles a beehive. The oven was heated by a coal fire and filled with coking coal through a door in its side. This door and an opening at the top were left open to allow the smoke from the heated coal to escape. When the issue of smoke stopped, the openings were closed and the coke allowed to cool for 15 hours or more in the absence of air. The coke was then taken from the oven and quenched with water.

It is estimated that in 1913 beehive ovens in the United States wasted $71,000,000 worth of by-products of coke-making such as gas, benzol, sulphate of ammonia, tar oils, toluol, etc. To avoid this appalling waste, modern by-product coke ovens have been developed which save all these by-products and increase the coke yield by 10 to 15 per cent as well.



BY-PRODUCTS OBTAINABLE FROM A SINGLE TON OF COAL, FROM WHICH WAS ALSO MADE AS MUCH AS 1500 LB. OF COKE

In making oven coke, the coal is first crushed and then washed, after which it is pressed into rectangular molds. The coal cakes, weighing several tons, are pushed into ovens heated to about 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit and cooked for 15 to 24 hours. Then the cakes are loaded on cars and doused with water to give the coke the desired moisture content.

Coke also results from the process of manufacturing illuminating gas.—W. P. Keasbey.

Little Chauncey

"Mater is out—tell me what you're selling; perhaps I could say 'No' to you."

Bible Facts

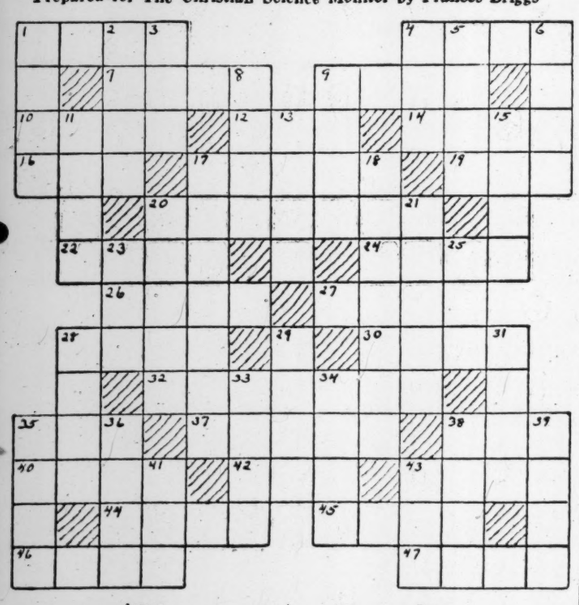
Jeremiah's 'New Covenant'

One of the most famous verses in the book of Jeremiah is that in which he writes: "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel, and with the house of Judah," while the prophet goes on to make plain that it is to be an inward or spiritual covenant, one written "in their hearts" (Jer. 31:31, 33).

Now it is worthy of note that when the Septuagint translators rendered this passage into Greek, they translated the Hebrew term *berith*, "covenant," by the Greek diatheke, which means either "covenant" or "testament," and which is the very same word rendered "testament" in the phrases "old testament" and "new testament" in II Cor. 3:6 and 14. Thus it is usual for commentators to regard Jeremiah's prediction of the "new covenant" as a foreshadowing of the "new testament" (or "covenant") of Christianity.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was first name of Corot, French artist?
4—What tribe of gigantic stature originally inhabited eastern side of Dead Sea?
7—The Gazathites dwelt where?
9—Who was a prophetess of Jerusalem?
10—David played what musical instrument?
12—What is a varying weight of India?
14—What poet wrote "The Bard"?
16—What State is between Mississippi and Georgia (abbr.)?
17—Gardner, Mass., is noted for what article of furniture?
19—What is a city of Oklahoma?
20—What is a commercial city of Germany on the Oder?
22—What is a seaport of northwestern Mexico?
24—What was one of cities of Naphtali?
26—What is a river of Peru?
27—What is a principate of southwestern coast of Arabia?
28—What is an island in the Dodecanese?
30—Darius rules whom (sing.)?
32—What spring formed one of landmarks on boundary line between Judah and Benjamin (Josh. 18:16)?
35—What mammal flies at night?
37—Who is heroine of a Verdi Opera (poss.)?
38—What is a commune of Netherlands?
40—Where is Sevier Lake?
42—Large tub is what?
43—Who was Adam's third son?
44—Who was a king of Midianites?
45—Spur of birds is what?
46—Teheran is capital of what place?
47—A tsarevitch would be a son of whom?

Down

1—Who was one of sons of Beriah the Benjamite (I Chron. 8:16)?
2—Where is the Taj Mahal?
3—Siesta is what?
4—Where is Wallasey (abbr.)?
5—What was the name claimed by Naomi?
6—What river of Asia flows from Stanovoi Mountains to Aldan River?
8—What is a county of North Carolina?
9—What is an exterior covering of certain seeds?
11—What mountains did Hannibal cross to Italy?
13—If you were in Liverpool, in what direction would you travel to reach Sheffield?
15—What is a seaport of Arabia?
17—Where did Stradivarius make his violins?
18—What is a commune of Nord, France?
20—Indifferent.
21—Who was chief of Kohathites in time of David (I Chron. 15:5)?
23—Who was third king of Judah?
25—What is a city of Nebraska?
28—Would a surtout be a coat, tent, or cake?
29—What is an island in Nile, near Cairo?
31—What is a commune of Netherlands?
33—What is a commune of Italy at northern end of Lago de Garda?
34—The Gittites followed David from what place?
35—Who was father of Ezekiel the prophet (Ezek. 1:3)?
36—What is the book palm?
38—What is a commune of Prussia?
39—What wilderness was entered by Israelites after they had crossed Red Sea (Ex. 15:22)?
41—What is a female Langshan?
43—Who was brother of Osiris?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Tin Box Comes Back*

By Le Pelley

WELL — TODAY'S THE DAY THE INVENTOR SENDS BACK OUR BOX
A TIN BOX FOR A REWARD IS BETTER THAN NOTHING !
IS THERE A PACKAGE FOR BENJAMIN DUBBS ?
YES, SIR
HERE'S THE BOX... WE'LL HAVE TO NOTIFY STICKY STANLEY, BECAUSE IT'S PARTLY HIS...
HOW CAN WE DIVIDE A BOX ?
IT'S LOCKED .. MAYBE THERE'S SOMETHING IN IT ...
I'LL GET STICKY STANLEY AND WE'LL OPEN IT AT THE CLUBHOUSE TONIGHT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Help Wanted*

By Rodgers

Saw Sarah shaking some small rugs today and thinking she might appreciate a little help—
I went up and grabbed hold of one and went to work.
But Sarah soon stopped me—"Thank you very much," she said, "but I think you'd better let me do it!"
Of course she may have good reasons for wanting to do it herself, but it seems to me a shake is a shake—Oh, well—

The Adventures of Waddles—*It's All Very Simple*

By The Hagers

"YOUR QUIZ PROGRAM SEEMS QUITE INVOLVED; AS SPONSOR, I WOULD LIKE IT SOLVED."
STATION Q-U-A-K
"YOUR PART IS SIMPLE, TOM. IT'S THIS: FOR EVERY QUESTION THAT WE MISS
A SACK OF GROCERIES YOU DONATE. WHAT? WHERE DO YOU COME IN? JUST WAIT!
THESE QUESTIONS CAME TODAY. YOU SEE HOW YOU WILL GET PUBLICITY?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Right and Wrong

Nazi invasion of The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg clears the air. The instinctive response of free peoples will be, "This is wrong." Even where thinking is in thrall to propaganda, an innate sense of justice should pierce the smoke screen of falsehood.

This passing of a moral judgment is essential. The world has come to the present predicament largely because it has permitted its thinking to become confused, because it has accepted the view that there is no difference between right and wrong, static power and active violence, between order and anarchy, defense and aggression.

Manchuria, Abyssinia, Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Poland, Finland, Denmark, Norway—that history should have ended the slumbers even of the mesmerized. Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg — invaded on a pretext which can hardly carry conviction even to the censor-blinded German people—should leave no doubt on the score of right and wrong.

The fact that some right has lain on the aggressors' side has confused many. So long as it was possible to deal with that situation by reason, claims of injustice could be weighed. But once the way of violence was chosen, listening to them only facilitated new and greater injustices.

Only a blunted moral sense now can give any credence to the Nazis' claim that a plan which they alone knew about, by which Britain and France were supposed to attack Germany through Belgium and the Netherlands, justifies their invasion. If that were true—and every neutral country which borders on Germany understands why the Dutch and Belgians fortified their German border—there was still the recourse of waiting. Is the German army so weak or the Blitzkrieg machine so slow that it could not defend Germany from an attack through two neutral countries?

There is something wrong with that picture. Indeed the case is clear. Let Germany plead whatever extenuations she can, but let men able to hear the facts as freely reported recognize that this is aggression. Whatever their sense of responsibility or irresponsibility, let the moral judgment be clear and unclouded. Then whether they are close or far, whether they feel they should do anything about this sort of thing or not, they will be on firm ground for whatever action they choose.

Out of Nazi Mouths

From the German Field Service Regulations:

The first demand in war is decisive action. In general, in doubtful situations and unclarified conditions so often the case in war, it is more advisable to proceed actively and retain the initiative than to await the hostile action.

From an announcement by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda:

Documents which are in the hands of the German Government prove the plans of the English and French general staffs to use the Netherlands and Belgium for a base of attack against Germany, and that they made plans to that end. . . .

By Adolf Hitler in "Mein Kampf," describing the alleged methods of the critics of General Ludendorff:

Here they were acting on the true principle that the greatness of the lie is always a certain factor in being believed; at the bottom of their hearts the great masses of a people are more likely to be misled than to be consciously and deliberately bad, and in the primitive simplicity of their minds they are more easily victimized by a large than by a small lie, since they sometimes tell petty lies themselves, but would be ashamed to tell too great ones. An untruth of that sort would never come into their heads, and they cannot believe possible so vast an impudence in infamous distortion on the part of others; even after being enlightened they will long continue to doubt and waver, and will still believe there must be some truth behind it somewhere. For this reason some part of even the boldest lie is sure to stick —a fact which all the great liars and liars' societies in this world know only too well, and make base use of.

Tanks and Tulips

"On Sunday, perhaps, the crowds will come from Amsterdam and Rotterdam to feast on the sight of the bulb fields; and the boys and girls will drape garlands of daffodil blooms around their shoulders and around their bicycle wheels, as they did in the more peaceful years gone by."

The New York Times editorial in which this hopeful passage appeared on the very morning before the Nazi invasion of the Netherlands did not overlook the possibility that tulip time in Holland would be Nazi time. The Dutch have entertained no illusions that conscientious observation of the laws of neutrality would forever protect them from German "protection."

Nor have the Dutch supposed that the drive of destruction with which the Nazi philosophy is implemented would regard innocence, peacefulness, order, art or any of the blooms of civilization as reasons for halting or even for revising the strategy of nihilism. Boots or tanks in tulip gardens must seem to millions of still civilized people, within Germany as well as without, only to symbolize an unseeing and unfeeling fury. The symbol's warning is being heeded in the consciences of all free men and women.

We all are tending gardens. Liberty, equality among individuals and nations, sensibility to beauty, reverence for moral qualities in one person or in a population, heroic respect for the rights of the physically weak — how many still tender plants are in those gardens, growing more and more vigorous. But they need yet the protection of those who know how to cherish the beautiful and the good. Tanks among the tulips can only make mankind the more determined that the desecration of its gardens shall not be permitted to continue.

The Price of Peace

The heart of Nazi strategy is terrorization. Resistance must begin with the thinking of all affected by it. Striking into the Netherlands even before sending an ultimatum, seizing points in the interior, sending planes far over French and English territory to frighten and confuse the defense—all this is only the military side of the strategy. The imposition of mental paralysis on all the neutral States is another part.

Threats to bring in Italy through an attack on Yugoslavia appear as a conscious part of the plan to create a general anarchy in which robbery will become easy. It may be suggested that Russia also would join in such a free-for-all banditry by moving into Bessarabia and that Japan would seize the opportunity to move into the Dutch East Indies. This kind of a picture can be terrifying. If that is its effect, it will serve well the purposes of those who use terrorism as a major weapon.

But that need not be its effect. And the attitude of the neutral countries can do much to prevent the further development of chaotic criminality. In Mein Kampf it is written: "Herd instinct leads to mutual support only so long as a common danger makes it seem useful or unavoidable."

Recognition of danger and of common interests would have stopped in its early stages the process which has led from Manchuria to Luxemburg. Recognition of them now, coupled with clear-cut moral rejection of aggression and courageous preparations to resist it can still hold crime in check.

Clearer and clearer grow the issues of right and wrong. Stronger and stronger should be the assurance that wrong cannot triumph. Nations attacked by terrorism do not have to accept the "herd" concept of themselves. Even a slight understanding that they are much more than animals, even a partial practice of the Christian teaching that men are the children of God would band them into a brotherhood which would not dissolve like Herr Hitler's herd.

Recognition that there is a clear difference between defense and aggression would arm them with the might of right. They would not fear for the spread of war-made international anarchy. With more reliance on right—and more effort to do right—they might even take comfort in the Psalmist's words:

> I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree.
>
> Yet he passed away, and, lo he was not: yea, I sought him, but he could not be found.

The Bookshelf

Beyond Isolation

ISOLATED AMERICA is the ironic title of Raymond Leslie Buell's new book (New York: Knopf. $3) on the position of the United States in relation to the present war and the future peace. Mr. Buell makes it clear in that part of his work which is history that he entertains no illusions about the Europe with whose interests he believes the interests of Americans to be interwoven. This is not the world with which some of them would have their country co-operate. No such world exists. Mr. Buell delineates the world as Americans in his opinion will have to take it, whether they like it or not. He is not one who believes they can leave it.

Here is no whitewash for British policy. "Ministerial lapses" get the mention they deserve, though of course the Allied withdrawal from Norway had not added its sequel to pre-war mistakes when this book went to press. It is not because of the virtue of its potential future associates in a new world order that the United States is called upon to co-operate in a reconstruction of Europe, as this author sees the case, but because of stern political and economic facts. American interests and ideals are involved, some of them vital.

* * *

And Mr. Buell in any event can claim no infallible virtue for the American position. He brings out the interesting point that should the United States decide to take part in the economic reconstruction of Europe, Americans, as well as Frenchmen and Britons, would have to revise some attitudes and methods which have grown out of world-wide economic nationalism.

Mr. Buell goes back to Versailles as "the first error made by the West after the armistice." Here the United States' responsibility, if less obvious than that of the European victors, is nevertheless discernible. It was the United States and Britain that prevented the breaking up of Germany. But this—or at least a sterner peace—was necessary if German imperialism was to be made powerless.

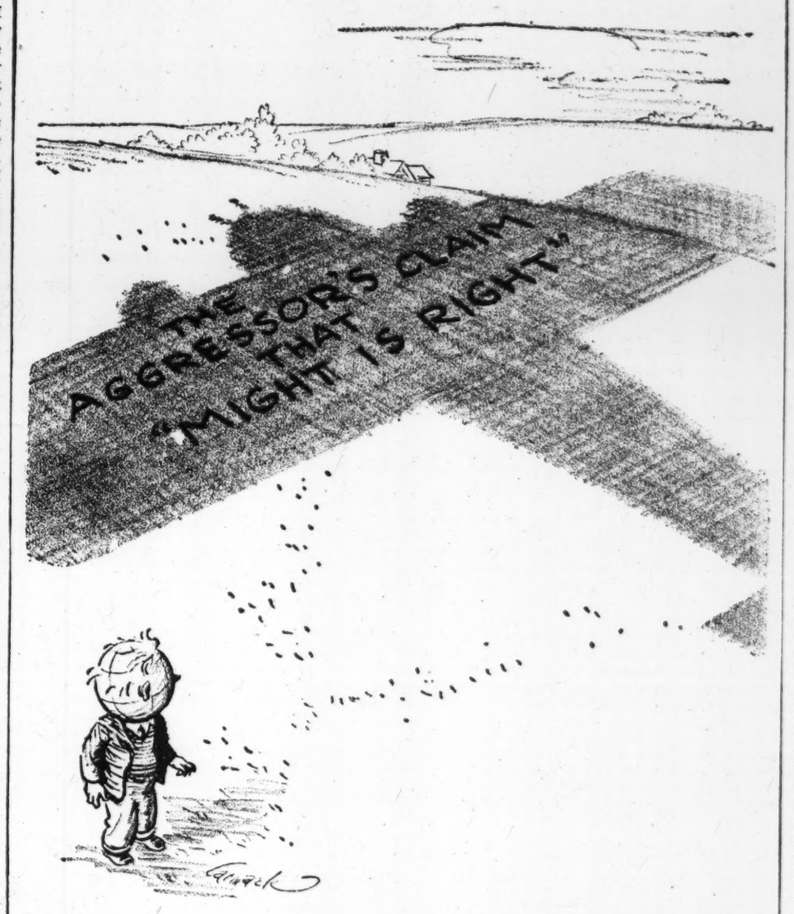
As the peace was finally drafted it imposed just enough humiliation and suffering on Germany to insure an outbreak such as came with National Socialism. The economics of frustration with which Germany had to contend included not only the normal after-effects of a terrible war, but reparations based on fantastic assumptions. And payment of the war debts to the United States was wrapped up with reparations payments by Germany to the Allies.

* * *

In the future, no more than in the recent past, can Americans avoid responsibility for the sort of world in which they live. Their actions will help to shape other peoples' futures though these actions be taken purely for self-interest. Even lack of action on the part of so great a Power must have world-wide effect—an effect which in turn will be felt *by* the United States politically, and *in* the United States economically. Because of such convictions, Mr. Buell has offered thoughtful suggestions for an approach by Americans to the problem of post-war co-operation, and indeed to the more startling possibility of American mediation between the belligerents. Every day of warfare in Europe brings these questions closer to the American hearth and home where the ideas in "Isolated America" will inevitably command more and more intelligent discussion.

C. W. M.

A Shadow That Must Pass



Ivan Knows His Manners

I have been watching my friend Ivan for some months now. I would like to see a great many people more like him. He has an instinct for friendliness. He is a kind person. Ivan is seven.

It began quite suddenly, our friendship. Perhaps it would even be more accurate to say it began abruptly. Ivan came dashing out of a walk in the Park and said: "Hello. How are you? Is that your dog? What's his name?"

Ivan is fair, with golden lights in his skin. They tell me he was born in Sweden. His father is the Consul from one of the little Balkan countries. I see his father now and then in the elevator. He looks preoccupied and anxious. Sometimes he has two or three dark men with him. Two or three times they have tried to pass some joke with him, riding in the elevator. But he only smiles wanly.

But Ivan isn't preoccupied and anxious. Ivan is on top of the world. It doesn't seem to be because anything has gone particularly well with him. Just that he is the kind who lives on top of the world.

* * *

Well, I told him I was very well, and that yes, he was my—that is, our—dog, and that his name was Sindbad. "Our dog?" asked Ivan briskly. "Who's 'our'?"

I told him who "our" meant. And he said, "Oh, and you keep the dog while he's away?" He swooped suddenly and ruffled the Scotty's wiry little topknot. "Does he like me?" Ivan questioned, looking up at me.

"Of course he likes you," I replied, thinking: "How could anyone not like anyone so engaging?"

"Well, I have to go now," concluded Ivan. "But I will see you soon again."

A few days later I was mooning along the street and I heard a shrill treble. "Hello! Were you looking for me?"

I wasn't but it wouldn't have been a bad idea. Ivan is good company. Everything seems simple and uncomplicated when Ivan is around. So I smiled, "Well, we're awfully glad to see you."

"I wish I had a dog," went on Ivan. "I did once. But then we went to Europe, and I had to give it up. We haven't got a new one." There was a pause. "Yet," added Ivan meaningly.

* * *

Ivan went away for a holiday. I missed him. I inquired in the building how long he would be gone. One of the elevator boys remarked, "We miss him. A nice little chap he is. And real educated, too. Knows more European geography than I know myself."

One morning I got in the elevator. "Hello. I'm back!" That would be Ivan. I had been thinking that, the way he greeted you, it seemed as if you were the one person in all the world he had been wanting to see. It seemed that way now.

"Does the dog remember me?" he asked eagerly. There is a great directness about all Ivan's talk. He knows just what he wants to say, and says it in the fewest possible words.

Out of his windbreaker pocket he took a package of gum.

"Would the dog care for some gum?" he inquired politely. I laughed, because I have never had anyone offer the dog gum before. They've offered him rose leaves and straws, and pieces of banana and pieces of carrot, and fish. But never gum. Ivan laughed, too, politely.

"Oh, no, I don't believe a little dog would be able to manage gum very well. But thanks just the same."

The dog, who had been watching Ivan with fascination, jumped up then and gave his hand a quick lap. "He likes me," Ivan cried, dealing with a stick of gum for his own purposes.

* * *

Ivan held the door open for me and then said, "Well, good-by." There were children playing in the park from his school, and he was in a hurry. But he looked carefully at the traffic before crossing the street.

When he got on the other side of the street he yelled, "Hi, Jimmy!" and waved. And then—he stopped short. He turned around and looked carefully at the traffic again. I thought probably he had forgotten a ball, or a baseball glove or something.

He came running across.

"Excuse me," he said, with his ingratiating grin. "But would *you* care for some gum?"

Of course I took it. It seemed the least I could do. "I'm only going to play with them—" Ivan jerked his head in the direction of the boys—"'bout a half an hour. If you should be coming back through the park then with Sindbad I could play with you if you'd like to have me. Well. Good-by."

Looking well at the traffic, he was across the street again.

"He's a nice little boy," the elevator boy said, standing in the doorway. "Nice manners. And very smart, too. Poor little tike—he doesn't know his country may go to war."

I thought, if people in general would act more like Ivan maybe there wouldn't be any war for anyone to go to.

J. M.

Down the Middle of the Road

The Bridge We Must Build

By Erwin D. Canham

At this moment in the world's history, the problem of youth becomes urgently important. Persons of maturity and experience have perspective to carry them through the crisis. They can remember back to another kind of world, a pre-war and even a pre-depression world, when affairs were in some sort of balance and men-of-good-will could trust one another and hopeful confidence was the key to their philosophy. Then, indeed, men did not always live in desperation, and there was room for beauty and leisure and song.

Youth does not have these memories. Youth knows only today. And so it is the problem of experience to carry youth out of today, to give it the background which leads ahead, to give it tolerance and kindness, honor and beauty, again.

Though the problems of youth are different in the various large political divisions of the world, they are everywhere urgent. In some countries, whole generations have been nurtured, shaped and educated on the vials of wrath. They have been brazenly bombarded with a pagan philosophy which denies God. And the problem which most disturbs many thinkers is not the immediate problem of bringing the war to a right end, but of re-educating the younger generation in those countries to doctrines under which men can live together in peace and good will and on covenants of honor.

* * *

In other countries—Scandinavia, for instance—the traditions of peace and decency which generations built have been rudely upset. The problem of restoring youth's confidence there is no small one. But the foundations in those lands are firm; they will stand. In the other European democracies the problems of earlier depression and present war must both be faced. Their youthful generation has had a poor time to grow in, but perhaps the war effort in the cause of world decency will serve an invigorating, unifying purpose, to be balanced—all must hope—by a noble period of post-war co-operation and reconstruction.

In the United States, economic dislocation has given youth its greatest problems. Some were impelled, no doubt, to draw grave conclusions the other day after watching the uncertain and irresponsible antics of the American Youth Congress. So there is now a concerted effort under way to give American youth new moorings. This week, for instance, the University of Rochester is holding a conference on New Frontiers—a conference to show the puzzled young people of this country that opportunity is not at an end, that perhaps the greatest challenge of their Nation's stirring history is ahead—the challenge of organizing for distribution to Americans—and others—the bounty which their industry is able to produce.

Likewise, on Monday at New York City the General Motors Corporation brought together 400 leading men students from representative colleges and universities of the East, to let them question noted industrial executives and educators about their Nation's future. These picked young men sent in questions, which were put by Clifton Fadiman, the popular Information Please interlocutor—to a panel composed of President Karl T. Compton of M. I. T., President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth, Charles F. Kettering of General Motors, and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

* * *

This writer attended the dinner, sat with three representative students and a dean of men, studied their reactions and heard the questions and answers. And he is ready to report that this cross-section of American youth is alert, aggressive, realistic, and entirely unconvinced by old tags and half-truths. Most of the questions they sent in for the panel of "experts" asked in one way or another the urgent query: "How can I get a job?"

The answer—given in various ways—was simple enough: "By demonstrating ability."

In the splendid setting of the New York World's Fair, the new opportunities for youth were very apparent. The General Motors building itself was filled with them; three du Ponts sat at table to testify mutely of expanding technology; gorgeous new motorcars stood in gleaming contrast to early models—cars selling today for $800 where their infinitely inferior ancestors sold for $1,200. Youth could see the lavish promise of this expanding industry.

Youth could not see a visible answer to the problem of distribution. Only one answer was given, by Dr. Compton: "The only way more people can buy more is for more people to produce more. . . . The gains that come from more efficient production must be passed along three ways: to the consumer in lower prices, to the worker in higher wages, to the investor in more profits."

Indeed, the answers by these experts revealed—doubtless to them, too—a good deal more to be said. Youth felt the lack, too. When General Johnson would launch his quippish shafts at the New Deal, the boys around me would say: "There he goes again." It was quite clear that a bridge still remains to be built between youth and experience, even in the United States. But it is thrilling to know that engineers and bridge-builders in our mighty industrial system have already tackled the task.

The Wide Horizon

The South Learns Something

By Charles Curtis Munz

CASTROVILLE, TEXAS

We Southerners had a violent attack of collective indignation last year when Isabelle Post wrote an article in the American Mercury that purported to reveal the awful truth about Southern cooking. Miss Post lives in New York. She had made a trip South in search of the fried chicken and fluffy biscuits the mammy singers sing about, and it seems she hadn't found any. In hot disappointment, Miss Post revealed the awful truth about us. We did not know how to cook, she wrote, and what's more, we didn't even know good food from bad. We Southerners are proud about such things, and we passed resolutions and wrote letters to the newspapers and magazines saying it wasn't so. But on one thing we had to confess that Miss Post just about had us. That was when she wrote:

"Good sweet corn is scarcely known. The average Southerner, unaware of such delicacies as Stowell's Evergreen or Country Gentleman, stoically munches field corn in the milk stage. . . . "

* * *

Now field corn is not as bad as all that. Pulled at just the right stage of tenderness, it is passably good. Moreover, sweet corn is not unknown in the South. My own family used to grow both Stowell's Evergreen and Country Gentleman, and Golden Bantam, too, when I was a boy in Alabama twenty years ago.

But it is true, alas, that many Southerners have never learned how sweet sweet corn can be. The reason for this, however, is not that the Southerner is merely perverse and stubborn, with no normal taste buds in his tongue, but rather that growing sweet corn in the South has always hitherto been a pretty hopeless job. The corn-ear worm destroys just about the whole crop. The result has been, until just recently, that most people, even those who knew the delights of sweet corn, have given up growing it as a bad job, and made the best of field corn.

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But now it appears possible for the South to grow sweet corn of its own varieties. With this object in view the Texas Experiment Station at A. & M. College in 1927 began a program of breeding sweet-corn varieties especially adapted to Southern conditions. After thirteen years the program is still in progress, but breeding work has been completed on two new sweet-corn varieties.

The breeding procedure was simple. Geneticists have long known that sweet corn is a sport, or mutation, from starchy-seeded field corn. As the sugary seeds of sweet corn are due to a single hereditary gene, it was decided that the most promising method of breeding sweet-corn varieties for the South was to introduce the single sugary gene into well-adapted field-corn varieties.

Mexican June and Surcropper, two of the most widely-grown, productive varieties of field corn in the South, were chosen to begin the breeding program. They were crossed with Country Gentleman sweet corn, and the hybrids were then repeatedly back-crossed to their field-corn parents. The sugary hereditary gene was finally recovered by self-pollination, and two new sweet-corn varieties, almost exactly like their field-corn progenitors except that the seeds were sugary instead of starchy, had been produced. The new sweet-corn varieties were named Honey June and Surcropper Sugar.

* * *

I grew these two new varieties on my place last year, and found them to be all that is claimed for them. Both new sugar corns tasted to me fully as sweet as Stowell's Evergreen. I thought they were a little less tender than the Northern varieties, but not enough so to matter. I ate quantities of both varieties, from May to the last of October. My first crop was planted in February, on Washington's Birthday; my last crop was planted in August.

The new sweet corns are not entirely free of the ear worm. But many ears are free, and it is rare to find one that is ruined. The secret of their resistance is a long tight shuck that keeps the worm out of the ear, or restricts its ravages to the silk or to the tip. Most northern varieties of sweet corn have loose, short shucks, and the worm enters easily at the tip, and leisurely works its way clear to the base of the ear, eating as it goes. But both Honey June and Surcropper Sugar have thick shucks that extend out six inches beyond the tip of the ear in a tight, sharp cone; and the shucks hug the grains so tightly that the worm can rarely push itself an inch beyond the tip.

As a result, a high percentage of the ears are fit for the table, and even for the market. A test made at Winter Haven, Texas, of the marketability of the two new sweet corns as compared with that of Stowell's Evergreen is illuminating. Of Honey June 84.8 per cent of the ears were marketable; of Surcropper Sugar, 73.3; of Stowell's Evergreen, 5.5.

If Miss Post will make another visit, we'll feed her this time on Honey June and Surcropper Sugar.

Mirror of World Opinion

Saving Texas Bighorns

The Texas game department is making a gallant fight to keep the Texas bighorn mountain sheep from becoming extinct. Only a few are left. It is estimated there are upwards of 300 of the sheep in the mountains of the Trans-Pecos. Probably many of them are in the Guadalupe Mountains within sight of El Capitan, the State's highest peak. Others are in the Beach, Sierra and Diablo Mountains.

When the Americans first came into Texas there were thousands of bighorns in the mountains of West Texas. They were killed off until the remaining few are to be found only in the most inaccessible places. The sheep have been driven to barren mountainsides where it is difficult for them to get enough to live on.

Now the State game department is about to set up a refuge for the bighorns somewhere in West Texas. A survey will be made first to determine the suitable site for the refuge. Department officials believe with proper control of predators and protection for the sheep, their numbers can be increased appreciably.—*Houston Chronicle.*